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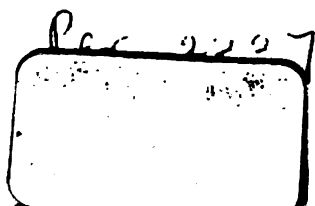
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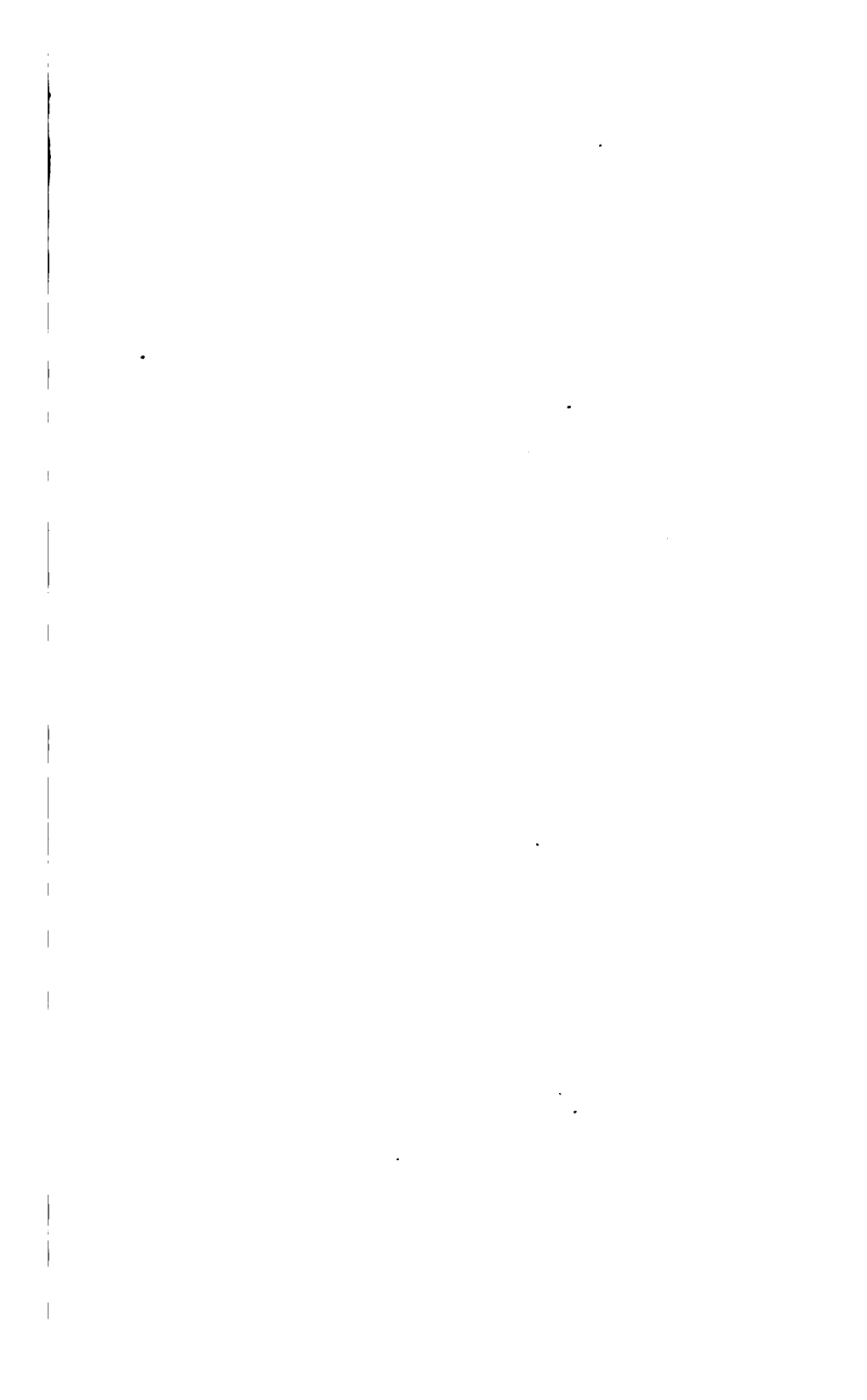
*This book belonged to the
late Hugh Edward Egerton,
Beit Professor of Colonial
History in the University of
Oxford from 1905 to 1920*

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
OF THE YEAR
1821.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY;

OTRIDGE AND RACKHAM; J. CUTHELL; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME
AND BROWN; E. JEFFERY AND SON; HARDING, MAVOR, AND LEPARD;
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1822.

P R E F A C E.

THE year 1821 has been fruitful in important events. The Revolution of Naples has been brought to a termination with a rapidity not less extraordinary than its birth was sudden. Piedmont has been made the theatre of a revolution, which, after a few days feverish existence, expired before the terror of the Austrian arms. In Spain, the spirit of innovation has gone on triumphant in its career of madness; and that unfortunate country has been kept in constant distraction—on the very verge of social dissolution—not so much by the struggle between the partisans of the new system and the old, as by the dissensions of the Liberals themselves, their mutual jealousies, their ignorance of all practical modes of administration, their atrocious want of all moral or political principle. Turkey, too, has presented a scene of continued disorder; the Albanian insurrection has maintained itself; two insurrections to the north of the Danube have been suppressed; and a fourth, that of Greece and its islands, has, amid outrages and butcheries disgraceful to humanity, acquired so much strength, as to render the struggle with the Ottoman power of exceedingly dubious issue. Even in those parts of Europe, where civil order has been maintained, much has occurred that deserves to be known and recorded. Portugal, in adopting institutions not very dissimilar to those of Spain, has been guided by men, whose moderation and wariness have saved her from all the miseries in which her neighbour has been plunged. The French ministry have been wavering and unsteady; and the increase of the public prosperity has failed to diminish the discontent of the people. Germany has enjoyed undisturbed repose; yet, amidst this tranquillity, incidents have occurred and indications of public feeling have taken place, especially in the secondary states, which are fit subjects of historical

P R E F A C E.

notice: and in *Hanover* in particular (see pp. 158—160) the crown has introduced alterations in the administration of justice, from which the country cannot fail to reap great and lasting benefit.

Beyond the Atlantic, the year has witnessed the establishment of the independence of Columbia, and the fall of the Spanish power in Mexico and Peru. Brazil, too, in abolishing its old institutions, has taken a great step towards the complete dissolution of the ties that bind it to Portugal.

We pretend not to foretel, what the final consequences of such great transactions may be. It is our business to confine ourselves to the narration of the changes which have occurred, and the series of incidents by which they have been brought about, avoiding all detail of circumstances which neither illustrate the general spirit of the times, nor have had any perceptible influence in the production of those great results, which it is the proper duty of history to record.

Fortunately our domestic history affords no such striking events as are presented to us in foreign countries. We do not need to strive for the establishment of independence, for the overthrow of tyranny, or for the acquisition of the blessings of freedom: we have only to guard that which we have long possessed, and to leave full scope to the genius of our people in all the various modes of human enterprise. But our domestic annals, though not animated by the bold tints of revolutionary scenery, have been by no means deficient in interest. The policy of the government towards the late Queen has been discussed in all its bearings; principles of economy and plans of retrenchment have been developed with a clearness, which has, in many cases, opened the eyes of the nation and of the ministers too: approaches have been made towards the adoption of a sounder system of commercial legislation; and, in the discussions occasioned by the measures of the great powers of the continent, our rulers have found it necessary to avow the most liberal doctrines.

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1821.

THE
HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

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ON Tuesday, the 23rd of January, his majesty proceeded in state to the House of Lords, where he opened the session of parliament by the following speech:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen;
“ I have the satisfaction of ac-
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quainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

“ It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in

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Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

“The measures by which, in the last session of parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

“I have directed, that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you, and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

“You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total revenue has nevertheless exceeded that of the preceding year.

“A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

“The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late majesty.

“I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by

law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

“My Lords and Gentlemen;

“I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that in many of the manufacturing districts the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of parliament have greatly abated.

“It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

“I well know, that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress, which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne.

“In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions, under which the country has been enabled to over-

come so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a nation."

His majesty quitted the House with the same state as on entering it, and the Commons retired from the bar.

The addresses in reply to this moderate speech, passed in both Houses without a division.

In the Lords, the address was moved by lord Belmore, and seconded by lord Prudhoe.

Lord Grey, though it was not his intention to offer any opposition, could not concur in the address, because the speech contained none of those explanations of the state of the country which were to be expected at a time like the present, and stated nothing distinctly with regard to the line which the government had taken, or meant to take, in the affairs of Italy. Lord Holland dilated on the same topics, and pressed for an answer to three questions: First, whether our diplomatic relations with Naples were changed by the recent political changes in that country? Secondly, whether the secret articles of the treaty concluded between Naples and the allies on the 12th of June, 1815, were communicated to ministers, and when? Thirdly, whether any, and what application, had been made to Austria last year respecting the re-payment of the loan?

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the present was not the moment to go into such details, but that he would be ready to meet the noble lord on the subject on any future occasion, when he should think proper to submit a motion respecting it.

His lordship had previously answered lord Grey's objections.

The discussion was conducted with similar moderation in the House of Commons, where the address was moved by Mr. Banks jun., and seconded by Mr. Browne. Mr. Tierney thought the speech as moderate and correct as could be expected; and expressed his satisfaction at the assurance which it gave of the probable continuance of peace. Lord Folkestone arraigned the conduct of ministers, and spoke with disapprobation of the loyal addresses, which had been sent up to the throne from various parts of the country, and which, he alleged, were generally procured by secret and improper means, and sometimes contained extremely objectionable matter. Some of these addresses, he said, had gone the length of arraigning the conduct of individual members of both Houses of Parliament; and more especially one, purporting to come from certain clergy in Scotland, who stated that they had with much concern read the violent and unconstitutional speeches of some Opposition members in both Houses of Parliament, and particularly their conduct at the time of the late prorogation. This document, containing such a stigma upon members of parliament while in the exercise of their public duty, and which might have called down upon the writer the vengeance of a breach of privilege, was nevertheless selected by the noble lord who managed such matters for insertion in the Gazette. Lord Folkestone condemned this selection as partial and unjust, and as ill-calculated

to put the sovereign in possession of the real state of the opinions of his people. He contended, that nothing could be more improper than the mode adopted of late years in framing speeches from the throne; for now, instead of making them comprehend an explanation of the state of the country, the art was, to express in them as little as it was possible for language to convey, for the purpose of avoiding the disagreeable consequences of a debate.

Before the speech was taken into consideration, lord Archibald Hamilton gave notice of a motion which he intended to make on the following Friday, relative to the omission of the Queen's name from the Liturgy.

Mr. Wetherell immediately moved, "that there be laid on the table of the House, copies of all collects and litanies used in the public Liturgy of the church of England in each reign, from the reign of James I., inclusive, to the present time, in which the name of the queen consort has been inserted from time to time: also, that there be laid on the table of the House copies of all the collects and litanies contained in the 13th of Charles II. chap. iv., commonly called the Statute of Uniformity relative to the king and queen, together with their titles, noticing the manner in which the blanks were to be filled up; and likewise that there be laid upon the table a copy of the order of council, dated Feb. 12, 1820, by which the name of her majesty was ordered to be omitted in the Liturgy." His object was to place the House in possession of the facts and documents, which it would be necessary to take into

consideration, in determining upon the legality or illegality of the omission of her majesty's name from the ritual of the church. Lord Castlereagh moved the previous question, which was carried by 260 against 169. Upon this, Mr. Wetherell gave notice of a similar motion for the following day. On that day it was granted without opposition; lord Castlereagh stating, that he had resisted it before, on account of the inconvenient time and informal mode which had been chosen for bringing it forward on the first occasion.

In the interval between the late prorogation of parliament and the opening of the present session, all her majesty's friends and all who were, for any reason, hostile to the ministry, had been active in procuring, first, congratulatory addresses to the Queen, and afterwards petitions in her favour to the Lords and to the Commons. These petitions were very numerous, and their language was often extremely violent. The meetings, at which they were agreed to, were attended by multitudes, among whom it was in vain to attempt any opposition; for the lowest populace, ever ready to revile the actual possessors of power, enabled those who espoused her majesty's cause to command a majority. The temperate part of the nation did not choose to compromise their quiet and tranquillity by engaging in political brawls, which could not lead to any important results. In many parts, however, private meetings were held, composed of persons in respectable situations in life, and loyal addresses were drawn up and signed. These per-

sons were stigmatised by the name of "hole and corner men;" and because a riotous crowd could any where be collected ready to raise their voices for her majesty, it was inferred that the nation was zealous in her cause. In truth, however, she had ceased to excite much interest; and the petitions in her favour emanated not from attachment to her, but from opposition to the ministers. A number of these petitions was presented to the House of Commons on the second day of the session. They complained in general of the late proceedings against her, and prayed that an inquiry might be instituted into the conspiracy from which these proceedings had sprung up, that she might be re-instated in all her rights and privileges, and that her name might be restored to the Liturgy. They gave rise to some short discussion; in the course of which lord Castlereagh stated, that from the moment of withdrawing the bill, the government had renounced all idea of any further hostile proceedings against the Queen. Mr. Brougham immediately inquired, whether he was to understand, that nothing in the nature of punishment would be continued. Lord Castlereagh replied, that punishment was not to be presumed, because the king was not advised to alter arrangements, which had been made before any proceedings were instituted.

Many similar petitions were presented to the Lords on the following day (January 25); and some of the peers complained of the obstacles which sheriffs of counties had thrown in the way of public meetings. Lord Carnarvon, in presenting a petition

from Hampshire, alleged, that attempts of a very extraordinary kind had been made to prevent that county from assembling: for members of that House, holding high official situations under government, had put forth a counter-requisition, stating, that they had already sent an address to the king, which rendered unnecessary any further expression of the sentiments of the county. The duke of Wellington, supposing himself to be among the persons alluded to by lord Carnarvon, denied that he had signed the counter-requisition, though he concurred entirely with those who circulated it, as to the impropriety of a county-meeting. As an address from Hampshire had been already presented to his majesty, signed by nine thousand names, the public opinion of that district had been sufficiently expressed, and it was useless to go through the *farce* of a county-meeting. At the meeting which did take place, only one side was heard, and one of the members for the county, who differed in opinion from the requisitionists, and attended to state his sentiments, could not procure a hearing. The Whig Peers, and the Opposition Press, laid hold eagerly of the phrase "*farce of a county-meeting*" which his grace had used; and, not choosing to see, that he had given the name of *farce* to meetings which would hear only one side, they declaimed against the dangerous doctrine (which nobody had maintained), that county-meetings were mere *farces*.

On the same occasion, lord Grosvenor charged the sheriff of Chester with a gross transgression of duty at the late meeting

of that county. There a loyal address had been proposed, to which an amendment was moved by lord Grosvenor, and seconded by lord Crewe. The sheriff, it was asserted, had refused to put the amendment to the vote, and taking the question on the original address, declared, on the first show of hands, that the majority was in its favour. Lord Grosvenor's party asserted that the majority was with them, and demanded a division. This the sheriff refused, and withdrawing from the chair, broke up the meeting. On the 20th of February Mr. Creevy brought this matter regularly before the House of Commons, by a motion for referring to a select committee a petition which complained of the sheriff's conduct. The defence made for that officer was, that the original address was put to the vote before the amendment, from his ignorance of the forms of popular meetings; that the address was actually carried by a large majority; that from the size of the room a division was physically impossible, and that the usual mode of taking the sense of such meetings was by a show of hands. Upon a division, Mr. Creevy's motion was rejected; the Ayes being 65, and the Noes, 122.

The conduct of the high sheriff of the county of Dublin on a similar occasion was also subjected to much public animadversion. The charge against him was of the following nature. On the 27th of December, 1820, he published a requisition from some of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and freeholders of the county, requesting him to call a county meeting, for the purpose of voting a loyal address to his majesty; to the re-

quisition was annexed a notice from himself, appointing the meeting to be held on a subsequent day, at one o'clock, in the county-court, at Kilmainham. Accordingly the nobility, clergy, gentry, and freeholders, assembled between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day appointed, outside of the court-house. At one o'clock several of the freeholders went to the door, and requesting admission, were told by the police-officers who surrounded it, that they had express orders from the sheriff not to admit any but those who were pointed out to them. At a quarter past one, the doors were opened, and the freeholders, on entering, found the room nearly filled with persons who had been admitted previously; among whom they recognised most of those who had signed the requisition, and a large body of police-officers. A motion for a loyal address having been made and seconded, the sheriff, without putting the question on it, proceeded himself to name a committee, who were to prepare it. A respectable freeholder remonstrated in the most temperate manner against this mode of acting, and suggested to the sheriff that he ought to take the sense of the meeting in the first instance, whether an address should be voted, and then on each of the names proposed to be on the committee; but the sheriff refused to listen to the suggestion, and proceeded to name the committee, who retired to prepare the address. In their absence, the freeholder who had before suggested a different course, repeated his remonstrances; upon which the high sheriff told him, that if he uttered another word, he would turn him

out of the room. In a few minutes the committee returned with the address, and Mr. Byrne, a king's counsel, rose to move an amendment. That gentleman, after a strong declaration of loyal attachment to the throne, went on to lay a ground for the amendment which he meant to propose, by condemning the conduct of ministers. The sheriff interrupted him immediately, saying, that these topics were irrelevant: Mr. Byrne asserted, that he was strictly in order; and the sheriff declared, that if he did not desist, he would call in the military. The sheriff then proceeded to put the question on the original address; but even this question he put in the affirmative only, and hearing a few voices exclaim "ay," he gave it as his opinion, that the address was carried unanimously. The sheriff having then left the chair, a large majority of the freeholders present, thinking that the address was not legally carried, voted lord Cloncurry, a magistrate of the county, into the chair, in order to effect the object for which they had been convoked. That noble lord having taken the chair, the sheriff declared the assembly to be illegal, and quitting the room, commanded all who were loyal men to follow him; and while the meeting was proceeding to vote a loyal address to the king, a body of troops, with an officer at their head, armed with loaded muskets, and some of them with drawn bayonets, entered by all the avenues leading to the court-room, and by threats and personal force applied to lord Cloncurry, compelled him to retire from the chair, and dispersed the assembly. A petition stating these circum-

stances, on the 22nd of February, was presented to the House of Commons by lord John Russell, who moved that it should be referred to a select committee.

On the part of the sheriff it was positively denied, that the committee for preparing the address was named in any other than the usual manner; that the military were called in before their presence was necessary; that their muskets were loaded or their bayonets fixed; or that any violence was offered to lord Cloncurry. The ministers who took a share in the discussion of the subject, particularly Mr. Peel, expressed the regret, that resort had been had to a military force. At the same time they maintained, that it would have been injudicious in the Irish government to have reprimanded the sheriff, and that, amid such contradictory statements, an investigation in that House would be useless and impolitic. The motion for a committee was lost, 90 voting for it, and 124 against it.

Lord Folkestone, in the debate on the speech from the throne, had expressed his disapprobation of the language of some of the ministerial addresses which had been opposed to those in favour of the Queen, and had alluded more especially to one from some of the clergy of the church of Scotland. The address was one to the king from the presbytery of Langholme, in the county of Dumfries, and was published in the London Gazette of the 2nd of January last; it had been voted on the 19th of December in the preceding year, and was signed "W. B. Shaw, Moderator."

"We have witnessed, with much concern, and we strongly

deprecate, the spirit of disaffection lately become so prevalent, from what we would term the violent and unconstitutional speeches of the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, and the infamous scurrility and misrepresentation of a licentious press.

"As teachers of religion, we deplore the infidel sentiments that are sedulously disseminated, and that have contributed, more than any other cause, to excite the feelings which have of late been but too openly manifested; for it must be evident, that when men renounce their allegiance to God, they will also betray their king and country: and would not those to whom we allude rejoice to overturn the altar, the throne, and the constitution, when they scoff at religion, insult their king, and bring such railing accusations against the men, who under an all-wise and over-ruling Providence, and supported by your majesty, have saved their country, and in whom, we will venture to say, the good sense of the nation still confides?"

"With every good citizen and loyal subject, we reprobate the address and petition of the common council of the city of London, than which a greater insult could not be offered to majesty, and which, it behoves all who wish well to their king and country publicly to condemn; nor can we refrain from reprehending severely, the insolence of certain members of the Opposition upon the late prorogation of parliament; for if such conduct in the representatives of the people pass unnoticed, what may be expected from the people themselves?"

On the 1st of February, sir John Newport moved, that this

address contained passages in manifest breach of the privileges of parliament, which were the more deserving of notice, because it was said in the Gazette to have been graciously received by his majesty. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Bragge Bathurst stated, that it had been published by mere inadvertence; that they regretted its publication; and that, had their attention been called to it, it should never have found its way into print. They admitted that it was an infringement of the privilege of the Commons, but suggested, that under the circumstances of the case, the House would do well to abstain from exerting its undoubted authority. Accordingly sir J. Newport, after the motion, which declared the address to be a breach of privilege, had been agreed to without opposition, moved, "That a communication having been officially made to this House, that the insertion in the London Gazette of the aforementioned address from the presbytery of Langholme proceeded from inadvertence to the reprehensible and offensive expressions justly complained of, this House does not feel itself called upon to take further notice of the same." This resolution was also agreed to. It must be observed, that this address had said nothing of parliament as a body. It merely alleged, that the speeches of the Opposition were violent and unconstitutional, and that some of the members had acted with insolence on a particular occasion. It attacked neither the House of Commons as a whole, nor any members in particular.

Amid these attempts to extol or deprecate the addresses to the

king on the one hand, or those which were presented to his consort on the other, as infallible criteria of public feeling, the sense of the House of Commons, with respect to her majesty's affairs, was pronounced in a very decided manner, as often as the subject was brought before them. On the 25th of January, lord Archibald Hamilton brought forward the motion of which he had given notice on the first day of the session. It was couched in these words. "That the order in council, dated the 12th Feb., 1820, in which the name of her majesty queen Caroline, consort of this realm, was directed to be omitted in the Liturgy, appears to this House to be a measure ill-advised and inexpedient." After stating that matters could not rest in their present situation, and that her majesty could not remain satisfied merely with the allowance of a large income, which the ministers had declared to be all that they meant to do for her, the noble mover, in support of his resolution, argued that the ministers had no power to erase her name from the Liturgy; that it was unfair to imprint this stigma upon her, before she had been convicted or even accused of any offence; that the prayers of the church were accorded to the royal family, not in respect of their private merits or qualifications, but on account of the situation in which they stood; and that nothing could be more unwise, than, by contrasting the merits or demerits of different individuals of the royal blood with each other, to invite an inquiry throughout the nation, whether this or that prince were fit to be prayed for. The voice of the

country had protested against the treatment which her majesty had met with; and while ministers persevered in their exclusion of her name from the ritual of the church, confusion and disorder must prevail. His lordship observed, that the order of council authorizing that exclusion was signed among others by Mr. Canning: yet that right hon. gentleman had subsequently, in his place in parliament, made a most ardent declaration of undiminished regard and affection for her majesty. He had protested, that under no circumstances would he be her accuser, and, rather than concur in the proceedings of his colleagues, he had resigned his office. How then could he give his assent to an act, which branded with disgrace the object of his admiration, and operated as a punishment of her, who in his opinion ought not even to be accused? Mr. Ellis having spoken in vindication of Mr. Canning, Mr. F. Robinson replied to lord Archibald Hamilton. After arguing for the legality of what had been done, he contended that ministers, in the situation in which matters had stood, could have followed no other course. Their majesties had been long separated: that separation had been sanctioned by the late king, and in some measure recognised by the legislature. An arrangement suggested by the other party had been, at the date of the order, under the consideration of ministers, by which her majesty was to remain abroad, and was to cease to assume the style and title of queen. If, therefore, with the prospect of such an arrangement being concluded, they had inserted her name in the Liturgy,

they would have been guilty of an absurdity, since they would have been binding themselves to designate her always by that royal title, which, according to the negotiation then pending, she was no longer to take. If they had done that, they must have gone a great deal farther, and must have advised the king to place his consort, in all respects, in the same situation as if there had been no imputation against her. This the ministers could not do, knowing as they did, that she laboured under charges of the gravest nature, supported by a formidable array of evidence, and aware that circumstances might arise to force them to commence proceedings against her. He contended also, that the noble mover, with the opinions which he professed, ought to have taken a more decided course, and should have brought forward a motion for the restoration of her majesty's name to the Liturgy, instead of proposing a mere abstract resolution. Without therefore putting a direct negative upon the resolution, he thought it sufficient to meet it by moving an adjournment of the House.

Though the words of the motion related only to the impolicy of the exclusion of the Queen's name from the prayers of the church, the debate turned chiefly on its legality, and of course it was managed principally by the lawyers. Mr. Wetherell and sir James Macintosh maintained, that the council had, in the present case, assumed a power which the law did not allow them: the law officers of the crown asserted the contrary. Mr. Wetherell's argument was the most elaborate. Prior to the Reformation, the direction and

management of ecclesiastical affairs lay entirely with the court of Rome. This authority was, in the reign of Henry VIII., transferred to the sovereign; and, for a short time, the Crown had the power of regulating the service of the church as it pleased. This power the Crown lost in the subsequent reigns; when the whole ecclesiastical system was altered, and became intermingled and identified with the civil ordinances of the state. A Liturgy was established by act of parliament, and varied from time to time by the legislature; and these parliamentary regulations and enactments, with all others made in furtherance of the same object, were of equal validity and effect, as any other statutes of the realm, and incapable of being altered or modified by any exercise of the royal prerogative. The act of Uniformity of 1661 settled and established the Liturgy of the church; and that Liturgy, being annexed to the act of Uniformity, and authenticated under the great seal, was, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the act, as much as if it had been written in the parliament-roll, and thence transcribed into the Statute book. Therefore, it was not competent to the king or his council to make an alteration in the Liturgy, except so far as the words of the act of Uniformity gave them the power. The words of the act were these: "Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in all those prayers, litanies, and collects, which do in any way relate to the king, queen, or royal progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present occa-

sion, according to the direction of lawful authority." Now it was singular, if more was intended than to change the name to George or Frederick, to Anne or Caroline, that the framers of the act should not have thought of inserting the word "omit," or something to that effect. The vocabulary of the English language was nearly as full and perfect at that time, as at the present day; and yet how happened it, that sir Matthew Hale, lord Clarendon, and the other learned men who had drawn up the act, with all the *copia verborum* which the language presented, should not have hit upon a word which would bear the construction of "expunge, or omit, or leave out?" But they had done no such thing. They merely left it "to be altered and changed." At the time of passing this act Charles II. was not married, and a blank was left in one collect for the name of the Queen; leaving it perfectly to be understood, that it was to stand for the insertion of the queen consort's name, when the king should marry; and not only was the blank left for the name, but also for the titles; and, in fact, after the marriage of the king, some copies of the book of Common Prayer had the blank filled up, and the name of her majesty the queen consort inserted. We had one uninterrupted course of precedents from this time down to the reign of Geo. I.; and in this period would any one attempt to say, that it was not the *consuetudo regni*? We had the proof of the constant practice of three centuries; and a constant custom for three centuries, was fully sufficient to establish a prescriptive right. And who were

they who disputed this usage? Who were they who denied this presumptive right? They were those from whom no man would have thought, that the infraction of a long-established usage would have come. Who could have expected from the present anti-radical monarchical administration— they who in and out of doors were so loud in combating every thing like reform or change, who trembled at the bare idea of the least deviation from any and every long-established custom;—who could have expected that such a violation of the constant practice of three centuries would have come from them? If the name of the Queen might be left out by the order of the privy council, might not the name of the king be also omitted by the same authority? Might not this monarchical administration by the same authority leave out the head of the church—him who would lose the throne, if he married a papist? Would they not be justified in leaving out of the Liturgy, the bishops, the privy council, and the other public authorities, who were there mentioned, as directed by the act? If no one would contend, that the king, the privy council, the bishops, and others, could be omitted;—why was the name of the Queen alone to be at the mercy of a faction? Henrietta, the queen of Charles I., was highly unpopular, and the Commons impeached her: yet they never thought of such an expedient, as the erasure of her name from the Liturgy.

Would the ministers attempt to defend themselves by the omission of the name of the consort of George I. That monarch ascended the throne in 1714.

For the preceding 18 years the princess of Zell had been a prisoner in Hanover, where she breathed her last, in the same dungeon in which she had so long dragged on a melancholy existence. She was never mentioned in any public document, nor on any public occasion, as the consort of the king; she was never recognised as queen; her name did not appear in any state-paper or address to the throne, and was not even to be found in the index to Tindal's History. This was not all. It was sufficiently established in Cox's Memoirs of Sir R. Walpole, who was minister at the time, that George I. was actually divorced from his queen; and that what was called by German jurisconsults a left-handed marriage, had been solemnized between that monarch and the duchess of Kendal. This most wretched drag of a precedent, drawn from the case of an absentee—a prisoner—a person never recognised as queen, and whose conjugal relation with the king, had been dissolved by the decree of a court of judicature—such a precedent could never establish the legality of the conduct of ministers in the present case.

The Attorney-general, on the other hand, contended, that the case of the queen of George I. was completely in point. The divorce mentioned by Cox could not be a divorce actually annulling the marriage between the parties; for in the very same page of that writer's book it was stated, that the queen was gazetted as duchess of Zell, and duchess dowager of Hanover; and therefore, if the law was as imperative as Mr. Wetherell had represented it to be, she would have been

entitled upon the accession of Geo. I. to have had her name inserted in the prayers of the church. He argued, that the queen and the royal progeny were placed by the act of Uniformity in the same situation; and that the insertion of the name of the former was not more obligatory on the sovereign, than was that of the latter. When the act passed, a distinct prayer for the king was specified in a schedule annexed to it, but none for the queen or the royal progeny. The words of the statute empowered the Crown to alter and change, and one mode of altering was by adding or omitting. Now, it was only necessary to refer to the form of prayer annexed to the act, to find a blank, which, unless by the power of adding and omitting, could never be supplied. Instances upon instances might be cited, in which, between the passing of the acts of Uniformity and the present day, omissions had taken place. It would be seen by the prayer-book used in the time of Philip and Mary, that a queen, not a queen consort, but a queen regnant, had been in that situation; for during that reign the king was prayed for, and the queen, though queen regnant, was not. The book was to be found in the British Museum: and the form stood "*pro rege, et principibus suis.*" The name of Frederick prince of Wales had been struck out of the form of prayer. In the commencement of the late reign, the same measure had been adopted with respect to the duke of Cumberland.

In reply, sir James Macintosh observed, that with regard to the omission of the names of the prince of Wales and the duke of

Cumberland; in the year 1728; it was not a little remarkable that, in the year 1781, when Geo. II. and his eldest son were in open hostility, both names were restored. Why was this done? or upon what supposition could it be explained, but that the omission was discovered to have been illegal? As to the omission of the duke of Cumberland's name at the commencement of the late reign, he had never meant to deny, that the words "royal progeny" must be understood with some limitation, and that it was for the lawful authority to judge how that limitation should apply. The whole progeny of the princess Sophia now consisted of several hundreds, the mention of some of whom might excite a smile in that House; for, in fact, amongst them were two young gentlemen of the name of Buonaparte. But could one instance in the year 1760 justify a proceeding directly contrary to law? The interpretation of the words employed in the act of Uniformity appeared to him plain and obvious, and to involve no legal subtilty whatever. The words were, "that the names of the king, queen, or royal progeny, be altered and changed from time to time." Now, did not the words "from time to time" exclude every notion of delinquency as a cause of such alteration? Was it possible to suppose, that the framers of that act would have been so grossly absurd as to refer to the subject of delinquency in these terms, and to talk of future acts of delinquency as necessarily occurring from time to time? No: what was meant was, the occurrence of events in the ordinary course of nature—of death or marriage, and the daily casualties

of life. Language so cold or neutral would not have been used in allusion to possible cases of delinquency, by men so distinguished for their learning, and wisdom, and piety, as the authors of that measure. It was not even the change of persons which was provided for, but a change of names, "as fitted to the present occasion." Then, with regard to the words, "according to the direction of lawful authority," there could be no difficulty in pointing out their import. The alterations were hardly to be left to county or subordinate jurisdiction. Had the authority been so delegated, Charles, prince of Wales, Henry, duke of York, and the princess Clementina, might have been publicly prayed for seventy years ago, as, in point of fact, they had been in some parts of the kingdom. The very word "direction" had a peculiar signification: it was distinguished from command: that which was simply directory was not imperative; it related to matters of convenience and arrangement; "the lawful authority," beyond all doubts vesting in the king.

Lord Castlereagh spoke near the end of the debate, and some remarks in which he indulged, called up Mr. Brougham. Neither of these gentlemen entered into the argumentative part of the question: but they, no doubt, gratified their respective partisans by the general declamation and political invective which they poured forth. The debate was prolonged till between six and seven in the morning. The result was, that 310 voted for the adjournment, and 209 against it; so that ministers had a majority of 101.

On the 31st of January, lord Castlereagh having moved the order of the day, for going into a committee of the whole House, on so much of the king's speech as regards a provision for the Queen,

Mr. Brougham rose, and said, that he had received her majesty's command to present to the House the following message:—

“Caroline, R.

“The Queen having learned; that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the king's most gracious speech, which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of parliament. She is aware, that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and, from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges in the ample measure wherein former queens consort, her royal predecessors, have been wont, in times past, to enjoy them:

“It is far from the Queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement, which she desires, in common with the whole country; and which, she feels persuaded, the best interests of all parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed; but she feels it due to the House, and

to herself, respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy.—
Brandenburgh House, Jan. 31st, 1821.”

As soon as this message was read, Mr. Western opposed the motion for going into a committee, and moved an adjournment. The ground, which he and those who supported him took, was, that the innocence of the Queen ought to be acknowledged, before the public money was granted to her. A very keen debate followed, in which lord Castlereagh and Mr. Tierney took the principal share.

If the House of Commons were disposed (said lord Castlereagh) to recognize the sovereign power assumed by her majesty, they would soon see in what manner she would exercise this novel control. She had said formerly, she would not accept any grant unless it came from parliament; now, when she saw it was about to be given by parliament, she said she would not take it, unless her name were restored to the Liturgy; and if that point were conceded, she would afterwards insist, as the terms of her acceptance of the grant, that she should have a palace, and participate in the coronation. In short, she would never acquiesce in the tranquillity of the country, nor would she be satisfied, till the power and dignity of the crown were prostrate at her feet.

Mr. Western's motion for an adjournment was negatived without a division; and the House having gone into a committee of supply, lord Castlereagh moved that there should be granted to—

her majesty a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* a-year for her life. Mr. Stuart Wortley was convinced, from the language used by her majesty, in some of her answers to addresses, and in her letter to the king, that it would not be safe to entrust her with the management of so large a sum: but, for the sake of promoting quiet, he consented not to press an amendment for giving her an annuity of less amount. Mr. H. Sumner then took up the course which Mr. Wortley had abandoned, and moved, that only 30,000*l.* per annum should be granted to her majesty: but the original motion was carried without a division. The same question was again discussed on the following day, when the report of the committee was brought up.

On the 5th of February the marquis of Tavistock brought forward a motion, which put completely in issue the justice and expediency of the general system of measures, which had been pursued towards the Queen. The motion was, "That it appears to this House, that his majesty's ministers in advising the measures which have led to the late proceedings against her majesty the Queen, were not justified by any political expediency or necessity; and that their conduct throughout the whole of those proceedings has been productive of consequences derogatory from the honour of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country." The debate on it lasted two nights. On the first night, Mr. Peel stood forth as the advocate of the ministry. He lamented that her majesty's name had been excluded from the Liturgy, that a

palace had not been provided for her, that her demand of a ship of war had not been complied with; because circumstances like these, though in themselves trifles, gave rise to an impression on the minds of the multitude, that she was an object of persecution:—but he declared his concurrence in the general course of measures, which had been adopted. It had been impossible to allow the Queen, with such grave charges and suspicions hanging over her, to ascend the throne without a communication to parliament. "Where was the evil," it was asked, "of avoiding all proceedings?" What! was it no evil to place on the throne of England imputed adultery and guilt? To raise a Queen accused of gross licentiousness to the head of a female society, distinguished for the decencies which form the charm of life? Not only was the inquiry necessary—it was inevitable; and every attempt to evade it would have been ultimately ineffectual. Had every privilege been conceded to her, they who now fought her battles, would have been in arms against her; and the House would at that moment have been engaged in discussing the question, whether the government ought not to be impeached, for withholding the charges under which they knew her to labour. It was doubtless a misfortune, that the proceedings against her afforded a vile and degraded faction an opportunity of throwing much abuse and reproach upon illustrious and royal station. But this calamity was the necessary result of a spirit of mischief availing itself of circumstances over which ministers had no control; and, whatever course might

have been adopted by the government, would have come from the same quarter, though perhaps in a form somewhat different. They, who, when the Queen was recommended to them by being the object of a prosecution, had seized her arm to shake the throne, would have turned their venomous tongues against her, if she had been tranquilly admitted into the full enjoyment of regal splendor. They would have propagated and circulated every degrading insinuation, and would have asked, what respect was due to a throne, which could be so filled. Nothing less than the triumph of complete and unequivocal innocence would satisfy her majesty; and how could ministers allow her that triumph, convinced as they were that she was a guilty woman? Having shown by these reasonings, the necessity of taking some proceedings against her majesty, Mr. Poel then endeavoured to prove, by the same arguments as were employed in the House of Lords when the matter was before them, and which will be found in our former volume, that a bill of Pains and Penalties was the least objectionable course which could have been adopted.

The debate on the second night was much more animated. Sir Robert Wilson, besides dilating on all the common-places of the question, produced a number of certificates from persons of rank and consideration in Italy, who declared, that they had seen no indecorum in the Queen's conduct; and Mr. H. G. Bennett said again what he had said twenty times before. Sir Francis Burdett took his ground with much skill. He stood up,

not so much to eulogize the Queen, as to deprecate the mode in which she had been attacked, and, without endeavouring to prove her innocent, thought it enough if he could show, that no guilt had been established against her. He contended, that the policy which ministers had pursued with respect to her, was, from the beginning to the end, equally to be deplored. If they wished her to have staid abroad, they ought undoubtedly to have made it possible for her to do so; they ought not to have followed her with indignities and insults, which compelled her to return. The difficulties, which arose after her return, were all of their own creation; for had they but abstained from injuring and insulting her, she would have been an object of comparatively little notice. Her palace could have been filled only by disinterested courtiers, by the few who were to be found in *castra ubi nulla potentia*, and in a short time she would probably have been happy to have again gone abroad. Even if a prosecution was to be instituted against her, still as her alleged offence did not amount to high treason, as there was no intention of aiming at her life, and as the sole object was to show that she was unfit for her high station, this purpose might have been fully answered by a proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Courts. A single fact would then have been sufficient, and all that exposition of evidence which, if it had not produced immorality, had excited universal disgust, might have been avoided. The charges were of such a nature, that they ought never to have been uttered, unless there was a

certainly of supporting them by the most unexceptionable testimony. But many accusations were made, and received from the Attorney-general's opening speech the greatest publicity, which it was not afterwards attempted to establish by any evidence. That speech had, he must confess, filled him with astonishment. On no occasion, and least of all on this, could he have expected, that a public officer would act the disgraceful part of collecting the rhetoric of the lowest brothels, and afterwards pour it forth with unbounded license in the ears of a disgusted audience. Unrestrained by any consideration of the Queen's exalted rank, or by any recollection of her misfortunes, he had endeavoured by a statement of seeming facts, and specious and highly-coloured descriptions, to excite prejudice and odium against her, and then, *proh pudor*, called no evidence to support the most infamous parts of his accusation. The hon. and learned gentleman had spoken, as if the Spirit of Evil dwelt in his bosom, and possessed his tongue; for who but the author of all malice,—who, with the feelings of a gentleman, or a man in his heart.—Sir Francis, being here interrupted by cries of order, explained his meaning to be, that, if charges of a heinous nature were preferred by a public officer against an exalted person, and that person a lady—a lady too so unfortunate, that her offences, if she had committed any, ought to find compassion, if not excuse—where the case was such, that no one appeared as a complaining party, and where the sole ground of the prosecution was a

real or pretended state necessity—that, under such circumstances, it did not become a public officer to betray an eagerness to convict, but rather, under the dictation of gentleman-like feelings to show a spirit of indulgence, and to extenuate instead of exaggerating a supposed offence. There was no need for going into a long nauseous detail: had one single material fact been proved, the rest might have been spared, and ought to have been spared, in a prosecution avowedly instituted *pro bono publico*. But how was this impropriety aggravated, when, to the details of statement, were added the details of testimony. All this diversified calumny was thrown into circulation, and never, perhaps, had there been so many steps taken to prepossess the public mind, and induce it to prejudice a question.

In reply, the Attorney-general affirmed, that, in his opening speech in the House of Lords, he had stated nothing, which, from the depositions put into his hands, he did not expect to substantiate. Did the hon. baronet think, that he had himself examined the witnesses to know what they could depose to? He had never, from the commencement of the proceedings to their close, communicated with a single witness, and was bound to take their depositions from those who had examined them. It was well known, that there was nothing which a counsel avoided more, especially in criminal cases, than previous communication with the witnesses whom he was to examine in open court. He had so acted in this case. He had read the evidence—he believed that it was faithfully taken from the

mouths of the witnesses—he believed it, and thought that it proved his case.

Mr. *Tierney* entered into the question at large. In the early part of the former session, he had declared, in his place in parliament, that either the Queen was insulted, or the king betrayed, and that he would not vote a shilling for the support of her majesty, till her character was cleared up. The ministers had frequently pressed the Opposition with this declaration of their chief, as a proof that investigation was absolutely necessary; and Mr. *Tierney* therefore found it expedient to try to explain away the obvious meaning of his words. At the time, he observed, when he expressed that opinion, her majesty's name had been expunged from the Liturgy; and that exclusion in itself constituted a charge which demanded investigation. Besides, reports had been spread abroad, and industriously imported into this country, the origin of which it was necessary to inquire into. He said so then, and he was of the same opinion still. He then believed, that there existed irresistible evidence of her majesty's guilt; because he could not conceive it possible, that, without such irresistible evidence, the ministers of the crown could have proceeded to strike her majesty's name out of the Liturgy. With this impression, he believed that charges were to be openly brought forward; and he thought it due to the House, to the interests of the country, and to the honour of the king, that the inquiry should take place before the grant of money was made. If he had fallen into any error, it was that

of having placed too much confidence in the ministers. He had supposed, that they would not have ventured to expunge the Queen's name from the Liturgy, if they had not had credible evidence of her guilt. They had however no such evidence. Without having had one single point, upon which they could firmly rely—without having sifted the evidence of one single witness—upon the mere depositions of a parcel of discarded servants, chambermaids, and vagabonds of every description—without having investigated the character of any one individual, the case was committed into the hands of the Attorney-general; and all that the House heard him now say was, “If all that I had stated in opening had been proved in evidence, no doubt could have remained of the Queen's being guilty.” The Attorney-General, in the discharge of his duty, could do no less than he had done; but he (Mr. *Tierney*) charged it against the king's ministers, as a high offence, which required not merely censure, but impeachment, that they should have brought forward such accusations against her majesty on the evidence of such characters as he had described, without examining one respectable person to throw any light upon them. He had attended on the trial every day during the time that the evidence for the prosecution was under examination, and a more disgusting and disgraceful scene he had never witnessed. He could perceive, from the painful situation of the learned gentlemen who conducted it, that they evidently distrusted their own witnesses; that they

were aware, at every step they took, that they had no ground to stand on; and that they went on with witness after witness, fishing for any ground of charge that might turn up. This was no offence in them; but it was a most heinous one in the king's ministers.

Mr. Tierney then contended, that the mode of procedure by a bill of Pains and Penalties, was oppressive and unjust, and that the abandonment of the prosecution, after it had been once instituted, was no less blameable than its original commencement. If, indeed, he were asked what would appear the most degrading point in the late proceedings to those who should read of them in history, he would answer that it was—that ministers had not passed the bill. They had said to the House of Commons, who were expecting that it would come down to them, "You gentlemen have nothing to do with this bill; a moral conviction of her majesty's guilt has been created in another place; and to prevent your meddling with it, we are determined that it shall not pass." He was surprised that the highest legal authority in the kingdom, the lord chancellor, the great guardian of its laws, and the grand depository of its justice, should have concurred, without any apparent reluctance, in that determination. Had he put any protest against it upon record? No: the bill was abandoned without any dissent being expressed by him, or indeed by any members of the other House, with the exception of about ten peers, who, by entering their protest against its abandonment, did themselves as

much honour, as those, who had neglected to do so, had done themselves disgrace.

The advocates for the bill asked of their opponents, whether it was fitting, that a Queen to whom treason and adultery was imputed, should be allowed to sit on the throne of England. What, however, had been the result of the late proceeding? Why, that her majesty had not merely had adultery imputed, but, if the ministers of the crown were to be believed, actually proved against her; so that they had now placed upon the throne, not merely imputed guilt, but guilt of which they had in their own minds moral conviction: and the House was thrown into such a situation that it was obliged afterwards to proceed to vote 50,000*l.* of the public money for her support and maintenance? Her majesty, however, with a spirit worthy of her rank and station, said, that she would not touch a farthing of what had been voted her, until the House cleared her character from all unfounded aspersions; so that, if it had not been for her conduct, which on this point deserved the highest praise, the people of England would have been reduced by ministers to the necessity of paying the same honours to a Queen whom they could not respect, as they would bestow on one who was the object of their esteem and admiration.

The most interesting speech in this important debate, was that of Lord Castlereagh: for instead of dwelling on general topics, he went into the particular circumstances of the principal transactions, and unfolded the mysterious course which Mr.

Brougham had followed. His lordship's statement on the latter topic, was to the following effect: In the month of June, 1819, a communication had been received by his majesty's government from the hon. and learned gentleman, who was known to be the professional adviser of her majesty, and understood to be charged with the confidential management of her affairs in this country. The proposal contained in this communication was, that her majesty (at that time princess of Wales) should be secured in her then income of 35,000*l.* a year for her own life, instead of its terminating with the demise of the Crown; and that she should undertake, upon that arrangement being made, to continue permanently to reside abroad, not assuming at any time the rank, style, or title of Queen of this country. As this proposal was stated to be made without any authority or knowledge on the part of the princess of Wales; and as it could not be carried into effect without the aid of parliament; the only answer given on the part of his majesty's government was, that there would be no indisposition, at the proper time, to entertain the principle on which the proposal was grounded, if it should turn out that it met with the approbation and concurrence of the princess. Of course, it rested with the party making the proposal, to ascertain this point before any further step could be taken by his majesty's government. Upon the demise of his late majesty, an alteration in the Liturgy became necessary. It was not till some days after that alteration had been made, that the

communication was renewed between the hon. and learned gentleman and his majesty's government. In that renewed communication, no intimation was given by the hon. and learned gentleman that, in his judgment, though of course he could not take upon himself to answer for the Queen, the change in her majesty's situation, by the demise of the late king, was likely to create any material obstacle to the completion of an amicable arrangement founded on the basis of his original proposal—and in respect to the Liturgy in particular, he stated, that, by the manner of arranging the new form of prayer—omitting the name of the heir presumptive, as well as that of the Queen—it seemed to him, that any unfavourable inference against her majesty, which must have arisen, if the name of the duke of York had been inserted, and that of the Queen omitted, was happily obviated. With this knowledge of the hon. and learned gentleman's sentiments; and with the implied, and indeed avowed readiness on his part, to submit to her majesty a proposal, formed on this basis, and to offer his advice to her majesty in favour of her acceptance of it; the substance of it was reduced into writing, and put into his hands on the 15th of April, 1820, to be by him communicated and recommended to her majesty. In saying that the memorandum of the 15th of April contained the substance of the honourable and learned gentleman's suggestion, it ought to be observed, that the only essential difference was this—that, instead of 35,000*l.* a year, an annual allowance of 50,000*l.* was proposed. This most im-

portant memorandum the hon. and learned gentleman kept in his pocket from the 15th of April till the end of May, without, on the one hand, making any communication of it to her majesty, or, on the other, giving to the king's ministers reason to apprehend, that any circumstance had occurred to render it less fit for her majesty's acceptance, or the prospect of that acceptance more doubtful than he conceived it to be, when he first undertook the negotiation. What prevented the hon. and learned gentleman from proceeding to the continent to wait upon her majesty during this long interval, it was not easy to conjecture; especially after the election for Westmoreland was over. There was indeed a Whig candidate who claimed his support at Carlisle; but was this a sufficient reason for the neglect of a duty of this importance, on the part of an advocate who feels that there is no sacrifice which he is not bound to make for the interests of his illustrious client? At the end of May, however, he went to St. Omer, her majesty having then proceeded so far on her way to England; and on his arrival there, he found that her majesty had surrendered herself to other counsels, and that the wisdom of alderman Wood would be consulted in preference to any advice which he might have to offer. Whether from this, or from any other unexplained motive, operating on the mind of the hon. and learned gentleman, who had gone to St. Omer for the express purpose of tardily delivering the memorandum of the 15th of April, and of advising with her majesty on the subject of it, he returned to England.

without ever having delivered that memorandum, or even informed her majesty, that he was charged with any communication from his majesty's government. It was true, that a communication was made (apparently at the hon. and learned gentleman's earnest request) to her majesty by a noble lord, who had accompanied him to St. Omer; but it was equally true, that the noble lord had no commission or authority from any quarter whatever to make that communication, and that the memorandum, which had been confided to Mr. Brougham alone, had never even been put into the hands of that noble lord by his majesty's government. This circumstance might account for the difference between the terms of the communication made by the noble lord to her majesty, and those contained in the memorandum. That noble lord had certainly no communication to make to her majesty respecting the proposed arrangement; but he had been apprised of the course which his majesty's government had determined to adopt in the event of her majesty's coming to England, with the understanding that he should, in fairness to her majesty, apprise her of that determination, in the event of such being her final decision, after the terms to be proposed by Mr. Brougham should have been (if contrary to expectation they were) finally rejected, but not otherwise.

The noble lord then justified the whole course taken by ministers antecedent to the prosecution, and repeated, that their uniform desire was, to ward off, if possible, the necessity of exposing the details of the case. He

also declared, that the evidence did not rest upon the testimony of abandoned characters, but of travellers of all ranks, who had visited the places where her majesty had resided; and he positively denied, that up to the period of the institution of the Milan commission, which was dated in March 1818, although the parties did not go over until the August following, ministers had officially taken the least pains to collect testimony against her majesty. No servant of the crown had, up to that period, received instructions upon the subject; although undoubtedly they had communications forced upon them by the notoriety of the circumstances. The death of the princess Charlotte had nothing more to do in the way of influencing government as to the time of instituting the Milan commission, than any other circumstance. The reason why the investigation had not been taken up sooner was, that her majesty did not return from the long voyage till shortly before that time; and it was not till late in that year, that ministers were made acquainted with the whole extent of the charges relative to her conduct during that voyage. If any inquiry was instituted for the purpose of fishing and prying, whether any of the subordinate agents of government had acted contrary to their instructions—if it was wished to ascertain whether the country had, by this commission, been involved in unnecessary expense—he should be prepared to give every information that could be required. At present he should only say, that the commission had been instituted on the report of a legal

adviser of the crown of high character, who had said, that if called upon to wind up the charges, and give an opinion on them, that opinion must be against the party accused. That person, at the same time, thought that such a proceeding should be founded on evidence, which could not be impeached, and which ought, therefore, to be previously inquired into. If the gentlemen opposite were to call before them Mr. Cooke and Mr. Powell, who had conducted the evidence, and were to examine them as to the injunctions under which they took the various depositions and examinations, they would find, that no precautions had been omitted, which the spirit of justice could dictate.

Mr. Brougham's reply was by no means satisfactory, and was singularly deficient in perspicuity—a quality which the speeches of that learned gentleman, whether argumentative, or declamatory, generally possess in a very eminent degree. Admitting that he had made in 1819 a proposition on the part, but without the knowledge of her majesty, such as lord Castlereagh had mentioned, he contended, that it was made under circumstances totally different from those, under which the government had adopted it as the basis of their offers to the Queen. When it was brought forward by him, the Queen was princess of Wales; the late king was alive and in perfect health; no apprehension existed of his death and of the consequent demise of the crown; such an event as the demise of the crown was not then contemplated; and surely there was a wide difference between covenanting not

to take up a future and contingent dignity, and abdicating that which was already in actual possession. In the latter case, the Queen was required to step down from her station, to give up all claim to its honours, to abandon the throne itself, to part with all her rights and privileges. This circumstance could not but affect an arrangement, which was to be made, with a person not merely expectant of a right, but, possessing one which she could not give up. To whom, then, was the delay to be attributed? To the ministers, who had suffered the interval between June 1819, and February 1820, to elapse without acting upon the proposition which had been made to them. That proposition, in fact, was nothing more than a suggestion on the part of her majesty's legal adviser that, if certain terms were offered to her by the government, he would recommend her to adopt a course, of which they should be the basis. But their delay was the very thing, which made it impossible that the terms could be accepted: for there was all the difference in the world, between the situation of her majesty in June 1819, and in Feb. 1820. It had been asked, why he (Mr. B.) had not gone over to the continent sooner: and why he had from the 15th of April, kept in his pocket the proposition he was charged to deliver? Now, he had never, for one moment, concealed from lord Liverpool the impossibility of his going to such a distance as Geneva. He had never given him the slightest reason to suppose, that he could be absent more than six or seven days from his place in that House. When

he set off to meet his royal mistress at St. Omer, his belief certainly was, that her interests, and those of the country, equally required, that the threatened investigation should not go on; not that he conceived she had any thing to dread from the severest scrutiny into all parts of her conduct (for the conduct of innocence dreaded no scrutiny), but because she was surrounded by all those dangers that a person can be threatened with, who had resided in a country, where, for six years, her life and her honour had been equally the objects of a conspiracy; and where witnesses could be bought for money to rake up, from every corner of Italy, every scandal that could be invented, or idle tale that malice and detraction could frame. His belief was also this—that there were certain cases, which, from the mere odious nature of the charges that were to be adduced, and the abominable details of the accusation, would induce a person to pause before he ran into a trial, when, by an honourable arrangement, he might obtain all that his character required the other party to concede. He did feel, that if, by an honourable arrangement, her majesty could obtain terms which were consonant with her own honour (and others, no person could have dared to recommend her), and which would have obviated all idea of investigation, her majesty would have been justified in availing herself of them. And although, from the first moment of seeing her, he perceived that the negotiation was at an end; yet, after her first rejection of the terms, he continued, subsequently to her arrival in this

country, to recommend, and even to solicit, again and again, the renewal of negotiations, which might have prevented the necessity of the late inquiry. It had, however, been gone into; and, though her majesty had withstood its terrors—though she had come through it with that which nothing but the grossest injustice could refuse to her—an absolute acquittal; yet it had been entirely owing to her majesty's own consciousness of innocence, that she had refused to listen to any terms whatever. "I have stated thus much," continued the hon. and learned gentleman, "as to the conduct of the Queen. It is fit I should now discharge what I call a debt of justice to her. I know it has been invidiously and malevolently asserted, and most industriously circulated, for purposes which must be obvious to every man, that my expressed opinions of her majesty's conduct are not the same in fact with my own conscientious conviction. It is necessary, Sir, for me, with that seriousness and sincerity, which it may be permitted to a man upon the most solemn occasions to express, to assert—which I do now assert in the face of this House—that if, instead of an advocate, I had been sitting as a judge, at another tribunal, I should have been found among the number of those, who, laying their hands upon their hearts, conscientiously pronounced her majesty 'Not guilty.' For the truth of this assertion, I desire to tender every pledge, that may be most valued and most sacred. I wish to make it in every form which may be deemed most solemn and most binding; and if I believe it not, as I now advance

it, I here imprecate on myself every curse which is most horrid and most penal."

The question being put, there appeared for lord Tavistock's motion, 178, and against it, 324; leaving a majority with ministers, of 146. The House did not adjourn till half-past six in the morning.

With respect to Mr. Brougham's speech on this occasion, we cannot but observe, that his explanation of the cause of the refusal of the terms which he had suggested—his apology for his own delay—and his protestation in favour of the Queen's innocence, are all somewhat unsatisfactory. The terms which he had suggested in 1819, expressly provided for the demise of the crown; and yet Mr. Brougham could assert, that they did not contemplate such an event. He had the boldness to ask, why had not ministers proceeded in the negotiation between June 1819, and February, 1820: forgetting that he had received an answer to his proposal, and that it then lay with him to communicate with his client, and procure authority to act in her behalf. After he had received written proposals from lord Liverpool, he could not forthwith impart them to her majesty, because he could not possibly travel as far as Geneva; what duties then, had he to perform, either in parliament, or at the bar, so urgent as to make it his duty to neglect the most important commission with which any individual could be charged? As to his solemn protestation, it may be doubted, whether it did not strengthen, rather than weaken the rumours in circulation, with respect to

his own doubts of his client's conduct. A jurymen most often say, "not guilty," when his moral conviction is quite the other way: and Mr. Brougham, purposely, as it would seem, using a most circuitous mode of expression, while he formally announced what his judicial determination would have been, left his sincere belief, as an individual, still a matter of doubt.

The Opposition, having now made a trial of their strength, both on the expediency of originally omitting her majesty's name from the Liturgy, and on the general conduct of ministers towards her, made a last effort in her cause, by bringing forward a resolution for restoring her name to the public prayers of the church. This was done by Mr. John Smith, on the 13th of February; his motion was drawn up in these words: "That this House having taken into its consideration the circumstance of her majesty's name not being inserted in the collects, prayers, and litanies of the church; and also the numerous petitions from the people, addressed to this House, complaining thereof, is of opinion, that under all existing circumstances; it is highly expedient, that her majesty's name should be inserted in the said collects, prayers, and litanies, and that such a measure would greatly tend to remove the discontents that exist on that subject, in the public mind." Among those who supported it, was Mr. Wilberforce. This he did, chiefly from a consideration of the effect which the course recommended by Mr. Smith would produce on the popular mind. The omission, he said, was brought under public

notice every Sunday, and the wound, which might otherwise be healed, was kept in a state of continued irritation. Such an effect could not but be prejudicial to our church establishment, at a time when there were too many causes at work for its overthrow—at a time when so many mischievous men were industriously employing every means for the destruction, both of our religious and civil constitution. He had been informed, that the Queen, whilst excluded from the prayers of the established church, was prayed for in most of the Methodist chapels. Nothing seemed so well calculated as the present state of things, for bringing into disrespect and contempt, an ecclesiastical system, sealed with the blood of martyrs, and from which the Dissenters themselves had derived all the advantages which they enjoyed. He would, therefore, guard and cherish, with redoubled earnestness, what was so sacred in itself, and was now threatened by so many dangers. Those dangers were rendered formidable, both by the pressure of the times, and the unceasing efforts made by the malicious to estrange the present generation from the religion of their forefathers. True justice, true dignity, and true magnanimity, did not in his opinion, consist in resolutely adhering to a measure, because it had been once adopted. If its abandonment was likely to confer a substantial benefit on the country, it became a magnanimous, as well as an honest, man to sacrifice his own opinion to the general interest. Let not the House conceive, that to yield to the present motion was to declare a be-

hief of the innocence of the Queen. With him (Mr. Wilberforce) the innocence or guilt of her majesty weighed not a feather. Independently of any feeling upon that point, he would vote for the motion, because he thought that its success would go to tranquillize the country. Upon a division, the Ayes were 178, the Noes 298, leaving a majority of 120 against Mr. Smith's motion.

This may be regarded as the last great effort made by the Opposition in behalf of her majesty; and as the result showed, that their whole strength had been mustered on lord Tavistock's motion, the subject, though often alluded to on discussion, was not again made the formal topic of debate, except on one particular point of legal technicality, relating to a supposed infringement of the privileges of the Church of Scotland. On the 15th of February, lord Arch. Hamilton brought this matter forward. He stated, that upon the death of the late king an order in council, precisely similar to that issued in England, had been sent down to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The order referred to two acts of parliament, on which it purported to proceed—the 10th of Anne, and the 32nd of George III.—by neither of which could it be authorized: inasmuch as the former merely commanded the clergy of Scotland to pray for queen Anne and the princess Sophia, while the latter related solely to the episcopalians of Scotland. The order, the noble lord contended, was therefore illegal, being an arbitrary assumption of authority in the religious worship of Scotland; over which the crown

had no controul: and accordingly it had been generally and universally disregarded. Two instances were then mentioned by him, in which this order had given rise to proceedings which merited animadversion. The first took place at a meeting of the Kirk session of Kirkcudbright, at which the sheriff of the county, his son, a colonel of yeomanry, and the clergyman were present. At that meeting, the sheriff and his son, agreed, that in compliance with the order in council, they should prevent the Queen from being prayed for. The clergyman, however, dissented from their opinion, and refused to omit the prayer for her majesty's name. The matter was then referred to the presbytery, who approved of the conduct of the clergyman, disapproved of the order in council, ordered the minute of the sheriff's approval to be erased, the parties to appear before them for reprimand, and the whole decision to be read in the church. The second case was that of another sheriff of a Scotch county, who was also a colonel of yeomanry. The colonel (Gordon) asked Mr. Gillespie, the clergyman of his district, whether he was a party to any agreement not to omit the prayer for the Queen in the church service. The clergyman replied, that he would act in obedience to the law of the land; and at the end of a sermon which he preached (remarkable for nothing but the propriety of its language and sentiments), after praying for the king, he said, "and bless likewise the Queen." For that conclusion the clergyman was on the same Sunday put under arrest; not indeed under ac-

tual personal restraint; but he was desired to consider himself as arrested, and the arrest was continued for some time. This latter transaction had led to a correspondence between colonel Gordon and lord Sidmouth. The noble lord concluded by moving for a copy of the order in council, of the 20th of February, 1820, transmitted to the moderator of the General Assembly of Scotland; and also for a copy of the letter written by lord Sidmouth to colonel Gordon of the Kirkcudbright yeomanry, or to the lord lieutenant of the county, during the year 1820, relative to placing the Rev. Wm. Gillespie, officiating chaplain of the said corps, under military arrest.

The Lord Advocate contended, that the privy council had a right to issue the order in question to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the ground, that the 10th of Anne, chap. 7, sec. 10, was not confined to queen Anne and the electress Sophia, but extended to every future sovereign and heir apparent; and as a proof that it had been so construed, he produced decisions of the court of session, by which persons had been convicted and punished for not praying for Geo. I. This, it ought to be observed, would prove only that the privy council had the right to command the king to be prayed for; but would not give them any power to restrain the clergy of Scotland from praying for the Queen too; and this the lord advocate candidly admitted. He admitted further, that the 32nd of his late majesty was applicable merely to the episcopalian clergy; but as to

this admission, lord Castlereagh differed from him. With respect to the particular instances mentioned, without defending the rashness which had been displayed in both of them, he maintained that there was no necessity for the interference of the House. The first had been long since terminated by the measures, which the presbytery had pursued. As to the arrest of Mr. Gillespie, the commanding officer had communicated it to the lord lieutenant of the county; and he, without either approving or disapproving what had been done, communicated it to the secretary for the home-department. Government refused to interfere: it was immediately intimated to Mr. Gillespie, that his arrest was at an end; and the parties were left to settle the affair between themselves. The clergyman had at first threatened to bring an action against colonel Gordon; but, at the suggestion of his friends, he had thought that it would be better to make it the subject of reference, and had finally left it to the award of the lord advocate himself, who, after endeavouring to decline the task, had at last been obliged to undertake it. Under such circumstances, there was no ground for bringing either transaction before parliament.—Sir James Macintosh and lord Castlereagh took a share in the debate; but Mr. J. P. Grant suggested the only new topics, that were urged in it. To oppose the cases adduced by the lord advocate, he contended, that subsequent acts of parliament proved that the 10th of Anne was not considered by the legislature as extending to whoever might be

sovereign for the time being; and in proof of this, he appealed to the 5th George I. chapter 29, sect. 3. That act had been passed in 1719. The last case quoted by the lord advocate was in 1718; consequently the act was later authority than any of the cases cited. The 5th of George I. prohibited any number of persons, exceeding nine, to assemble in a meeting-house or episcopal place of worship, who did not pray for the king, the prince and princess of Wales, and their issue, under the pain of imprisonment for six months. Here there was no reference to the act of queen Anne. How then did the case stand? The act of Anne was either effectual, or it was ineffectual. If it was effectual, there was no need of a new act; if it was not effectual, and a new act was required, then had the force of the act of

queen Anne ceased with her life. —The House having divided, there appeared,

For the motion..... 35

Against it110

Majority - —75

The bill for granting her majesty an annuity of 50,000*l.* went through the regular stages; and, though there were members who objected to the sum as too large, it was passed. Her majesty, notwithstanding her declaration that she would not accept of any provision while her name was excluded from the Liturgy, changed her purpose and received the money. Her conduct and her treatment ceased to be the theme of parliamentary discussion, till the very close of the session; when some weak attempts were made to agitate her claims to share in the honours of the coronation ceremony.

CHAP. II.

Roman Catholic Claims—Mr. Plunkett's Motion for a Committee to consider the State of the Laws affecting the Roman Catholics—His Speech—Mr. Peel's Reply—Mr. Plunkett's Resolutions agreed to—Petitions—Dr. Milner—The second reading of Mr. Plunkett's two Bills—their Purport—the Reasons for keeping them distinct—Mr. Canning supports them—Their subsequent Progress—Their Consolidation—Amendments moved by Mr. Bankes, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Goulburn, rejected—The Bill passes the Commons—Opposed in the Lords by the Duke of York, the Chancellor, and Lord Liverpool—Meetings for Parliamentary Reform—Mr. Lambton's Motion on that Subject—Lord John Russell's Motion—Mr. H. G. Bennett's Motion on the Independence of Parliament—Lord J. Russell's Bill for the Disfranchisement of Grampound, and the transference of the right of Election to Leeds—Amendments moved by Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Beaumont, and Lord Milton, rejected:—Mr. S. Wortley's Amendment carried—The Bill opposed in the Lords by the Chancellor, and Lords Redesdale, Lauderdale, and Harewood—Supported by Lord Liverpool—An Amendment carried, giving two additional Members to the County of York—The Bill passes—Lord A. Hamilton's Motion on the State of the Scotch County Representation—Breach of Privilege by the John Bull Newspaper—Examination of the Persons connected with it—The Editor committed to Newgate.

THE sudden arrival of the Queen had in the former year prevented the discussion of several of those great points of internal policy, on which the nation usually feels the deepest interest, and on which the greatest diversity of opinion exists. These now resumed their habitual importance, and occupied the public attention. In the early part of the session, the claims of the Roman Catholics were brought before the notice of both Houses of Parliament by their petitions; and on the 28th of February, Mr. Plunkett moved,

that a committee of the whole House should consider the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, and inquire whether it would be expedient to alter or modify the same. He argued the question, as a question of religion, of the constitution, and of policy. In the first view, he maintained, that, for mere abstract religious belief, independently of any reasons of state, no man should be deprived of the privileges enjoyed by his fellow-subjects; and that, even if it were admitted, that adherence to the established creed was to be a title to favour in the

eye of the law, why should its wrath be directed against Catholics rather than against Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans? He who worships Osiris, the ape, the crocodile, the host of heaven, and the creeping things of the earth, is admitted to the privileges of the state; and our abhorrence is reserved for the Roman Catholic, who believes all that we believe, and differs from us only by believing something more. Proceeding to the second view of the subject, Mr. Plunkett held, that the constitution intended to admit every person performing the duties of a liege subject, to all the franchises of the state. Now, were not the Roman Catholics the liege subjects of the king? No one denied that they were. What shut them out, then, from the general right? Nothing, that he had ever heard of, except that they asserted a spiritual supremacy in the pope—a supremacy which had been universally acknowledged long before the constitution existed, and had for centuries formed part of the creed of the country. Circumstances, he allowed, had afterwards occurred, under which it had been thought prudent to impose certain restraints and exclusions on those who acknowledged that supremacy; but these circumstances had long past away, and the present times called for a different course. “Backed, said he, by the original principles of the constitution, by the object and scope of the course of our history from the Reformation to the Revolution—backed by the concurrent declaration of the legislatures of England and Scotland on the first union, and of the parliaments of England and Ireland on the last—backed by the

unimpeached loyalty, the unquestionable integrity of our catholic fellow-subjects recorded in the enactments of the legislature, and guaranteed by their own oaths—backed by the numerous concessions of the last fifty years—by that spirit of Catholic conciliation which presided during the late reign, and which, if the arguments in favour of exclusion were at all tenable, would have been so many outrages on the principles of the constitution,—backed by the memories of the great lights and ornaments of that reign, of Dunning, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, and Windham—backed, by the name of every man who possessed buoyancy enough to float down the stream of time;—I feel that I have made out—I had almost said that I have established—the position that I sought, triumphantly. But when I look around me, and reflect on those whom I miss, and who were present when I last had the honour of addressing the House on this question, I am checked. When I reflect that since that period we have lost Whitbread, the incorruptible sentinel of the constitution—that we have lost the aid of the more than dawning virtues of Horner—that we had then Romilly, whose mature excellencies shed a steady light on his profession, on his country, and his nature—that Elliot, the pure model of aristocracy—that the illustrious Ponsonby, the constitutional leader of the ranks of Opposition in this House, revering alike the privileges of the Crown and the rights of the subject,—are no more:—but above all, when I dwell upon that last overwhelming loss—the loss of that great man, in whose place I this night

unworthily stand; and with the description of whose exalted merits I would not trust myself;—God knows I cannot feel any thing like triumph! Walking before the sacred images of these illustrious dead, as in a public and solemn procession, shall we not dismiss all party feeling, all angry passions, and unworthy prejudices?" Mr. Plunkett then went on to argue the question on the grounds of policy. He admitted, that the established church in Ireland was in a situation by no means free from danger: but the danger arose from this—that a great majority of the people belonged to a different religion; and it would be lessened by every measure that softened down the animosity of the Catholics. By acceding to an act of justice, we retained all the securities we already possessed, and gained some which we had not. These were the main grounds on which the question ought to be determined; and the House ought not to allow the least weight to the partial cavilling objections, which were too often advanced. It was frequently said, for instance, that the Catholics were not aggrieved to the extent they complained of, and that the specific plan proposed had defects or inconsistencies: objections were taken to some of the offices proposed to be opened, or to some of the oaths proposed to be retained, and it was urged, that the friends of the measure were not themselves agreed as to the nature of the conditions or securities which should accompany it. This, Mr. Plunkett maintained, was neither a candid nor a manly mode of meeting the question. Was the question itself fit to be entertained? Did justice plead for it? Did the

constitution sanction it? Did policy demand it?—These were the only grounds on which it could be properly argued. But it is asked, said Mr. Plunkett, where concessions should stop? He answered, concessions should stop, when there was a necessity that exclusion should still exist; but that necessity should be clearly made out, and the difficulty which attended it would be more than compensated by the result; for wherever the necessity was clearly shown to exist, there the exclusion conveyed no insult. If the Catholic saw the reason, he was bound to submit; as the Protestant would be, whose law, which should be nothing but the supreme reason of the state, placed him of necessity under civil restrictions. Exclusion so originating could not brand the object of it; it might be felt as an inconvenience, but not suffered as a dishonour. It was for the purpose of seeing how far this necessity existed, that he called upon the House to go into a committee. If the House did go into that committee, it was his design to propose, that the declaration against transubstantiation should be removed from our establishment; and also to submit some alteration in the oaths of abjuration and supremacy. On behalf of the Protestant population, he would propose a measure for their security, and a pledge of the loyalty of the Catholics. There were many modes by which this object might be obtained, but that was not the time for considering any of them. The feeling which he wished to see acted upon was this—on the part of the Protestant, not to ask the Catholic for any thing in the way of security, which necessity

did not require; and on the part of the Catholic, not to refuse any thing which, consistently with his principles and conscience, he could give, although it might appear to him unnecessary.

A great part of Mr. Plunkett's speech had been devoted to answering the arguments, by which Mr. Peel had on former occasions resisted concession to the Catholics; much of it, indeed, had been directed personally to that right hon. gentleman. Mr. Peel accordingly now felt it to be necessary to take the lead in opposing the motion. The principle, he asserted, laid down by the other side, was, that every subject of the realm had an equal right to office, and that, to exclude him, you must show some great and paramount danger, with which the country would otherwise be threatened. Grant this, and what is the consequence? You must not merely modify, but entirely repeal the Test and Corporation acts: those restrictive laws of which Burke and Windham had approved, and which Mr. Pitt had revered as the bulwarks of the national church. The very basis, therefore, of the argument on the other side was an assumption which had not been proved, and which was at variance both with authority and with sound principle. He then went into some critical discussion of the views, with which, and of the circumstances, under which the laws, sought to be repealed, had been first adopted; insisted upon some partial objections, and concluded with contending, that the measure now proposed would exasperate rather than mollify the political dissensions of Ireland. Sir James Macintosh supported the motion, and was followed by Mr. Charles

Grant and lord Castlereagh on the same side. The House divided: the Ayes were, 227; the Noes, 221; so that the motion was carried by a majority of no more than 6.

On the 2nd of March, the order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a committee to consider the Roman Catholic claims, Mr. Plunkett stated the course which he meant to pursue. It was, to propose in the committee certain resolutions; and after they were carried, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on them, to fix the first and second readings of that bill at such intervals, as would leave ample time for the full consideration of its merits. The House went into the committee, and Mr. Plunkett proposed the six following resolutions:—

1. "That it appears to this committee, that by certain acts passed in the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, certain declarations and affirmations are required to be made, as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, therein mentioned.

2. "That such parts of said oaths as require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, or that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and that the sacrifice of the Mass, as used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous; appear to this committee to relate to opinions merely speculative and dogmatical, not effecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the same may, therefore, safely be repealed.

3. "That it appears to this committee, that, in several acts

passed in the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, a certain oath, commonly called the oath of Supremacy, is required to be taken, as a qualification for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, therein mentioned.

4. "That in the said oath and declaration is contained, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms.

5. "That it appears to this committee, that scruples are entertained by his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with respect to taking the said oath, merely on account of the word 'spiritual' being inserted therein; and that for the purpose of removing such scruples, it would be expedient to declare the sense in which the said word is used, according to the injunction issued by queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign, and recognised in the act of the fifth of her reign, and which is explained by the thirty-seventh of the articles of the church of England, imports merely, that the kings of this realm should govern all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doer.

6. "That it is the opinion of this committee, that such act of repeal and explanation, should be accompanied with such exceptions and regulations as may be found necessary for preserving unalterably the Protestant succession to the crown, according to the act for the further limita-

tion of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, and for maintaining inviolate the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, government, and discipline thereof; and the church of Scotland, and the doctrine, worship, government, and discipline thereof, as the same are by law respectively established."

The resolutions were agreed to *pro forma*, Mr. Peel at the same time declaring his determination to oppose the measure in every successive stage; and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on them.

Mr. Plunkett digested his scheme in two bills.

On the 7th of March they were read a first time without discussion; and the second reading was fixed for Friday, the 16th of March, an order having been previously made, on the motion of sir George Hill, that the House should be called over on that day.

In the mean time, petitions from various bodies of Protestant clergy and others, were presented against the Catholic claims; and on the 16th, Mr. Wilberforce presented one from the Roman Catholics in Staffordshire and Warwickshire. It was numerously signed, and among the signatures was that of Dr. Milner. Professing the utmost loyalty and the strongest attachment to the king and constitution, it prayed that the bills before the House might not be passed into a law, because they imposed intolerable restrictions on conscience. Sir Thomas Lethbridge having made some remarks on this petition as affording clear

proof, that the bills then pending were more likely to irritate than to conciliate the Catholic body, a desultory discussion arose, in which Mr. Plunkett animadverted severely on the conduct of Dr. Milner. That individual, he said, was the instigator of this petition, which it was absurd to treat as a fair exposition of the sentiments of the Roman Catholics of England. Lord Nugent had, on a former night, presented a petition of a very different character, which had been signed by seven vicars-apostolic; of whom there were only eight in England. The eighth vicar, whose name had not been signed to the petition, which distinguished the temporal from the spiritual allegiance of Roman Catholics, and which recognized the most liberal and conciliatory principles—that eighth vicar-apostolic it was, on whose instigation the present petition had been gotten up. The same evil spirit was once more busy, which had before blasted the work of Christian charity. In 1813, when the House was on the eve of gratifying the hopes of the Roman Catholics, Dr. Milner came forward, and by his interference frustrated their fair prospects. He had been member of a board for conducting the arrangements of the Catholics in this country; but they had removed him from the board and disowned him as an agent in their affairs; and he (Mr. Plunkett) held in his hand a document, which charged Dr. Milner with having said, that the day, which abrogated the laws of exclusion, would be the day of the downfall of the Roman Catholic religion in this country.

Sir James Macintosh also ob-

served, that the counties of Stafford and Warwick contained some of the most ancient and respectable Catholic families in the kingdom; and yet not one of these ancient and respectable families, or of their connexions, had subscribed their names to this paper, which was introduced with so much pomp to the House, as the unanimous petition of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the counties of Stafford and Warwick. Was not the earl of Shrewsbury, was not lord Stourton, an exception to this much-boasted unanimity of the Roman Catholics of Staffordshire? Were the De Cliffords, the Jerninghams, the Fitzherberts, the Smiths no exception to it—individuals who were much better representatives of the Catholic body of England, than one right reverend apostolic-vicar. The petition, notwithstanding an informality in the title of it (it was addressed to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland), was ordered to be printed.

On the same evening, Mr. Plunkett moved the second reading of the bill for removing the disabilities of the Roman Catholics. He stated, that the bill removed two distinct disqualifications—that arising from the oath of Supremacy, and also that arising from the declaration against transubstantiation. There was a clause in the way of exception, which provided—"That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to enable any person, being a Roman Catholic, to hold and enjoy the office of lord high chancellor, lord keeper, or lord commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain, or of lord lieutenant or lord deputy, or

other the chief governor or governors of Ireland." The exceptions in the bill went no further than these offices: but Mr. Plunkett remarked, it would be perfectly open for any member on the committee to propose other exceptions if he thought proper. With respect to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the bill provided, that all their existing institutions should remain in exactly the same situation, as that in which they stood at present. The test laws were left as they stood, and liable only to the operation of the annual indemnity act.

Mr. Plunkett then went on to explain the purport of his second bill, the title of which was, "to regulate the intercourse of persons in holy orders, professing the Roman Catholic religion, with the see of Rome." It set out with declaring, that it was fit to regulate the intercourse and correspondence between the subjects of this realm and the see of Rome, and "that it was expedient that such precautions should be taken in respect to persons in holy orders professing the Roman Catholic religion, who might at any time thereafter be elected, nominated, or appointed to the exercise or discharge of episcopal duties, or functions of a dean, in the said church, within any part of the United Kingdom, as that no such person should at any time thereafter assume the exercise or discharge of any such duties or functions within the United Kingdom or any part thereof, whose loyalty and peaceable conduct should not have been previously ascertained to the satisfaction of his majesty, his heirs, or succes-

sors." On the subject of the intercourse between the Catholic clergy and the see of Rome, Mr. Plunkett said, he was entitled to assert, that it had long been carried on merely for spiritual purposes, and that in no single instance was it found to have been carried on for any factious or party purposes. With respect to the appointment of the Roman Catholic bishops by the pope, the nomination was formally made in that manner, but not practically; so that in making any provision respecting the appointment of the Catholic bishops by the pope, he was providing a theoretical remedy against a theoretical danger. As to the actual nomination of the Catholic bishops in Ireland, there had been a series of disputes and a variety of claims. It was first contended among the Catholics, that the bishops of the province should elect one to fill the vacant see; then, that the dean and chapter should; and, lastly, the parish priests put in a claim to the right of election. In all these instances, the nomination by the pope was practically excluded. The pope had, therefore, practically, as little to do with originating the nomination of the Catholic bishops in Ireland, as he had with the nomination of the Protestant bishops in England. But to give satisfaction to particular scruples, he had introduced a proviso into his bill, which stipulated that an oath in the following terms should be taken by every Roman Catholic individual, who was admitted as a clergyman into holy orders, for the purpose of satisfying the state, that their intercourse with the see of Rome should be confined ex-

clusively to ecclesiastical matters. The proposed oath was as follows:—

“ I, A. B., do swear, that I will never concur in or consent to the appointment or consecration of any Roman Catholic bishop, or dean, or vicar-apostolic, in the Roman Catholic church in the United Kingdom, but such as I shall conscientiously deem to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct; and I do swear, that I have not and will not have any correspondence or communication with the pope or see of Rome, or with any court or tribunal established or to be established by the pope or see of Rome, or by the authority of the same, or with any person or persons authorized or pretending to be authorized by the pope or see of Rome, tending directly or indirectly to overthrow or disturb the Protestant government, or the Protestant church of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Protestant church of Scotland, as by law established; and that I will not correspond or communicate with the pope or see of Rome, or with any tribunal established or to be established by the pope or see of Rome, or by the authority of the same, or with any person or persons authorized or pretending to be authorized by the pope or see of Rome, or with any other foreign ecclesiastical authority, on any matter or thing which may interfere with or affect the civil duty and allegiance which is due to his majesty, his heirs and successors, from all his subjects.”

Mr. Plunkett next assigned the reasons why he did not, as in the bill of 1813, consolidate the ecclesiastical and civil arrangements

of the question, and why he preferred that they should be kept distinct, and made the subject of two specific bills. The one bill did not necessarily arise out of the other as cause and effect, for the Catholic layman was entitled to his civil rights, without any connexion with the ecclesiastical rules of his communion. In drawing this distinction, he admitted the propriety of legislating upon both points at the same time. They were now, he hoped, about to place his majesty's Roman Catholics upon the same footing as the rest of the people, and to put an end for ever to these impolitic and jealous distinctions. When performing this great work, he thought it expedient to embrace the whole of the question in one comprehensive view, and to legislate for it at once. In so doing, they were justified in guarding against the possible abuse of the control of a foreign potentate over a clergy in our own dominions, who had naturally considerable influence over one class of our subjects. But he thought it right, that the ecclesiastical parts of the measure should be separated from those which related to the laity. The clergy might feel disposed to assist in carrying the ecclesiastical arrangements into effect, and yet might not wish to do so at the very time when the particular question of the laity was at issue; they might have some delicacy in seeing the two matters mixed up together, lest the one should appear like a compromise or a barter for the other. At the same time, both he and the gentlemen who had assisted him in preparing the bill, were perfectly ready to admit, that if the first

bill were passed, the second must go on. Indeed, if the first bill went in its present shape through a committee, he was ready to say that there might arise no objection to the consolidation of the two bills in the committee. Of course he made this observation with reference to the event of the main principles of the first bill being adopted. That bill consisted of various provisions, and it might be granted *in toto* or in part. If only in a trifling part (which he could not possibly anticipate), the concession might not justify the House in calling upon the Catholics for these ecclesiastical arrangements.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Peel opposed the bill: Mr. Wilberforce and sir James Mackintosh supported it. Mr. Canning spoke on the same side, and with more than his usual fervour and eloquence. He said, that the argument against the question now was, as if the connection of the Catholics with a foreign state had always been merely a spiritual one. On the contrary, a connexion of a totally different nature formed the ground of the enactment of the penal laws. The right hon. gentleman entered into an history of the penal laws, and a recapitulation of their enactments; and concluded it by arguing, that if the danger which called for them had ceased, or if no danger had ever existed, it was full time to revoke them. Suppose a murder was said to have been committed by a person wearing a wig and spectacles, still, if it appeared no murder had been committed, was every man wearing a wig and spectacles to be punished? He asked, was it the Roman Catholics who brought Charles the First to the block? He then alluded to

a bill having been sent up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, in 1641, for excluding the bishops from seats in parliament. The bill was rejected in the Lords by a small majority, and in that majority every one of the Catholic peers had voted. In a few years after, those very bishops voted for the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from parliament. He trusted, as one good turn deserved another, that the passing of the bills then before the House would afford the present bishops an opportunity to pay the debt. He contended that, from the moment of passing the repeal laws in 1793, the conviction on every man's mind was, that a total repeal should follow. To give the Catholic the elective franchise, at the same time that you denied him every thing else; to make him an elector, at the same time that you rendered him incapable of being elected; to attract to your sides the lowest orders of the community, at the same time that you repelled from it the highest orders of the gentry, was not the way to bind Ireland to the rest of the empire in ties of affection. What was there to prevent the union from being drawn more closely than at present? Was there any moral, was there any physical obstacle? *Opposuit natura?* We had already abridged the channel. Ireland now sat in the representative assembly of the empire; and when she was allowed to come there, why was she not also allowed to elect members for it from her Catholic children? For three centuries we had been erecting mounds, not to assert or improve, but to thwart nature; we had raised them high above the

waters; and they had stood for many a year frowning proud defiance upon all that attempted to cross them; in the course of ages, they had been nearly broken down, and the narrow isthmus, which they now formed, stood between two kindred seas; the fountains saw each other, and fain would meet. Shall we fortify the mounds, which are now almost in ruins, or shall we leave them to moulder away by time and accident—an event which, though distant, was certain to happen, and which, when it did happen, would only confer a thankless favour? Or shall we, as has been advised, cut away at once the isthmus that remains, and float upon the mingling wave the ark of our common constitution? But some were afraid, that when this was done, those persons who had stood by the constitution when they only enjoyed its benefits partially, would rise up against it, if they were admitted to the full participation of it. This was not likely. At present the constitution was to them negative and repulsive. Then it would be positive and full of advantage.

With the established religion of the country the Roman Catholics would of course have nothing to do. This must be a first and fundamental principle both of all that was yielded and all that was retained. None but those, who professed the established religion of the state, ought to pretend to the exercise of any functions immediately connected with that religion, or with the ecclesiastical system in which it was embodied. They had already provided liberally for diffusing the benefits of education in Ireland; and God forbid that any sect of Christians

should, on account of their faith, be deprived of the means of obtaining knowledge. God forbid, he should also say at the same time, that the means of education should not, wherever it was possible, be conferred under the auspices of our national church. If he made these observations, it was chiefly for the purpose of accounting for those provisions of the bill, which went still to exclude Roman Catholics from the universities, and from the spiritual courts. He could perceive no difficulty in carrying the provisions into effect, nor did he therefore feel any in supporting this measure, and in considering it as a final adjustment. The exclusion was in its nature perpetual; an indispensable condition of the new compact, which, he trusted, we were on the point of ratifying. He relied for the observance of that condition on the nature of the thing itself, as well as on the millions of hands and hearts, which would be put in motion and were ready to defend it, in case of an attempt to abrogate or repeal it. Suppose for a moment the case of a certain number of these much-dreaded Catholics possessing seats in that House, what was it that they could combine to accomplish or to repeal? They must necessarily be objects of private or local interest: for with regard to political designs, with regard to all that appertained to the advancement of their faith or spiritual interests, suspicion was alive, and the attempt must be defeated, as soon as it was made. Such a combination, if directed to general purposes, must be as notorious as the sun at noon; and if the objection were, on the other hand, that there was danger

of the return of demagogues to parliament, he should only answer that he wished to see them there. He had never known a single demagogue, who, when elected to a seat in that House, did not shrink to his proper dimensions. In the event of a parliamentary reform, it would be his wish to see a nest of boroughs reserved for their separate use, and he should not be alarmed at their introduction, even although they had been qualified in Palace-yard. "Here," he would say, "let this demagogue appear; and let him do his worst." This bill, or, as he did not mean to say that it was perfect of its kind, a bill of the same nature was necessary, and it was most expedient at the present season. The moment was peculiarly favourable for discussion, and singularly free from any hazard with which the measure might otherwise be attended. We were in the enjoyment of a peace, in a great degree achieved by Catholic arms, and cemented by Catholic blood—a peace which, notwithstanding the terrific aspect of affairs in one quarter of Europe, he hoped was yet destined to be permanent. But it became us, with a view to political contingencies, to fortify ourselves by adopting all those means of strength, which were offered to our hands; and never did a more auspicious period occur for augmenting our resources and elevating our hopes. It must be always beneficial to extinguish a question, that never could be discussed without agitating large classes of the community, and which, if now lost, would be revived from year to year with increasing and more hopeless agitation. It was difficult to say, in what form the ex-

pression of national gratitude was most effectually conveyed; certainly not always by the proud column or the triumphal arch; but, that it would appear in full radiance, and shine out with lasting splendour, if this grand effort of legislation were consummated, he had not the shadow of a doubt. It was indifferent to him, provided the result was concord, by what particular mode, or on what general understanding it was established. He cared not, whether it was plucked from Protestant gratitude, or was tendered in generous confidence, as a voluntary gift. It would in either case bless both the giver and the receiver—resembling those silent operations of nature, which were usually beneficial, whether they rose in grateful exhalations or descended in fertilizing showers. And should we adopt this measure, he would cheerfully pledge all the prescience of his mind, that we would not repent of the result, but would ere long reap from it a rich harvest of added strength, enthusiasm, and renown.

Mr. Canning's speech was received with fervent and general applause. The House then divided:—

For the original question, 254; Against it, 243: Majority for the second reading of the bill, 11.

On the 23rd of March, when this measure came again under consideration, Mr. Plunkett was absent in consequence of the death of his wife; and sir J. Newport moved the recommitment of the bill. The House having gone into the committee, the clause respecting the new oath of supremacy was opposed by sir William Scott, sir J. Nichol, Mr. Peel, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Wetherell. The measure

was supported by Mr. C. Grant, sir J. Mackintosh, and Lord Castlereagh, and opposed by Mr. Peel and others, and carried on a division by 230 to 216.

On the 26th of March, sir J. Newport, in moving the commitment of the Catholic bills, gave notice of his intention to propose the consolidation of the two bills now before the House. This intimation called forth a statement from Mr. C. Hutchinson, in which he declared, that he had received a communication from high authority in Ireland, a titular bishop, announcing the opposition of the Catholic clergy to the bill for regulating their intercourse with the see of Rome, and mentioning, that a meeting of the Catholic bishops was about to take place, in order to consider this important subject. The House then went into the committee. The clause respecting the declaration against transubstantiation was agreed to. Upon the reading of that clause, which provided that nothing in the present act should extend to repeal any of the laws in force, respecting the Protestant succession to the throne, the uniformity of public prayers, or the administration of the sacraments in the established church, Mr. Banks moved the clause of which he had previously given notice; the object of which was, to prevent Catholics from sitting in either House of parliament. A long discussion took place upon this proposition, in which Mr. Canning took the chief share, and ultimately the committee divided; when the numbers appeared, for Mr. Banks's proposition, 211; Against it, 223; Majority in favour of the bill, 12.

On the following day, the pro-

posed bill for regulating the intercourse of the Catholics with the see of Rome was, on the motion of sir J. Newport, referred to the committee, for the purpose of consolidating the two bills.

Mr. Peel moved, that Roman Catholics should be excluded from seats in the privy council, and also from the judicial bench. The motion was opposed by sir J. Newport, and supported by sir J. Nicholl and others; and, after a discussion of some length, the committee divided; when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 19; the numbers being, in favour of it, 169; Against it, 188. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Goulburn, to render Catholics ineligible to hold the office of governor of a colony, shared the same fate. It was rejected on a division; the numbers being, For the amendment, 120; Against it, 163.

On the 28th of March the House proceeded with the consideration of the clauses of the consolidated Catholic bill.

Mr. Hutchinson strongly opposed the intercourse clauses, as tending to degrade the Catholic clergy unnecessarily. The hon. member, however, submitted no motion to the House on the subject. The House ultimately went into the committee, and the several clauses were agreed to, with some verbal amendments.

Mr. Ellis proposed a clause for excluding Catholic ecclesiastics from seats in parliament, which was agreed to.

On the following day, when the report was brought up, Mr. Croker moved a clause to enable the Crown to make a suitable provision for the Catholic clergy. Lord Castlereagh resisted the pro-

position as premature; and Mr. Croker withdrew it for the present, declaring himself satisfied with the admission that his principle was just, though the season for acting upon it had not arrived.

On the 2nd of April, the question being put for the third reading of the bill, sir William Scott moved as an amendment, that it should be read that day six months. Sir George Hill seconded the amendment, arguing on the general principles of the measure, and alleging that there was already experimental proof, that the measure did not promote conciliation. The Roman Catholic clergy and laity were united against it. They called it "the slavery bill,"—"the bill of insults;"—and there was no epithet too insulting to be applied to those, whom they sneeringly called "their advocates."—In Dublin, the titular archbishop, Dr. Troy, had assembled the clergy; and they had come to certain resolutions, declaring that they could not assent to the provisions of the bill for regulating their intercourse with the see of Rome, or to those which sanctioned the intermeddling of the government with the appointment of their bishops. In Limerick, the Roman Catholic bishop had called the clergy together, and they had come to certain resolutions, disapproving of the bill, which were stronger than those come to at Dublin. Similar meetings were announced to be held at Cork, Galway, Tuam, and Kerry. The sentiments of Dr. Coppinger, the titular bishop of Cloyne, were also strongly opposed to the bill. He had distinctly declared, that the oath

amounted to an abjuration of the Catholic faith, and ought to be indignantly rejected by every Catholic.

After elaborate speeches from Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning, there appeared on a division,

For the third reading 216
Against it - - - 197

Majority 19

The Bill, being thus carried in triumph through the Commons, was, on the 3rd of April, carried up to the Lords, by sir John Newport, attended by an unusually large number of members. Upon the motion of lord Donoughmore, it was read a first time without any debate; lord Liverpool and the Chancellor intimating their decided hostility to the measure in both its parts. Many petitions were presented both for and against it: and, while it was yet in suspense, a petition was laid on the table of the lower House, signed by the Catholic bishop, and eighty or ninety Catholic clergymen of the diocese of Limerick, which remonstrated strongly against the regulations contained in what had been originally the second of Mr. Plunkett's bills. The second reading came on, on the 16th of April, and the debate on it occupied the Lords, during that and the following night. Lord Donoughmore moved the second reading of the bill, and after supporting the general principle of the measure, entered into a detail of alterations, which he meant to propose in it, if it should go to a committee. Of these alterations, the most important related to the clause, which provided that

a commission should be created in both countries, for the purpose of receiving and considering the rescripts from the see of Rome. Instead of these two commissions for England and Ireland respectively, he would propose that there should be but one commission only to transact the business for both countries, in this the seat of the government; and that the lay members of this commission should not be appointed at the fortuitous selection of the ministers; but that they should consist permanently of certain great officers of the crown, to be particularly named in the bill, and of no others.

Lord Mansfield spoke against the bill, and was followed by the bishops of London and Chester. The duke of Sussex, lord Harrowby, and the bishop of Norwich spoke for it. On the second evening of the debate, the duke of York in a short speech made a declaration of sentiments, which coming from the heir of the crown, could not fail to damp the hopes of the Catholics. He rose, he said, with the utmost reluctance to oppose the second reading of the bill; but there were occasions on which it became an individual not to step aside, but to come forward and boldly avow the sentiments which he entertained. The present he considered to be one of those occasions; for, were not their lordships called upon to sanction a measure, which it was admitted, even by its advocates, would effect a great change in the constitution as established at the Revolution of 1688, and in the system which had seated his majesty's family on the throne? When measures similar to the

present had been proposed by a statesman, who had rendered the most eminent services to his country, his royal highness said, he had strenuously opposed them, on a thorough conviction of their dangerous tendency. The more he had since heard the subject discussed, the more he had been confirmed in the opinion which he had then expressed. He had always understood, that the Church of England was an integral part of the constitution. Long might it remain so! But let not their lordships imagine, that he was an enemy to toleration. He should always be happy, that every sect should have the full exercise of its religion, as long as it did not affect the security of the established church, and as long as its members remained loyal subjects. But, there was a great difference between allowing the free exercise of religion, and granting political power. As he felt himself inadequate to the task of entering into the details of the question, and wished not to detain those noble lords who were better qualified to take an expansive view of the subject, he should only repeat, that his opposition to the bill arose from principles which he had embraced ever since he had been able to judge for himself, and which he hoped he should cherish to the last day of his life.

The Lord Chancellor, in opposing the bill, impressed upon the House that, if it passed, the person holding the office which he then had the honour to fill, would be the only layman in the kingdom, who must, of necessity, be a Protestant. He could not consent to so sweeping an alteration in the constitution. This

bill would necessarily carry in its train a repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, and what security would then remain to the church? Mr. Pitt had never been able to devise any securities satisfactory to himself; and those suggested by lord Grenville had not proved satisfactory to the Catholics. He then analyzed the contents of the bill, which he contended was a mass of anomalies and inconsistencies.

Lord Grenville strongly contended for allowing a bill, which had received the deliberate sanction of the other House, and the object of which was, to give full effect to the Union with Ireland, by admitting the great mass of its people within the pale of the constitution, to pass on to that stage, in which its details could undergo a full discussion.

Lord Liverpool said, there were not three lines in the bill to which he could agree. His opinion was, that the parliament and the privy council should be kept as they were. It was a more manly course in him to declare this at once, than to encourage hopes and expectations which might never be realized. The rights to civil and religious liberty ought to be enjoyed by every man in the state. But the possession of political privileges and political power stood on a different ground. It was for the state to say, who should be admitted to the enjoyment of those privileges, and that power; it was for the state to judge, what was best for its own security. He believed this measure, as it regarded the great mass of the population of Ireland, would have no effect whatever. If any benefit could be conferred on the

Irish Catholics, their lordships ought to bestow it on them, if it was not attended with danger to the state; but they also owed a duty to the Protestants of Ireland, whose liberties, lives and properties, they were bound to protect.

The Marquis of Lansdown contended, that the bill tended not to weaken, but to strengthen and secure the basis of the constitution in church and state.—In the sequel of the debate, the motion for the second reading was supported by lords Melville, Ashburton, and Somers, and opposed by lord Sidmouth.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 159 to 120, proxies included.

The question of parliamentary reform had been suffered to slumber in the preceding session: it was now brought forward with increased ardour and pertinacity. Several petitions had been presented in its favour, and public meetings had taken place, in which language of extreme violence had been used. A reform dinner was given on the 4th of May, in the London tavern, which was numerously attended by gentlemen of consideration and property. Mr. Lambton, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Coke, lord Nugent, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Bennett, agreed with each other in the vehemence of their protestations; but perhaps Dr. Lushington out-did them all:—Parliamentary reform, he said, was the all-important question. If it failed, every popular measure failed; if it succeeded, all the prosperous events, which the country expected, would be realized, and, what was above all other advantages most valuable, freedom of

writing and acting would result from it. So long as his pen or his tongue could expose him to transportation, he must consider himself a slave; and his attachment to Britain must be mangled, contaminated, and debased. There were now but two alternatives: the last remaining spark of liberty must be quenched, or the voice of the people must be heard like thunder at a distance, and force reform in the House of Commons. It was all mockery and delusion to think that they would reform themselves otherwise. These remarks were followed by others, in which the learned gentleman assailed that, which of all things ought to be touched upon with the most shrinking delicacy—the administration of justice, and the conduct of the judges.

This subject was brought forward in the Commons on the same night, on which the Catholic bill was rejected by the Lords: and, though the attendance was extremely thin, the debate occupied the House during two evenings. Mr. Lambton proposed a detailed and elaborate plan of reform, the principal features of which were—the limitation of the duration of parliament to three years—the extension of the elective franchise to all persons possessing property, however small in value, which contributed to taxation—and the abolition of rotten boroughs. The discussion, though long, was languid. Some members, who declared their aversion to the particular measure recommended by Mr. Lambton, were nevertheless willing to support the motion for going into a committee. The debate terminated abruptly on the second evening at a very early hour, in

the absence of Mr. Lambton, the mover, and of several of his friends, who did not expect it to come so soon to a conclusion. Upon a division there were only 43 Ayes, and 55 Noes. Mr. Lambton entered immediately after the division, which he was not a little surprised to find had taken place. As he passed along to his seat, some of the ministerial members indulged in something like a laugh; and he, irritated by his recent disappointment, called upon them to avow that the laugh was meant for him, and appealed to Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Dawson to say, whether they had not directed their attention particularly towards him with a smile. These two gentlemen, who had themselves been absent from the division, assured him, that he was mistaken; and the interference of the Speaker put an end to the expression of his querulous peevishness.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the minority on this occasion, the subject was again brought forward on the 9th of May, by lord John Russell, in a more general shape, which, without adopting any specific plan, merely asserted the necessity of Reform, and pledged the House to the consideration of the measures by which it might be best effected. This he did by moving the four following resolutions:—

1. "That grievous complaints are made in the kingdom, and manifestly appear to be true, of undue elections of members to serve as burgesses in parliament, by gross bribery and corruption, contrary to the laws, and in violation of the freedom due to the election of representatives for

the Commons of England in parliament, to the great scandal of the kingdom, dishonourable, and may be destructive, to the constitution of parliaments.

2. "That, in order to strengthen and maintain the necessary connexion between the Commons of this kingdom and their representatives in parliament, it is expedient to give to such places as are greatly increased in wealth and population, and are not at present adequately represented, the right of returning members to serve in parliament.

3. "That a select committee be appointed to consider to what places, according to the principle of the foregoing resolution, it may be advisable to extend the right of returning members to serve in parliament, and of the best method of effecting that measure, without an inconvenient addition to the members of this House.

4. "That it be referred to the same committee, to consider further of a mode of proceeding with respect to any boroughs which may hereafter be charged with notorious bribery and corruption, in order that such charges may be regularly and effectually inquired into, and, if proved, that such boroughs may be disabled from sending burgesses to serve in parliament for the future."

The speech, with which the noble mover prefaced these resolutions, was calm and temperate. It insisted chiefly on two topics—the propriety of giving representatives to large towns, and the necessity of applying strong measures for the investigation and punishment of corruption in electors. He con-

tended, that the committees prescribed by the Grenville act, were not adequate to this latter purpose. They could not extend their inquiries to any transaction, however unprincipled, unless it could be shown to have directly affected the return. It was likewise usual for these committees, to allow the parties to compromise their differences; and in that case, not a whisper was heard of any improper or corrupt proceeding. An instance of this was afforded in the case of Grampound. The Grenville committee, appointed to try the election, reported the next day, that the sitting members were duly elected, and that the petition was not frivolous or vexatious. It might have been supposed, that Grampound was purity itself; but when, in consequence of some convictions against sir Manasseh Lopez and the voters whom he had bribed and did not secure, the House went into an inquiry on the subject, it appeared, that the sitting members had given from 2 to 150 guineas to each voter. So much for an investigation by an election committee! Sir Manasseh Lopez, who had given 35*l.* each to the voters was convicted in a court of law; but the sitting members, who, as it appears by the evidence given before the House, had paid 7,000*l.* to suppress the petition, in addition to all their former bribery, escaped scot free, and represented the borough during the whole of the last parliament. Sir Manasseh Lopez lost his election, and was sent to prison for two years; and persons much more guilty remained in the House to vote a

prayer to the Crown, that that unfortunate man should be brought up for judgment.

Mr. Whitmore seconded the resolutions. Mr. Bathurst opposed them. The discussion was brief and tame, none of the leading men of either party taking any share in it, and few of them even being present. The first resolution was lost by a majority of 155 to 124: the other resolutions were negatived without a division.

Mr. H. G. Bennett, after the failure of the attempts of Mr. Lambton and lord John Russell, thought that, even in the present state of the elective franchise, much good might be done by diminishing the influence of ministers in the House; and with this view he moved on the 31st of May, for leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the independence of parliament. The principle of his plan was, to leave the great officers of the government in the possession of their seats, but to exclude clerks and underlings: he was willing, for instance, to admit from the Treasury the Chancellor, with one lord for England, and one for Ireland; but he would absolutely bar the door against the other three lords. Upon the whole, of 51 persons in the House, holding places at the pleasure of the Crown, he proposed to exclude 20. Mr. Robinson replied to him: and the motion was negatived, by 76 Noes to 52 Ayes.

While all general theories of reform were rejected, the House showed itself not unwilling to alter the representation in particular cases, by transferring the franchise from boroughs convicted of corruption to large

towns or populous districts. In our former volume, we had occasion to mention lord John Russell's proposition for the disfranchisement of Grampound, and to state the different views entertained by different parties on that subject. On the propriety of the disfranchisement nearly all were agreed; and if nothing final had been yet done in the matter, it was only from the want of time, and the pressure of other business. On the 1st of February, in the present year, a bill for taking away the right of election from Grampound and giving it to Leeds, was introduced by lord John Russell, and read a first time. On the 12th of February, upon the committal of the bill, Mr. Davies Gilbert moved, that it should be an instruction to the committee, that they should have power to extend the right of voting to the freeholders, residing in certain hundreds adjacent to Grampound. This amendment was negatived without a division. Mr. Beaumont, member for Northumberland, then moved, that the committee should be instructed to give four members to the county of York, of whom two were to serve for the West Riding, and two for the North and East Ridings. Mr. Stuart Wortley opposed this amendment, on the ground, that in giving additional members to the county of York, nothing was done for the improvement of the representation. Every freeholder of the county had already his members to protect his interests: but in Leeds there was an immense body of persons in the habit of thinking much upon political subjects, who had no organ

in that House to give weight or expression to their opinions. There would, besides, be found much practical difficulty in dividing Yorkshire into two counties: and the machinery requisite for that end would be not a little complicated. Neither would the scheme be popular; for Yorkshire was accustomed to meet as one county; and it was the boast of its inhabitants, that, from its extent and wealth, it carried with it more weight than any other county in England. Mr. Beaumont's amendment was lost by a majority of 126 to 66.

In the bill, as it now stood, the right of voting was given to all inhabitants of Leeds renting houses at 10*l.* a year. In a subsequent stage lord Milton moved an amendment for making Leeds a scot and lot borough, which was negatived on a division by 182 to 66. Mr. Stuart Wortley then proposed, that the qualification of a voter should be raised from 10*l.* to 20*l.* This was carried by 148 Ayes to 94 Noes. Lord John Russell, after the amount of the qualification was thus raised, gave up the charge of the bill, as having ceased to be sufficiently popular in its character. Mr. S. Wortley moved the third reading, and on the 19th of March the bill finally passed the Commons.

Lord Caithron took charge of the bill in the Upper House. In the committee lord Lauderdale endeavoured to defeat it by moving, that some of their lordships should be appointed to report the names of the mayor, aldermen and freemen of the borough of Grampound; distinguishing those, against whom evidence of bribery had been given, from those against whom no such

evidence had been given. The Lord Chancellor, lord Bathurst, and lord Redesdale argued strenuously against the bill, as punishing the innocent along with the guilty, and as at variance with the principles of the constitution. Lord Liverpool supported it; and lord Lauderdale's proposition was negatived without a division. The clause, which enacted that the borough of Grampound should cease to return members to parliament, was carried by 60 to 26. Lord Liverpool then moved, that instead of giving representatives to Leeds, there should be conferred on the county of York the privilege of sending four members instead of two, by which means the introduction of a new principle of election would be avoided. The motion was agreed to.

On the question being put for the third reading of the bill, lord Harrowby objected to the transference of the two members to the whole of Yorkshire, and suggested the propriety of giving them to some district of the county, including the populous towns of Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Leeds: a plan which, besides its other advantages, would obviate the inconvenience of taking the poll at once of so large a county for four members. Lord Liverpool thought, that, if the alleged inconvenience was found really to exist, it might be removed by providing, in a separate bill, that the poll might be taken in different places. Lord Harewood deprecated such an alteration in the mode of election, and declared his aversion to every part of the bill. The measure, he contended, was a departure from every principle, by which parliament had been guided in former cases.

The county of York was, indeed, completely thrown off its guard with respect to it; for, as the other House had refused to transfer the representation to Yorkshire, no expectation could have been entertained of such an alteration in the bill, as that which had been made. As to taking the poll in different parts of the county, that was a scheme to which he objected, chiefly on account of the difficulty of executing it. Who was to be the superintending officer? Would persons be found willing to do the duties of sheriff only for a fortnight? If they did, it was likely they would be electioneering partisans, and therefore not the fittest persons to perform such a duty. The House of Commons had already resolved, that the representation of Grampound should not be transferred to the county of York. How, then, could their lordships expect, that that House would now agree to an arrangement, which it had so recently decided against?

The House divided: Contents, 39; Not-contents, 12. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The bill being sent back to the Commons with these alterations, lord Milton on the 30th of May moved, that the amendments of the Lords should be agreed to.

Mr. S. Wortley, said, that the House of Lords had placed them in a more cruel situation than they had ever before stood in. The question originally was, whether the elective franchise should be given to the county of York, or to the town of Leeds. That House had solemnly decided in favour of the latter proposition. The Lords had,

however, entirely changed the bill. They said, "You shall not have two burgesses, but you shall have two knights of the shire." Now, he would ask, whether, in a case affecting the rights of the Commons, the Lords ought to have made a change of such magnitude, without the most serious consideration. He would contend, that, by the alteration made in this bill, the peers had added greatly to their influence. He would say, that a greater misfortune could not happen to the county of York, than the having four representatives in parliament. Looking, however, to the bill, he could not give it his sanction, for the mere purpose of securing the principle on which it was founded. It was a measure which satisfied nobody, not even those who were most favourable to reform. Their better course would be, to reject this bill, to agree to a second for the disfranchisement of Grampound, and afterwards to consider to what place the elective franchise should be granted.

Lord Castlereagh and lord John Russell, without approving of the amendment, thought that the measure, even in its present state, ought not to be rejected. The amendments were accordingly agreed to.

The necessity of Parliamentary Reform has always been a much more plausible doctrine, as applied to Scotland, than as applied to England; for the Scotch system of representation is so different from that of England, that the approbation of the one seems to involve the condemnation of the other. On the 10th of May lord A. Hamilton moved the following resolutions:—

1. "That it appears, by a cer-

tified copy of the roll of freeholders of every county in Scotland, as last made up, laid before this House in July 1820, that the total number of persons having a right to vote in all those counties together, did not exceed 2,889.

2. "That, by the same return, it appears that the greatest number of persons having a right to vote in any one county did not exceed 240, viz. for the county of Fife; and that the smallest number did not exceed nine, viz. for the county of Cromarty.

3. "That it further appears from the same return, that the same persons have a right to vote in several counties, and consequently that the total number of voters for all the counties in Scotland is considerably less than 2,889.

4. "That it further appears to this House, that the right of voting for a Scotch county depends, not on the possession of the *dominium utile* of a real landed estate in that county, but on holding the superiority over such estate, which superiority may be, and frequently is, disjoined from the property, inasmuch, that of all the persons qualified to vote for a Scotch county, there may not be one who is possessed of a single acre of land within the county, while the whole of the land may belong to, and be the property of persons who have not a single vote for the representative.

5. "That this House will, early in the next session of parliament, take into its most serious consideration, the state of representation of counties in Scotland, with a view to effect some extension of the number of votes, and to establish some connexion between

the right of voting and the landed property of that country."

The debate was expected to have been a very important one; but the attendance was so very scanty, when lord A. Hamilton rose to make his speech, that he declined entering into any wide discussion, and after a short introduction read his resolutions. The House divided on the last of them, when there were 41 Ayes and 57 Noes; leaving a majority of 16 against it.

Just about the time when the state of the Scotch county representation was brought into notice, the attention of the House was much occupied by a question of privilege. Immediately after the termination of the proceedings against the queen in November 1820, a Sunday newspaper, under the name of *The John Bull*, had made its appearance, and rose all at once into a circulation of unexampled extent. Its declared object was, to attack the partisans of the Queen, and to hold up them and her to public scorn. This object it had pursued with great steadiness, great boldness, and great cleverness, but with very little regard to delicacy, and not always with much respect for truth. The clamour on every side was loud; the Opposition papers trembled to see the weapons of private scandal, which had long been almost exclusively their own, in the hands of their adversaries; and patriots and demagogues shrunk from the idea, that their private misfortunes or vices were to be held up to the general gaze. Even they, whose battles *The John Bull* fought, did not like to acknowledge an ally, who carried on war in so ruthless a manner,

and applied the scalping-knife and the tomahawk without mercy to his opponents. His severity was directed in a particular manner against all women who visited the Queen: and he defended his conduct towards them on the principle, that those who came forward to bear witness to the character of another, must expect their own characters to undergo a strict scrutiny. Some of the ladies of the Tankerville family (the mother and sisters of H. G. Bennett) had thus come under his lash; and he had thrown out such gross imputations against a deceased daughter of lady Tankerville, that a criminal information for a libel was granted by the Court of King's-Bench, against the publishers of the newspaper. They and Mr. Bennett were thus in a state of open war. In their paper of the 6th of May, they stated that Mr. Bennett had made an apology for some reflections which he had thrown out against the lord president of Scotland, and that he had done so in consequence of the sudden arrival in London of the lord president's son, who came for the express purpose of vindicating his father's character. On the 8th of May, the paragraph containing this statement, was, on the motion of Mr. Bennett, voted to be a breach of privilege; and Weaver, the printer, was ordered to attend on the following day. He did so, and expressed his sorrow for having given offence to any member of the House; but his crime was too grave to be atoned for by contrition, and he was subjected to a long examination by Mr. Bennett, lord Nugent, Mr. M. A. Taylor, sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Wynn, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Scarlett, the

object of which was, to ascertain the author of the obnoxious paragraph. Not having obtained the wished for discovery from Weaver, Mr. Bennett moved, that three persons of the names of Arrowsmith, Shackle, and Cooper, who appeared from Weaver's evidence to be concerned in the management or preparation of the paper, should be ordered to attend at the bar forthwith. The order was made, and on the 10th of May, Messrs. Shackle, Arrowsmith, and Cooper, were examined at the bar. A variety of questions were put by different members to ascertain in whom the proprietorship and control of that publication rested. Shackle and Arrowsmith admitted, that they had been once proprietors of the paper; but they alleged that they had ceased to be so in the month of February, and that the whole property was now in Weaver, though it was clear that no consideration had been given, and that they still acted as proprietors. Mr. Cooper, in his examination, avowed himself the editor of the paper, and the author of the paragraph in question. After this avowal, Mr. Bennett moved, that the attorney-general should be ordered to prosecute Messrs. Shackle, Arrowsmith, Weaver, and Cooper, for a malicious libel, reflecting on the hon. H. G. Bennett, a member of the House. This motion was objected to by the marquis of Londonderry, sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Mr. C. Wynn, and others, as unjust, after the House had, by its inquisitorial powers, possessed itself of a great portion of the defendant's case. The marquis of Londonderry, for the purpose of affording time for the

House to give cool, deliberate consideration to the subject, proposed, that the debate on the question should be adjourned till next day. This amendment, after some discussion, was adopted, and an order for the attendance of the parties was made out.

On the following day, Mr. Bennett having withdrawn his motion for a prosecution by the attorney-general, Mr. Baring moved, that Mr. Cooper, the editor, and Weaver, the printer of the paper in question, should be committed to Newgate. To this motion an amendment was proposed by lord Nugent: namely, that Mr. Cooper, having acknowledged himself the author of the paragraph, should be called to the bar, and reprimanded by the Speaker: The marquis of Lon-

donderry, however, suggested, that this was too lenient a course, as the party ought, at least, to be committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms. Subsequently, both the marquis of Londonderry and lord Nugent withdrew their amendments, and the House decided that Mr. Cooper should be sent to Newgate, by a majority of 109 to 23. A discussion then took place on the subject of the prevocation of the other witnesses; but nothing was done with respect to them. Weaver was also ordered to be committed to Newgate, on a division of 34 to 27.

It ought to be added, that the general belief was, that Cooper avowed himself the author of what he did not write, in order to screen the real offender.

CHAP. III.

Improvement of the Criminal Code—Sir J. Mackintosh's Bill for the Mitigation of the Punishment of Forgery; the Solicitor-General opposes it; the Second and Third Readings of it carried in the Commons; it is lost there—Bills for taking away Capital Punishment from Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, and on Navigable Rivers, rejected in the Lords—Bill for allowing Prisoners accused of Felony to be Defended by Counsel—Mr. Kennedy's Bill for Removing Defects in the Constitution of Scotch Juries—Irish Law of Treason—Result of the Inquiry into the State of English Courts of Justice—Constitutional Association: origin of it: Mr. Brougham attacks it: Mr. Whitbread's Motion on it—The Conduct of Judge Best—Sir F. Burdett's Motion for Inquiry into the Events of the 16th August, 1820, at Manchester—The Conduct of the Bishop of Peterborough.

SIR James Mackintosh continued his endeavours for the amelioration of the criminal code. He brought forward three bills for taking away capital punishment from many cases of forgery, from stealing in dwelling-houses, and from stealing on navigable rivers. None of them passed. The first excited much discussion, and, indeed, it wanted but little of having received the sanction of the Commons. The debate on the principle of the measure occurred on the 23rd of May, on the motion for going into a committee upon the bill; and the solicitor-general took the lead in the opposition to it. The object of the bill, said the learned gentleman, was, to take away for the first offence the punishment of death from all cases of forgery, save that of forgery of the notes of the Bank of England. The forgery of wills, therefore, a crime easily committed, and which

might strip families of their entire property—the forgery of marriage-registers, by which the legitimacy as well as the fortunes of individuals might be affected—the forgery of deeds and transfers of stock—all these offences, the widest in their consequences, that could well be imagined, were to have the benefit of this new-fangled scheme of philanthropy, and were to be in a great measure emancipated from the salutary terrors of the law. Would it be wise to adopt so important an innovation, without well weighing its results? The present law had been enacted, when the high legal offices were filled by most distinguished men; Lord Hardwicke was then attorney-general, and lord Talbot, solicitor-general; and it had been enacted from experience of its necessity. On what grounds, then, were we to deviate from a policy thus sanc-

tioned by time and by great names? The preamble of the bill stated, that the present law was ineffectual for its object. This the solicitor-general denied; the present law, he believed, was as effectual as any law could be. There might, no doubt, be cases, in which the injured declined to prosecute, from an aversion to bring a fellow-mortal to an untimely end. But if the substitution of transportation for death might increase the number of prosecutions, it would also increase the number of forgeries; and thus the evil would still be augmented by the alteration. The object of punishment was the prevention of crimes. This bill proposed transportation as a punishment, which was to diminish the crime of forgery: was transportation likely to do so? The men who committed forgeries, were usually individuals in a distressed and embarrassed situation; but still in such a situation as rendered it probable, that the crime would be successful. A man in such circumstances, provided this bill were to pass into a law, would thus argue with himself:—"The punishment of the offence which I am now going to commit is only transportation; and in my circumstances, the change, which such a punishment will create in my habits and comforts, is scarcely to be deprecated; if I succeed and can effect my removal to another country, I shall live for the future in ease and affluence." For the House would recollect that the crime of forgery was one, by which not only a few pounds, but a large fortune might be acquired in an instant. Sir James Mackintosh had said, that he did not intend to make transportation the only punishment for forgery; for, in

some cases, he would have the offender imprisoned and kept to hard labour. In reply to this argument, the solicitor-general urged, that there was no such punishment for any great crime in this country, as imprisonment and hard labour. What there might be hereafter, he could not tell; but, at present, it appeared, as if hard labour had always been considered by the legislature, as insufficient to deter from crime, especially when the crime was likely to be attended by great pecuniary advantages. The question came ultimately to this—"Has the hon. and learned gentleman, who introduced this bill, attached any penalty to the crime of forgery more efficacious than that which he is endeavouring to take away?" The solicitor-general contended that he had not, and therefore could not give his assent to the proposition. He was well aware, that, in other countries, the laws against forgery were not so severe as in England. But other countries had means of prevention which this country had not: other countries had means of detection and conviction, through the agency of their police, which this country had not, and which, he hoped to God, it would never have. In France and in other continental countries, private forgeries were not punished by death, but by the law of France, and by its system of police, which never could exist in a country with a constitution like our own, crimes could, in the first instance, be more effectually prevented than in England; and in the second, more easily detected; inasmuch as the individual charged with them was compelled, by a kind of

cross-examination, to confess his own guilt, which was never the case in England, except when an individual was unfortunately called to the bar of that House. No inference, then, ought to be drawn in favour of the present bill from the practice of foreign countries; and therefore unless his hon. and learned friend was prepared to inflict upon the crime of forgery some punishment already recognised by the law and the constitution, he would give his warmest opposition to the measure.

Mr. Buxton followed the solicitor-general (but did not attempt to reply to him) in a very elaborate speech, which dilated at great length on the general theory of penal codes, but did not state a single fact, or adduce a single argument, that bore directly upon the measure actually before the House. Dr. Lushington spoke more to the purpose. The forgery of wills, he said, had been described as a very heinous offence; but it was also a very rare one. During a connexion of thirteen years with that court, before which all disputed wills must necessarily come, only three instances of forged wills had occurred, and in none of them had there been any prosecution. To forge a will was by no means an easy undertaking, particularly for the purpose of passing real property; because, in that case, it was necessary to forge not only the name of the testator, but also the names of three witnesses. The destruction of wills was a more dangerous crime. It was more easily effected, and it held out a much greater temptation. Any individual getting possession of an in-

strument by which the property of a person recently deceased was devised, might, by destroying it, entirely frustrate the intention of the testator; and wills generally fell into the custody of those, who were more or less interested in the disposition of the property devised. Now, what was the punishment affixed to the perpetration of this crime? The House would be surprised to hear, that there was actually no punishment at all. Here, then, was a vacancy to be filled up in the criminal code; and he called on the attorney-general to introduce some measure for that purpose. It was a curious circumstance, that, during the last thirteen years, exactly the same number of wills had been feloniously destroyed as had been forged, namely, three: so that the offence which had a punishment affixed to it, had been just as often committed, as that the perpetration of which was not visited by any penalty. The solicitor-general had laid considerable stress on the forgery of marriage-registers, and had said, "Surely you would not take away the punishment of death from that offence." He (Dr. Lushington) could not, however, find any instance of that offence, either before or since it had been made punishable with death. He could not, therefore, see any reason for making it a capital felony, except our extraordinary anxiety for the multiplication of capital punishments. The punishment of death did not, it was evident, produce that salutary terror, which some individuals supposed. It might produce a good effect to a certain degree; but the question was, whether that good was not overbalanced

by the perjury committed by juries, who acquitted prisoners of capital charges, rather than subject them to the severity of the law. Those who were favourable to an alteration in the system balanced these two points, and decided that the greatest portion of good would be derived from an alteration of the existing system.

Mr. Nolan opposed the measure on the very narrow, but very strong principle, that the bill itself, admitted death to be the proper punishment of forgery, in one case for the first offence, and in all other cases, for the second offence. Lord Londonderry (lord Castlereagh had now by the decease of his father succeeded to that title) spoke on the same side, declaring that he could not yet make up his mind to so great a change in the law, but that he had not come to a final and permanent determination against it. The attorney-general followed on the same side, and Mr. Wilberforce and sir James Macintosh on the other. The House then divided, and it was carried by a majority of 44, that the bill should go into a committee; the Ayes being 118, and the Noes 74.

On the 25th of May, the report of the Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill was received, and agreed to by the House. Sir James Macintosh said, that giving way to the opinion of others, he should move to omit from its provisions forgeries of wills, of marriage-registers and licences, and of transfers of stock, and to leave the law, inflicting the punishment of death for those offences, as it stood at present. He afterwards consented to except also country bank notes.

The third reading of the bill was

fixed for the 4th of June, when petitions against it were presented from the bankers of the metropolis, and also from the bankers of Bristol. In the debate, sir James Macintosh was not a little perplexed to defend both his bill and the exceptions which he had admitted into it. The forgery of paper of the Bank of England was, he said, an offence of more mischievous consequence than other forgeries, and was therefore excepted from the general principles of the bill. The exception was made, not for the protection of the Bank, because the Bank did not pay the forged notes, but for the protection of the public, into whose hands they came. This kind of paper passed through all hands; it was taken by the ignorant and inconsiderate; it was received in moments of haste and inadvertence; and by persons who had neither leisure nor knowledge to detect the forgery. No private forgery was under similar circumstances. Private negotiable securities came into the hands of individuals, who were accustomed to examine signatures, and who, therefore, could more easily discover the forgery. The reasoning which he had applied to notes of the Bank of England, applied likewise to country bank notes; and, therefore, he had extended the provision to the latter, as part of the circulating medium of the nation. Further than this, he could not go in his concessions; but he did not think, that, in going so far, he was introducing any arbitrary distinctions.

It is clear that sir James Macintosh here abandoned the great principle of those who co-operated with him on this occasion; name-

Jy, that capital punishment was not so sure a means of repressing crime, as other modes that might be devised. The whole question was, How will unprincipled men be most effectually deterred from forgery? It was admitted, that in certain cases where the good of society requires the most vigilant suppression of the offence, death must be inflicted: the fear of death was therefore allowed to be the best security against the crime.

After a keen debate, in which the attorney-general and Mr. Denman participated, the House divided. The Ayes were, 109; the Noes, 102; which gave a majority of 7 for the bill. After the division, Mr. Brougham stated, that, as lord Londonderry had thought proper to make the bill, even in this last stage, a subject of division and debate, he felt himself called on to say, that he agreed with his learned friend, and only regretted with him some of the exceptions which had been introduced into the bill. He should heartily rejoice to find the bill receive the final sanction of that House; and he hoped it would elsewhere meet with the respectful attention, to which a bill that had undergone such ample consideration was entitled.

On the question being put, "that this bill do pass,"

The Marquis of Londonderry rose and signified his intention of opposing it.

Sir James Macintosh objected most strongly to this manœuvre of the noble lord, observing that many of the friends of the bill had quitted the House, in the persuasion that no further opposition was intended. Since he had sat in parliament, he said, he had

never known so unworthy a manœuvre practised. Sir James ended by moving, "that the House do now adjourn," and after a warm discussion, in which Mr. Brougham, lord John Russell, and lord Londonderry took part, the two former representing the proceeding as a parliamentary stratagem; a division was taken upon the question, that "the bill do now pass."

The numbers were—

For the bill, 114; against it, 120; majority against it, 6.

The bill was thus lost.

The bills taking away capital punishment from the offences of stealing in dwelling-houses and on navigable rivers, passed the Commons, but in consequence of the opposition of the lord chancellor, were lost in the House of Peers.

Mr. Martin, of Galway, attempted another improvement of our criminal code, by introducing a bill for allowing the benefit of counsel to persons accused of felony. The second reading of the bill was moved on the 30th of March. The solicitor-general opposed it, alleging, that it would operate to the injury of the very individuals, whom it was meant to serve. He contended, that the judges were not only, in point of law, counsel for a prisoner, but that they were so substantially, entirely, and often astutely. If the bill passed, the prisoner would lose this advantage; for it would then become the duty of the judge to detect the sophistry and expose the fallacy of the arguments which might be used by counsel in his behalf. Besides, as the law now stood, counsel for a prosecution, knowing that the prisoner's counsel could not speak

for him, generally confined themselves to a dry detail of the facts in support of the prosecution. In treason, it was true, a prisoner had the advantage of counsel to address the jury, because there it was supposed he might be exposed to a formidable weight of power; and the law, therefore, fenced him round with privileges, the better to enable him to prepare his defence: but to extend the same mode of proceeding to other cases, would be a waste of the public time. There was also a strong objection to the form of the bill; for, though it empowered the court to assign counsel, it provided no fund out of which they should be paid.

Sir James Macintosh, in reply, admitted, that the general proceedings of the courts of justice in this country were perfectly irreproachable; but he was much surprised that the solicitor-general should have argued this question, as if the proposed bill were one which had been tried, and had operated unfavourably for a prisoner. His hon. and learned friend very well knew, that, before the statute of William 3rd, allowing counsel in cases of treason, the law refused counsel to prisoners in all criminal cases. The statute of William was the first good fruit which grew out of the Revolution. Its benefit was universally felt as a safeguard for the subject; and he was at a loss to conceive, why the same advantage which accrued to a prisoner, in cases of treason, out of this privilege, would not also be felt in the same manner in other cases. It was remarkable, that all the arguments, used by his honourable and learned friend against the mo-

tion, had been employed at the time of passing the statute of William, with the boldest metaphors and the most startling hyperboles. He thought, that, if this measure were tried, it would be found serviceable instead of injurious. There was a broad distinction between what a judge would do in behalf of a prisoner, and what his counsel might. That, which it would be the duty of a counsel to do for his client, would be criminal if done on the part of a judge. His hon. and learned friend had argued this question, as if there were no experience of the operation of such a bill elsewhere: he had overlooked the invariable practice of Scotland, where any prisoner might have the advantage of counsel. He (sir J. M.) did not confer this privilege, to enable criminals to have a better chance of escaping; for their escape he thought the greatest slur upon the practice of the law; and to prevent it, had always been his aim in his attempts to reform the criminal code: his object was, not that these should escape, but that the innocent should have a better protection. The utmost that could result from agreeing to this measure would be, that a greater number of guilty persons would be convicted, which must be regarded as a good and not as an evil. The whole of the doctrines, which his learned friend contended for, were irreconcilable with the advantages which were contemplated by the statute of William; and they proceeded on the supposition, that that act, instead of being beneficial to persons charged with high treason, was, in fact, detrimental to them. Sir J. Yorke remarked, that the

hon. gentlemen, who supported the bill, left out of their consideration one point, which he conceived to be very valuable to the country—namely, “time.” Suppose a counsel to be “boring” on one side of a case for two hours, and his opponent to be “bothering” for a like period on the other (and he never knew any of those gentlemen, who would not insist on his full portion of time), what must be the consequence? The solicitor-general had stated that 3,000 capital cases were tried in a year; and, allowing counsel four hours to each case, it gave a total of 12,000 hours. Then it would be necessary to have a double allowance of judges and jurors; and even with that double allowance, they would be under the necessity of keeping watch and watch.

The bill was negatived without a division.

Mr. Kennedy, on the 14th of February, directed the attention of the House to several supposed defects in the administration of justice in Scotland, and particularly to the faulty mode of constituting the juries in all criminal cases except treason. The established practice, he stated to be as follows:—From each county, a list of 45 persons is, previously to the circuit, returned by the sheriff to the justiciary office at Edinburgh; and from these lists of all the counties contributory to each circuit town, containing altogether 90, 135, or 180 names, according as there may be 2, 3, or 4 contributory counties, the judge selects 45 who compose the grand assize. These 45 persons appear in court on the day of trial; no challenge can there be made to the array;

and from them 15 are selected by the judge to try the particular case. The remedy which Mr. Kennedy proposed was, 1st, That the jury should be constituted by ballot: 2ndly, That the prosecutor and prisoner should each have a right to three peremptory challenges. These alterations were certainly very moderate, and no doubt can be entertained, but that they would be improvements. The objection to them was, that no inconveniences were felt from the present system; and as the government and law officers of Scotland showed a determination to resist the proposed changes, Mr. Kennedy deemed it vain to press forward his measure.

The greater part of the provisions of the act of William III., relative to trials for treason, had been long ago extended to Ireland; but there were still two of its regulations, the benefit of which was not enjoyed by that part of the empire; namely, one requiring an act of treason to be proved by two credible witnesses, and the other, that a prosecution for treason must take place within three years after the commission of the treasonable act. A bill was passed, under the auspices of lord Holland, extending these provisions to Ireland. Yet the common appeal to experience might have been made here, as well as in the case of Scotch juries; for it might have been affirmed, that no practical oppression had ensued from the imperfections of the Irish law of treason.

A commission had been appointed in 1815, to inquire into the state of English courts of justice. No more important subject

of investigation existed; and perhaps no one, on which political sagacity and virtue could be better exercised. Our courts, with their various forms and offices, were the growth of barbarous times; and it would, indeed, be strange, if modern experience and wisdom could not suggest changes of arrangement better adapted to the new state of things which has gradually risen up. The inquiry, however, had hitherto produced no benefit; it had occasioned much expense; the only return made for which consisted of four reports. On the 9th of May, sir John Newport embodied the principal facts with respect to the mode, in which the inquiry had been conducted, in the following resolutions:—

1. "That it appears, from returns laid before this House, that the commission to inquire into the state of the English courts of justice, appointed by his majesty on the 9th February 1815, in compliance with their address of the 28th of June, 1814, was composed of five commissioners, two of whom were masters in chancery; and that they have been compensated for their services by an annual payment of 1,200*l.* to each commissioner, amounting on the 9th Feb. 1820 to 30,000*l.*, exclusive of the payment of the secretary, and other incidental charges, and of a further sum of 6,000*l.* due to the said commissioners on the 9th of Feb. of the present year.

2. "That the commissioners have delivered in four reports; the first, on the court of Chancery, 9th April 1816; the second, a very small supplementary report on the same court, 20th Dec. 1817; the third, on the King's-

bench, 5th Jan. 1818; and the fourth, on the court of Commonpleas, 3rd July, 1819.

3. "That it appears, by the statement of the lord chancellor to the secretary of state for the home department, on the 17th March last, that his lordship has adopted some measures, as detailed in that statement, for carrying into effect some of the recommendations contained in the report of the commissioners upon the court of Chancery; and that, in other instances, those recommendations appear to his lordship to require much further consideration, to which consideration (with the advice and assistance of the master of the rolls, and eventually of others of the judges) his lordship now proposes, at the expiration of five years from the period of its delivery, to submit the whole of the report.

4. "That the chief justices of the King's-bench and Commonpleas, in their several statements of the 5th and 6th of March last, acquaint the secretary of state, that their lordships attention had not been in any manner called to the recommendations contained in the reports on their courts, nor had those reports been officially made known to them; which reports had been delivered in by the commissioners, on the 5th Jan. 1818, and the 3rd July 1819, to the office under the control of the secretary of state for the home department.

5. "That this House views with extreme regret the slowness in its progress of a commission instituted for such important objects, and prosecuted at considerable public expense; the obstructions which the commia-

sioners appear to experience in their inquiries, from the reluctance manifested by some of the officers of the court of Exchequer to deliver the returns called for, and to facilitate the execution of the commission, as detailed by the commissioners; the very protracted period of time to which the consideration of some of the measures recommended for regulation of the court of Chancery, and generally of the whole report thereon, has been deferred; and above all, and as highly censurable, the manner in which the two reports on the King's-bench and Common-pleas have been withheld from the notice of the judges of those courts, by those public officers who were officially bound to submit them to their consideration."

The attorney-general, in opposing the resolutions, defended the conduct of the commissioners, and exculpated the chancellor from the charge of remissness. It was, he said, no matter of imputation on the commissioners, that the reports had not been sent to the chief justices of the King's-bench and Common Pleas; for by the very words of the commission they were to return them into the Petty-bag-office. It was the secretary of state, who ought to have transmitted them to the heads of these two courts; and he had omitted to do so in the belief, that they had been forwarded from some other quarter. The first four resolutions were negatived without a division: on the fifth the House divided, when the Ayes were 56, the Noes, 72.

In the months of November and December in the preceding year, the licentiousness of the press had been carried far beyond

its usual limits. Newspapers, placards, pamphlets, and caricatures, of the most filthy and odious description, were exposed to sale in every street, alley, and lane, of the metropolis, and circulated thence, though in less profusion, yet with great activity, to the most distant parts of the kingdom. This evil was alluded to in several of the loyal addresses; and many private individuals occupied themselves in devising legal means to correct it. At length, on the 12th of December 1820, some gentlemen met together in London, to consider of the propriety of forming an association, on constitutional principles, similar to that set on foot in 1792, for supporting the laws, for suppressing seditious publications, and for defending the country from the fatal influence of disloyalty and sedition. This was immediately resolved to be done; and a committee was appointed to draw up a general statement of the views and objects of the proposed society. On the 16th, the committee made a report, which was ordered to be printed, and was discussed article by article on the 21st and 22nd of December; on which last day the substance of it was adopted as an address. This address was considered so moderate and sound in its principles, that great numbers of persons of distinction quickly came forward to countenance the association with their names, and to support it with their pecuniary contributions. Considering that many vendors of seditious works did so in ignorance of the law which prohibits such an offence, the society caused to be drawn up a brief "Exposition of the English law

of Libel," which they distributed to every dealer in pamphlets, newspapers, and caricatures, as a warning of the danger which he was incurring. Many yielded to the admonition thus given, and withdrew from an infamous traffic, which was likely to bring on them disagreeable consequences. Bills of indictment were preferred against those who persisted in it; and several of them were glad to purchase the lenity of the association by acknowledging their guilt, engaging to abstain from similar practices for the future, and paying the costs which had been incurred. The cases, which the society selected for prosecution, were of so flagrant a kind, that no reasonable person could doubt of the criminality of the accused.

The exertions of the association were certainly useful: yet it must be admitted, that such an institution is particularly liable to abuse. From the necessary vagueness of the libel-law in a free country, it is scarcely possible in the keenness of ardent discussion to avoid coming under its lash; and it is only the responsibility of the officers of the crown, and their reverence for public opinion, that gives the subject an assurance, that the law will not be enforced, except in cases where its spirit as well as letter is infringed, and the public safety is concerned. There lies, therefore, a strong objection against prosecutions for public offences by any persons except the authorized and accountable representatives of the executive power. Accordingly, there soon arose a strong feeling adverse to the association, even among persons of whose attachment to the constitution no doubt

could be entertained: and many, not satisfied with disapproving of it as inexpedient and too liable to abuse, even went so far as to pronounce it an illegal combination. Mr. Brougham took an opportunity, on the 23rd of May, of directing the attention of the House of Commons to its proceedings; insisting strongly upon the danger of prosecutions conducted by means of a common fund, and against individuals selected at the discretion of political prejudice. A few nights afterwards he again adverted to it, and exposed with sarcastic severity the absurdity and presumptuousness of a circular letter addressed by the secretary to the magistracy of the kingdom. The hon. and learned gentleman commented in strong language on the unconstitutional nature of the society, reprobating its proceedings as illegal, and as tending to poison the sources of justice, by destroying the impartiality of juries. Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Warre agreed in the opinion delivered by Mr. Brougham. The Solicitor General, on the other hand, most strenuously contended for the legality of the proceedings adopted by the society; and, whilst he carefully avoided saying a word on the policy or impolicy of it, pledged his credit, as a lawyer, that it was, in its formation, both legal and constitutional.

From the time when notice was thus taken of the proceedings of the association, its activity slackened considerably; and as often as it was incidentally mentioned in parliament, the Opposition were unmeasured in their reprobation, while the ministers cautiously avoided undertaking its defence. At length on the 3rd of July,

Mr. S. Whitbread moved an address to his majesty, praying that he would be pleased to direct the attorney-general to enter a *noli prosequi* upon all indictments preferred by the society. Mr. B. Bathurst opposed the motion; expressing his conviction that the association had done much good; and, for proof of its legality, appealing to the numerous combinations existing in the country of private persons, for the prosecution of various felonies, and laying particular stress on the example of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Dr. Lushington spoke in support of the motion with much force. To compare, said he, the association in question with the associations instituted for the prosecution of felonies, was a violent outrage upon common sense: for all such associations confined their prosecutions to offences committed against their individual members. Mr. Bathurst had asked, "supposing a subscriber to one of these associations to be upon a grand jury, would he not be justified in finding a true bill against any individual whom there was sufficient evidence to implicate?" To this question Dr. Lushington answered, that a subscriber to one of these associations might be justified in finding a true bill against an offender, because with regard to robberies and burglaries there could only be one opinion—they were moral offences, of which there could be no doubt, and upon which men could decide, without being liable to the influence of undue passion or partiality. But how stood the fact with regard to political crimes? Were they crimes upon which doubts never existed? Or were

they not crimes, upon which individuals differed most widely? Were there not cases on record, in which one jury had acquitted, and another jury had convicted, one and the same publication of libel? To place a member of the Constitutional Association upon a grand jury, would lead with a moral certainty to the conviction, in the first resort, of any individual against whom that association might think proper to present an indictment: for the affairs of the association were conducted, or at least professed to be conducted, by a committee selected by the members at large; every member might therefore be supposed to have some confidence in the committee, which he had himself assisted to appoint, and would naturally be inclined to follow up that confidence, by sending any individual, against whom the committee had instituted a prosecution, to the courts of the country to endure a trial. There was another circumstance connected with this society, which he had also viewed with grief and astonishment. It had compelled the judges of the land to step out of their way, and to direct, that every jurymen, who ascended into the box to decide upon the several prosecutions which it had instituted, should answer upon oath to the question, whether he was, or was not, one of its members. The court of King's-bench, perplexed by the unexampled nature of this association, had been compelled to make a new precedent, in order to preserve justice. Let the House contrast the situation of this society with that of the individuals whom it selected for its victims. On one side was a society with large, he

had almost said unlimited, funds at its command, for the purpose of prosecution; and therefore able to afford fees to counsel and other necessary expenses, even though no further additions were to be made to its resources, which he was sorry to say was not likely to be the case, as he had that day seen among the subscriptions, a gift of 300*l.* from lord Powerscourt. On the other side were poor and needy individuals, involved in ruin and imprisonment by the mere institution of the numerous prosecutions, which this society had commenced. Now, supposing one of these individuals to be fortunate enough to free himself from the fetters, in which it had endeavoured to enthrall him, and to get out of that Pandemonium, to which it was its avowed determination to consign all who were bold enough to oppose its measures and to thwart its designs,—who was to answer for the injury he had sustained? against whom would he be entitled to bring his action of damages? He would frankly declare in the presence of the House, that if he thought it likely that this society would be allowed to continue its damnable proceedings, and if he could bring himself to believe in the legality of a counter-association, he would be among the first to join such counter-association, and to do his utmost to stay the hand of oppression, which he considered to be raised at that moment for the purpose of crushing under its weight a large number of poor and unprotected booksellers. And what would be the consequence of such confederations? Would it not be this—that the country, instead of subsiding into

peace and tranquillity, would be filled with rancour and ill-will from one end of it to the other; that man would be irritated against man, and that the same scenes would be repeated, as were exhibited at the close of the year 1793, when brother was set against brother, and each man was branding his neighbour as a republican, leveller, or jacobin?

Mr. Brougham spoke at great length on the same side. He admitted that the society might legally indict, but he asserted that it was not legal for them to use the process of the law *in terrorem* over the king's subjects; and, without authority from situation, without the powers or privileges of office, to go into any peaceable citizen's shop, and say to him—"If you will not agree to certain terms which I shall please to impose, I will indict you, and you shall take the consequences of resistance." Mr. Scarlett took the same side. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General defended the society. They held, that it was not only strictly legal, but in perfect harmony with the constitution, and denied that any of the charges brought against it had been made good. Mr. Whitbread's motion was withdrawn. It had been intended merely as a pretext for discussing the general question; and even his own party admitted, that, whatever might be the merits or demerits of the association, it was not in that House, that the propriety of discontinuing the prosecutions instituted by it ought to be determined.

Some attempts were made, in the course of the session, to induce the House to assume to it-

self the cognizance of matters which were properly the subjects of judicial inquiry, but as usual without success. One of these was directed against Mr. Justice Best. A person of the name of Davison, on his trial for a blasphemous libel, repeated his blasphemies in his defence. Mr. Justice Best warned him to desist from such a course. He continued, however, to shock the court by uttering the most horrid opinions; and the judge fined him for contempt. The defendant persisted in his outrageous conduct, and was fined again. He then behaved in the most insulting manner to the judge, and holding up his hand in a menacing attitude, said "Here is the key of my dungeon; send me to it if you like; I will proceed in my defence." The fines imposed on him amounted in all to 100*l.*, but were remitted at the end of the trial. Davison had applied to the court of King's-bench for a new trial, on the ground that he had been improperly impeded in his defence; but his application was refused. Having failed there, Mr. Denman on the 28rd of February presented a petition from him, mis-stating and complaining of the treatment which he had received. A discussion arose, in which some of the more violent spirits in the House, particularly Mr. Creevey, used very intemperate language with respect to the learned judge. On a division, the petition was rejected by a majority of 64 to 37. The same subject was brought forward on two subsequent occasions, and with like success.

On the 14th of May, sir Francis Bardett (a few days after his

liberation from prison), moved, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the events which took place at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819. The debate, which lasted two nights, turned chiefly upon facts, which were asserted on the one side, and denied on the other. Lord Milton, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Scarlett held inquiry to be necessary; the Solicitor General, lord Londonderry, and Mr. S. Wortley spoke against it. The ministers had a triumphant majority of 124, only 111 voting for the motion, while 235 voted against it.

Towards the end of the session, a curious matter of ecclesiastical jurisdiction was brought before the House of Peers. On the 14th of June, lord King presented a petition from a reverend divine, complaining, that he, being a rector in the diocese of Peterborough, had found it necessary to present to his diocesan a curate, who was furnished with proper testimonials of character and ability, had already signed the 39 articles, and was ready to be examined upon them and subscribe them again; that the bishop of Peterborough tendered the curate a list of 87 questions, to which he required answers; that upon his refusal to answer them, the bishop refused his licence; that the petitioner then applied to the archbishop of Canterbury, who after some consideration declined to interfere. After a few observations, his lordship moved, that the petition be read. The bishop of Peterborough said, that this mode of examination was not uncommon. What he had done on this occasion had been misrepre-

sented; so far from having fixed any new, or private, or arbitrary standard, the questions were full of references to the Liturgy and the 39 articles. The 48th canon required an examination of curates before they were licensed, but prescribed no particular mode of examination; and that which he, in the exercise of the discretion which the law gave him, had adopted, seemed to him to be the best calculated to detect deviations from sound doctrine. The canon, which gave him his discretionary power, was part of the law of the land; and till the law was altered, he could not be de-

prived of this right of examination. He then went into a defence of the mode, in which the right had been exercised in the present instance. Lord Calthorpe, lord Grey, and lord Lansdown, without questioning the right of the bishop, expressed their opinion, that the conduct he had pursued was calculated to disturb the peace of the church. Lord Harrowby did not see, how parliament could be appealed to in such a transaction: the proper tribunal was elsewhere. The motion, that the petition be laid upon the table, was then negatived.

C H A P. IV.

Agricultural Distress—A Committee appointed on the Motion of Mr. Gooch—The Corn Averages—State of Manufactures—Mr. Baring's Proposition with respect to the Currency—Cash Payments Bill—Lord Liverpool's View of the increased Consumption of the Country—Lords' Report on Foreign Trade—Alteration of the Duties on imported Timber—The proposed Revision and Modification of our Commercial Code—Mr. Owen's Plan—Mr. Scarlett's Poor Laws Bill.

THE agricultural distress of the present year, was not inferior to that of 1820. No new causes of embarrassment had sprung up: but the price of corn still continued low, landlords were still reluctant to reduce their rents within natural limits, and farmers still laboured under all the difficulties arising from that diminution or destruction of their capital, which the change in the price of their commodities had occasioned. Numerous petitions for relief were presented to parliament; but it was easier to demand than to discover a remedy. Some wished the government to alter the standard of the currency; some suggested the propriety of expunging part of the national debt; some placed their hopes in the removal of taxes; and some had a perfect faith in the omnipotence of high protecting duties. All called for inquiry; and the ministers thought, that inquiry ought not to be refused to those who suffered. On the 7th of March, Mr. Gooch moved, that a select committee should be appointed, to take into consi-

deration the petitions relative to the distress of the agricultural interest. Sir Edward Knatchbull seconded the motion. Both of these gentlemen, at the same time that they exhibited in very strong colours the difficulties under which the landlord and farmer laboured, disavowed any wish to tamper with the currency, or the national debt; but they were of opinion, that something might be done in the way of diminishing our expenditure, and that the necessary taxes ought to be so modified, as not to lay an undue share of the burthen on the cultivators of the soil. Sir Edward Knatchbull thought also, that some benefit might be derived from a better system of taking the averages, from making a small addition to the duty on imported oats, and from the adoption of a graduated scale of protecting duties.

Mr. F. Robinson stated, that, when a proposition similar to the present was introduced in the former year, he had opposed it; because he was convinced, that the existing distress was not at-

tributable to any defect of the law, and that, when no specific remedy was proposed, it was unwise to agitate so delicate a subject. He thought, however, that the feelings of the most important part of the community were entitled to sympathy and respect; and, therefore, in agreeing to the present motion, although he was pursuing a course inconsistent with that which he had before adopted, he did not conceive that he was subjecting himself to reproach, or doing that for which he ought to feel any shame. With regard to the objects to which the attention of the committee should be directed, he had the satisfaction to find, from the speeches of the mover and seconder, that it was not in contemplation to disturb the laws relative to our currency, or to look for relief through the medium of any operation on the public debt. On the subject of taxation, he did not object to this being brought within the scope of the intended inquiry. Before the committee decided, however, that the principal or the only relief was to be derived from this source, he hoped they would consider how far this decision might affect public credit; and whether, if savings should be made by means of retrenchment, the amount of those savings ought not rather to be applied to a reduction of the debt than to an immediate diminution of the taxes. There were still many persons who maintained, that the only permanent relief was to be derived from the establishment of high protecting duties on every species of agricultural produce. Indeed it could not be doubted that this was the direct object of the petitioners; it was almost in

plain terms avowed to be so; and great pains had been taken to persuade them, that it was the only system under which the interests of agriculture could be promoted. They seemed to believe, that every species of agricultural produce might be imported duty free. The case was not so. Various kinds of agricultural produce had been subjected to duty since the year 1812, and now yielded a considerable revenue. It was so with foreign sheep and other live stock, cheese, butter, seeds, and a great variety of articles, on which a duty was imposed, that, without prohibiting their importation, rendered it highly advantageous to the revenue. If all these were to be excluded, the revenue would sustain a loss of about 600,000*l.*, raised from what was generally supposed to pay no tax at all. He concluded with congratulating the House on the temperate manner in which the gentlemen who espoused the agricultural cause, had brought the matter forward. Entering upon the inquiry in this spirit, they might be enabled to accomplish much that would be useful; and should their endeavours fail of realizing any great improvement, they would at least be attended with the good effect of showing, that the grand specifics, which were sometimes so loudly vaunted, were either impracticable, or, if practicable, inexpedient. Perhaps if this conviction were spread (and there were no means so effectual for spreading it as that of showing that it resulted from the inquiries of a parliamentary committee), an object of no small value would be attained.

In the subsequent discussion, no opposition was made to the appointment of a committee, but a great diversity of opinions were expressed on the causes and remedies of the existing evil. Mr. Ricardo, in a very acute and perspicuous speech, exposed with logical accuracy the incoherencies and errors of those who had preceded him in the debate. He particularly reprobated the notions, that taxation was the sole or even principal cause of our embarrassments, and that great benefit was to be expected from high protecting duties; and he maintained, that the great principle, upon which we ought to act, was, to make the price of our corn approximate as nearly as possible to the price of corn in other countries. He could not concur with those, who entertained gloomy views of the state of the country: our difficulties, he thought, were nearly at an end, and we were now beginning to revive. He expressed also great apprehension from the appointment of a committee; because he feared, that it would look for relief to increased restrictions on importation; and declared, that if restrictions were to be imposed, he preferred a fixed to a graduated duty.

Mr. Gooch's motion being carried unanimously, a committee was appointed. Among the members were lord Castlereagh, Mr. Gooch, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Curwen. The result of their deliberations was, a report, which we have given in a subsequent part of our volume, and which is one of the most valuable documents ever laid before parliament. It is full

of the soundest views; and, at the same time that it admits abstract principles in all their extent, modifies them by due regard to the circumstances of the times. It is a pleasing monument of the rapid progress, which enlarged notions on very abstract subjects have made, within the last few years, among that class of the community, on whose opinions the improvement of our legislation and the excellence of our internal public economy chiefly depend.

The committee appointed in the former session, to take into consideration the mode of determining the corn-averages, had gone into evidence at considerable length; and the result of their inquiries was, that Mr. F. Robinson proposed on the 26th of February, a resolution, and afterwards introduced a bill, by which considerable changes were made in the then existing system. By that system, the average was taken in each of the twelve maritime districts, and from these, collectively, the general average was fixed. But, to form the average of each district, the average was previously taken in each town of that district—that is, the total of the corn sold in each town, as well as the total of the price paid for such corn; the one divided by the other, constituted the average for the town; and the same division as to the corn and the price in the aggregate of those towns, constituted the average of the district. In like manner, by dividing the total of the corn by the total of the prices in the twelve districts, the average of the kingdom was fixed. Thus the general average depended

upon the average of each of the towns comprehended in each district; and hence it was clear, that the price of corn, in a particular town of any district, might have a very undue influence upon the general average. This influence was found, in some instances, to operate very unjustly; where speculators had gone to particular towns to purchase corn on such terms as to produce a fictitious price. Such cases had, indeed, occurred not unfrequently. Hence, it was perfectly evident, that the object of the law as to averages was defeated; that object being, to ascertain the general *bona fide* price of the article. He proposed, therefore, to abolish the plan of taking the averages from the twelve maritime districts, and to substitute that of taking them from maritime counties and towns, fixing the general average from the aggregate of the corn sold in the whole, divided by the total of the price paid for it. The object of this arrangement was, to defeat such speculations as had been entered into within the last year for the purpose of unduly influencing the settlement of the average. It was proposed also to include Ireland, and the Isle of Man in the returns. Many other minor alterations were made. The general object of the measure clearly was, to calculate the averages, so as to diminish them in apparent amount—in other words, to raise the importation price.

The improvement which had begun, in the course of the preceding year, to show itself in the state of our manufactures, still continued. In Yorkshire and Lancashire, the seats of the

woollen and cotton manufactures, the working classes found regular employment, and received a liberal remuneration for their labour. Other branches of internal industry were not equally prosperous. The iron trade was still in a very depressed state; and petitions setting forth the decay of the principal branches of industry in Birmingham, were, at an early period of the session, laid on the tables of both Houses. These petitions excited considerable discussion, of which one remarkable feature was—that many of the country gentlemen insisted on the necessity of laying exclusive burthens on the fundholders; and several of them did not hesitate to say, that the public faith should be broken, and the interest of the debt reduced. The ministers always avowed an open hostility to these desperate schemes; as well as to every project of tampering with the currency.

On the 5th of March, Mr. Curwen made a motion, which he avowed as preparatory to the imposition of a duty on the transfer of stock. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it; describing it as a scheme for the destruction of public faith, and the ruin of individuals. From the common burthen the stockholder claimed no exemption; for twenty years he had submitted to the property tax without complaint; but to a specific tax he did, and fairly did, object. It was said, that the stockholder had in fact bought in considerable sums under a depreciated currency, which he now claimed to be repaid in gold. Certainly, during those years of depreciated currency nearly one-fourth of

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the present debt had been contracted; but how was it possible to separate that particular portion from the whole mass, or to distinguish the individuals who had profited by that temporary state of the circulating medium? Even if such a line could be drawn, what possible justification could the fact in question afford for an attack upon the public creditor? It would be just as reasonable to release and unbind every private bargain, which had been made and entered into at the same date. He knew there was a feeling in the country, that the rich stock-holder ought to contribute largely towards the public expenditure. To contribute certainly; but not to contribute specifically. Let the House recollect that funded property was not difficult of removal; it might easily be transferred to other countries; and it would be so, were it not that the security of England was preferred. Once let a breach of faith be suspected, and that preference was at an end.

On the subject of the currency, Mr. A. Baring suggested on one occasion, the expediency of allowing the Bank the option of paying either in gold or silver: but Mr. Ricardo opposed any such modification of the standard adopted in 1819, as a complete departure from the true principles of currency. It was as impossible, he maintained, that any currency should be constantly of the same value, as that other articles should always retain the same price. Gold bullion, however, was the commodity which varied the least; and if a contract was made to pay 100*l.* at a future period, the contract would be most faithfully performed by

the payment of that sum in gold. It might, indeed, suit the purpose of the debtor to pay it in silver, but, by so doing, the creditor would sustain a loss. The two metals seldom maintained the same proportion to each other long. The price of the one might rise, while that of the other fell. The Bank being now under an obligation to pay 60 ounces of gold, that sum would enable a person who received it, to purchase a greater nominal amount of commodities, than he could if paid in silver. The relative value of the two metals had varied since the act of parliament; but what was the cause of that variation? It was this; the Bank being a timid body, seldom clinging to the true principles of circulation, had taken alarm, and had made great and unnecessary purchases of gold, although they found by experience, that no person applied to them for any. He almost doubted, whether a single bar had been demanded from them, since the commencement of the new plan. If the Bank were enabled, according to his hon. friend's proposition, to pay in silver instead of gold, they would now realize a profit equal to the difference between 4*s.* 11½*d.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* As soon as this profit should cease, the two metals would have recovered their relative value, and then it would be difficult to discover the worth of his honourable friend's proposition. He had proved last session, that the two metals might vary to the extent of three per cent.

By the bill of 1819, the Bank of England were intitled to issue gold coin on the 1st of May, 1822, and were bound to re-

same cash payments on the 1st of May 1823. But so rapid was the accumulation of treasure by the Bank, that, on the 19th of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a proposition, to authorize the directors to pay in cash if they pleased, from the 1st of May of the present year. He at the same time intimated, that ministers had no intention of making any alteration in the legal tender. On this occasion, Mr. A. Baring made a very elaborate speech, in which he endeavoured to trace the connection between the state of the currency, and the general embarrassments of the country; and renewed more formally the scheme which he had already hinted at, for the establishment of a double standard, by making silver a legal tender at the rate of 5s. 2d. per ounce. He was ably answered by Mr. Ricardo, who, whatever be the merits of his own theories, is always a most formidable assailant of the theories of others.

When the bill introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer had arrived at that stage, in which the House was to go into a committee upon it, Mr. Baring moved, that a select committee should be appointed to consider the provisions of the 59th of Geo. III. c. 49 (Peel's bill) and to report their opinion, whether it would be expedient to make any alteration in that act, so as to alleviate its pressure on the various branches of public industry. His object was, to give parliament an opportunity of departing from those principles of currency, which had been adopted in 1819, and, in effect, by altering the standard, to raise

the money prices of commodities. The argument, on which he and those who supported him, rested their cause, was, that the general fall of prices was to be ascribed to our return to a metallic currency. The falsehood of this position, and the errors of the reasonings founded upon it, were ably exposed. Mr. Baring, however, pressed his motion to a division: when it was rejected by a majority of 141 to 27.

The investigations, which had been carried on in the former session, with respect to the regulations affecting our foreign trade, and how far benefit might accrue from modifying them, continued to be zealously prosecuted. Mr. Wallace, in moving, on the 6th of February, for a committee to inquire into this subject, remarked, that the newly-arisen commercial spirit, which rivalled England in every part of the world, rendered it necessary for us to adapt our system to existing circumstances, and to enter upon a full and complete revision of our commercial code, with a view to remove every difficulty that operated prejudicially on the skill and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers. The committee was appointed. A similar committee was also, on the 21st of February, named in the House of Lords, on the motion of lord Lansdown. In the speech, with which that motion was introduced, the noble lord expatiated at considerable length on the causes of the existing embarrassments, and ascribed them in a great degree to the diminution of consumption in the country. Lord Liverpool had, on a former occasion, attributed them to increased production; and he now endea-

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voured to overthrow lord Lansdown's doctrine and to establish his own, by proving, that in fact the consumption of the country had not diminished. For this purpose, he appealed to the official returns of the quantities of the chief exciseable articles consumed in each of the four years ending the 5th of January, 1821, and compared the consumption of the last year with the average of the three preceding years. There were no means of extending the estimate to the important articles of bread

and butcher's meat: but it comprised beer, candles, coffee, hides and skins, malt, pepper, salt, soap, British and foreign spirits, tea, tobacco, wine, and sugar; and it was no unreasonable inference to say, that there was little probability of any diminution in the consumption of the prime necessities of life, so long as no diminution took place in the consumption of commodities less essential to human sustenance. The result of lord Liverpool's comparison was as follows:—

Strong Beer.

Average number of barrels on which the Excise duty was raised in the three years ending in Jan. 1818, 1819, and 1820.....	5,356,000
For the year ending Jan. 1821.....	5,599,000
Making an increase of.....	243,000

Table Beer.

Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	1,447,000
For the last year	1,519,465
Making an increase of	72,465

Candles.

Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	79,810,409
For the last year.....	88,350,000
Making an increase of	3,539,591

Coffee.

Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	7,569,000
For the last year	7,019,000
Making a diminution of.....	55,000

Hides and Skins.

Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	46,219,000
For the last year.....	44,702,000
Making a diminution of.....	1,517,000

Malt.

Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	23,289,000
For the last year	24,511,000
Making an increase of	1,222,000

Salt and Rock Salt.

Average for internal consumption during the three years ending Jan. 1820	Cwt.
For the last year	1,936,000
Making an increase of... ..	1,981,000
	45,000

For Exportation.

Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	Cwt.
For the last year	861,247
Making an increase of	1,199,000
	537,753

<i>Hard Soap.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	69,474,000	
For the last year	75,765,000	
Making an increase of	4,291,000	
<i>Soft Soap.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	4,569,000	
For the last year	5,187,000	
Making an increase of	618,000	
<i>British Spirits.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	5,047,000	
For the last year	6,575,000	
Making an increase of	1,528,000	
<i>Foreign Spirits---Rum.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	2,790,000	
For the last year	2,757,000	
Making a decrease of	33,000	
<i>Foreign Spirits---Brandy.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	866,000	
For the last year	1,143,000	
Making an increase of	277,000	
<i>Tea.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	22,186,000	
For the last year	22,542,000	
Making an increase of	356,000	
<i>Tobacco.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	11,847,000	
For the last year	11,680,000	
Making a diminution of	167,000	
<i>French Wines.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan. 1820	977,000	
For the last year	916,000	
Making a diminution of	61,000	
<i>Wines---not French.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Average for the three years ending Jan, 1820	18,446,000	
For the last year	16,300,000	
Making a diminution of	2,146,000	
<i>Sugar.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>
Average for England alone during the three years ending Jan. 1820	3,117,000	
For the last year	3,413,000	
Making an increase of	296,000	

Thus it was evident, that in all the great articles of consumption which were burthened with taxes, an increase had taken place:—a circumstance which afforded the consoling reflection, that amidst all our embarrassments, the ge-

neral comforts of the people had not been lessened.

On the 11th of April, the marquis of Lansdowne presented a report from the committee on foreign trade. The report related to the facilities which might be

given to our Asiatic trade, and examined the subject under these three points of view:—That part of our Asiatic trade which was carried on by British merchants under licences from the East-India Company; that part carried on under licences from the Board of Control; and that part which was not now, but might be carried on by British merchants, and was actually carried on by American merchants, with the city of Canton. The Report took those three heads into consideration, and displayed the advantages which might be expected from the alterations proposed; pointing out the manner in which those facilities might be granted, and stating the objections which had been made or might be made to them. Alive as the Committee were to the interests of all commercial bodies, and aware that no extension of the Asiatic trade, could be obtained without the consent of the East-India Company, they had kept its interest scrupulously in view, and did not think, that what they had to propose, would affect it, especially its home monopoly. They trusted, therefore, that they would meet with liberal assistance from the Company, in all those things, which neither affected its interests, nor those of the strangers under its protection.

On the 9th of March, a Report on the state of the timber-trade had been presented to the House of Commons from their Committee on foreign trade; and, on the 29th of that month, Mr. Wallace proposed certain resolutions founded on the Report. He stated, that previously to 1809, our supply of timber was obtained almost exclusively from

the North of Europe. Subsequently it had been obtained partly from that quarter, and partly from our North American colonies. The annual importation of timber, from 1803 to 1806 from the North of Europe, was as follows:—Fir timber 218,857 loads; deals 45,938. From 1816 to 1819, there had been a great diminution in the annual imports from the North. Their amount was—Fir timber 93,659 loads; deals 21,824. On both, the reduction considerably exceeded one-half. The timber, imported, from our North American colonies averaged, in the years from 1803 to 1806, 10,519 loads. The average from 1816 to 1819 was 188,322 loads. The imports from the North of Europe in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, exhibited a greater decline, and were as follow:—1818, 130,000 loads; 1819, 102,000 loads; 1820, 59,000 loads. In the mean time the imports from our American colonies were—In 1818, 214,000 loads; in 1819, 267,000 loads; in 1820, 253,000 loads. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to say, that, whatever was due to our colonies, to sacrifice the great principles of commerce and the most valuable interests of the country, in a way which could not fail to influence prejudicially our commercial relations, was neither essential to the protection of our colonies, nor just with regard to our general interests, nor sound policy in reference to the northern countries of Europe. This state of things could not be otherwise, where the duties were exorbitant, and the protection enormous. This had given rise to very considerable dissatisfac-

tion in the northern countries, and had materially affected in that quarter our commercial relations. The measure which he had to propose, he did not look upon as of much importance either to Russia or Prussia in the value of timber exported; as the invoice price of wood annually exported from either of those countries to Great Britain did not exceed 100,000*l*. Nor did he regard it as having a very important result upon the state of our manufactures; but he considered it of the greatest moment, as being the first step in receding from a system detrimental to our commercial relations, and towards conciliating those foreign powers, without whose good-will the relations of mercantile intercourse could never be securely established. He then went on to remark upon the heavy rate of duty upon the Baltic timber, which he stated to be double the prime cost, and equal to a tax of a million sterling. He repeated, that this enormous duty was injurious to our general interests, while the system was calculated for the exclusive benefit of those connected with the colonies, or the ship-owners who conveyed the timber from our American dependencies. He then touched upon the history and progress of the duties, and said they commenced in 1810, when, from the line of policy pursued by France, it appeared probable, that we should be prevented from receiving supplies from the north of Europe. The protecting duty then put on was 2*l*. 1*s*., with an addition of 25 per cent in the Customs. It was said, that this duty ought to continue, because it pledged the faith of par-

liament, in order to induce the colonist to vest his capital in the trade; but he thought the faith of parliament had been redeemed by the protection hitherto given to the capitalist, who, under that inducement, engaged in the trade originally. But, all that amount of duty was not laid on for the purpose of protection; part of it was for revenue. Now he did not mean to interfere with the former; it was only so much of it as was laid on for the sake of revenue, that his measure meant to affect. A curious argument had been advanced on this subject, which went to say, that parliament had no power, even over this, because the act of 1816 had made it perpetual; but, in parliamentary language, the making an act perpetual, only meant that it was not to expire at a given time. No man, who was acquainted with that language, could suppose, that it implied any thing like the absence of that discretionary power which parliament had to alter or repeal its own acts. The question, then, was, whether the existing duties should be altered, and to what extent? The effect of the duty on Baltic timber was to introduce from the colonies an immense excess; he believed that excess exceeded the annual consumption by 100,000 loads. The merchant, who would regulate his proceedings by the real demand, was thereby driven out of the market, and the trade was in consequence carried on by colonists and ship-owners. It then became a question of shipping; and the ship-owners were the only class of mercantile persons, who gave determined opposition to any attempt to repeal or modify

the duties. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to answer the argument grounded upon the employment necessarily given by the trade with the colonies to our shipping and sailors. As to the shipping, it was the worst in the merchant service; in fact, ships that were good for nothing else were employed in it; and, with respect to the sailors, they were not the only persons which the change from peace to war had put out of employment. As to the danger to be apprehended to our navy, on the breaking out of a new war, in case of a diminution of the number of our seamen, there was no ground for it; we had now 50,000 more employed, than were employed in 1793. He farther showed that our exports to the Baltic had decreased, since the imposition of heavy duties on the timber of those countries. He concluded by moving, that the duties payable on the importation of timber and certain articles of wood should cease, and that they should be replaced by certain other duties and drawbacks which he specified. The principle features of the new scheme were, to diminish the advantages which the existing laws gave to the importation of North American timber over that of the Baltic, and to confer on Russia and Prussia a preference over Norway. It met with keen opposition from very different classes of persons. The colonial interests were adverse to it, because it exposed them to increased competition; the ship-owners were no less hostile to it, because the importation of timber from America afforded more employment to their ships than a Baltic trade would; and the partisans of free

commerce disapproved of it, because it did not go far enough, inasmuch as it left the colonies in possession of too great a preference, and showed less favour to Norway than to Russia and Prussia. On the 5th of April Mr. Wallace's resolutions came again into discussion; and the House, which was then in a committee, divided four times upon them:—First, on an amendment by lord Althorp in favour of Norway deals; when the Ayes were 24; the Noes 75: Secondly, on an amendment by Mr. Marryat against reducing the duty on Baltic timber; when the Ayes were. 17; the Noes, 71: Thirdly, on an amendment of sir M. W. Ridley, to reduce the proposed duty on colonial timber from 10s. to 5s. per load, and to take off only 5s. per load from the duty on foreign timber; when the Ayes were 15; the Noes, 70: Fourthly, on a motion by sir H. Parnell, to equalize all the duties at the end of five years; on which the Ayes were, 15; and the Noes, 54. A bill was introduced for the purpose of carrying the resolutions into effect, and was finally passed, though not without strong opposition in both Houses. In the Lords, the earl of Lauderdale entered a protest against it.

The committee on foreign trade had pointed out the propriety, or rather the necessity, of the revision of our commercial code. Mr. Wallace, on the 25th of June, gave the House an exposition of the measures, which it was in the immediate contemplation of ministers to recommend, with a view to the promoting of this important object, and of the principles on which they meant to act in the prosecution of it.

Their aim, he said, was to simplify and consolidate the general commercial law of the country. It was intended to do this, by relieving it from a great part of that immense mass of legislation which successive centuries had heaped on it; and by removing those contrarieties and contradictions, by which almost every portion of the existing law was rendered obscure. Hardly had any system of regulations ever been adopted, in which this defect, growing out of a multiplicity of enactments, was so observable, as in our commercial code. Evils might arise either from the inconsistency of the laws themselves, or from their direct impolicy. In this instance, the law exhibited both defects. There were not much short of 2,000 laws, relating to the commerce of the country. These acts had been passed during almost every period of our history, under various circumstances, sometimes of a mercantile, and sometimes of a political nature, and the principle of restriction had always predominated, and been enforced by the strongest measures; so that it could not be deemed extraordinary, if there appeared in them a great deal of confusion and contradiction. Many of those laws were enforced by the severe penalty of seizure and confiscation. They operated greatly to the injury of the commerce of the country, because they checked the spirit of adventure, and prevented individuals from speculating successfully. The revision of those laws divided itself, first, into that part of the commercial code which applied to our intercourse with foreign nations; and next, into

that portion of it which applied to the intercourse carried on between different parts of the empire. The latter branch, again, sub-divided itself into the laws relating to the colonies, to the fisheries, to the coasting-trade, and to the registry. Pursuing these different heads, a general consolidation of the commercial law of the country would be effected; and, instead of being dispersed over the whole of the Statute-book, it might without much difficulty be brought together in a comparatively moderate compass. That which was doubtful would be cleared up, that which was beneficial would be retained: and that which was useless or injurious would be rejected. A system of law would thus be produced, more befitting the present situation of Europe, more liberal to foreign states, more beneficial to England, and in every respect more worthy of the greatest commercial nation that ever existed. With respect to the navigation laws, as they affected our intercourse with foreign countries, Mr. Wallace stated, that his first measure would be, a bill of general repeal, which would apply to a great number of acts. The principle of the navigation laws was embodied in the twelfth of Charles the Second, and in several acts founded on it. That act established two classes of regulations, as it related to Europe, and as it referred to the intercourse between different parts of the British empire. As to Europe, importation was free with respect to all articles, except certain products which were known under the name of "enumerated articles." But, it was necessary that the articles not

prohibited should be brought from foreign countries in ships belonging to Great Britain, or else in vessels the property of the state whose produce was imported. There was another restriction under this law, by which certain articles, the manufacture of Holland and the Netherlands, could not be imported under the penalty of confiscation. It was his intention to move for the complete repeal of every act passed on this subject antecedently to the 12th of Charles II. They were not much short of 200; and he would propose their repeal on the ground, either of their conflicting with the principle which governed our navigation law, or because they were rendered useless, their operation having been superseded by other enactments. These being repealed, the next question was, whether any, and what alterations should be made in the navigation laws that would be left still in force. Mr. Wallace stated, that he would suggest two; one of them, from the desire of giving additional freedom to foreign commerce; the other, with the same view towards our shipping interest. As the navigation laws at present stood, Holland, the Netherlands, and Germany, were, as to a variety of articles, absolutely excluded from our commerce, and cut off from all intercourse with this country in any shape whatever. These restrictions he should propose to abolish, as the vestiges of that ancient distrust and enmity, which, in these days, existed no more. Holland had ceased to be the object of national jealousy,—to be the emporium of the world, or the general carrier between nations;—and it would

be a strange policy to keep up restrictions which had originated in a totally different state of things. The intended removal of certain other restrictions on our commerce with Russia and a part of Turkey, would have the effect of leaving the trade of this country with the whole of Europe infinitely more free and open than at present. He should propose to make one or two additions only, to what were called the enumerated articles of the statute of Charles II.; and to articles so enumerated would then be confined all the restrictions, which would, for the future, be laid on the mutual commerce of Great Britain and those countries. There was another restriction, affecting our trade both with Europe and the rest of the world, which it was also intended to remove. The enumerated articles, which he had before alluded to, could be imported into this country only in ships of the countries of which such articles were the produce, or in British bottoms. This provision was of the most vexatious operation. If a merchant, resident in any foreign country, was desirous of exporting any article, the particular produce of it, and had a vessel in the port, but belonging to another state, he could not send it hither by that vessel, but must take up a British one, or wait till he could charter one of his own nation. The effect of this arrangement was, not to prevent the produce from being sent (if that had been any object with those who framed the law), but only to make the assortment of the cargo more tedious and inconvenient. The whole of this enactment, therefore, he pro-

posed to abolish, as warranted by no one consideration of sound policy. Another defect of the present system arose out of the division of Europe into kingdoms. It was well known that there was a great difference in that division between the age of Charles II. and the present time; and the consequence was, that the law made distinctions which were perfectly unfounded. Thus, goods might come from Calais, a port of France, without any interruption; which very goods, as coming from Dunkirk, now equally a port of France, were absolutely prohibited by the existing law. Could any thing be more absurd? To avoid the recurrence of similar anomalies he proposed to destroy these distinctions of countries altogether, and to substitute for them the distinctions of articles or produce. As the law now stood, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, could only be brought to this kingdom from the ports of those continents directly. He should suggest the alteration of this ordinance. If Asiatic produce, for instance, were shipped from a port in America, he should propose, that it be permitted to be exported from America hither. Upon all the information which he had been able to obtain, after all the inquiries he had been able to make, and having consulted as many of the authorities referred to by the committee on foreign trade as he could, he was perfectly convinced that the foreign ship could not trade cheaper than the British ship; but, on the contrary, that if the British ship had only fair play, it could trade much more cheaply than the foreigner. The supposition that

the cheapness of the ship affected the commerce, proved, in his opinion, too much; and was rather fatal to the argument of those who had insisted upon that principle; for, if it were true, the whole carrying trade of the north of Europe would, at that rate, be confined to ships built in that particular part of the world, where ships cost the least sums in building. The fact, however, was quite otherwise; for the carrying trade in our own and other vessels was daily making its way there. He added, however, that he should propose the imposition of a duty on all property imported from Africa, Asia, or America, in European vessels not being British; and this duty would be put on, not for the purpose of raising any large revenue from it; but with the view of preventing such importations from becoming an habitual trade. By these measures something would be done towards enabling this country to become the general emporium of the whole commercial world: for, when other countries had flourishing manufactures, when other states possessed ships, when other nations had capital to employ (and if they had not, the superabundance of this country would soon supply them with it); it was absurd, that we should deprive ourselves of that great advantage, which we might derive from becoming the *dépôt* of the world; and this, too, from the mere desire of preventing the produce of foreign countries from getting into any market: as if because we could not have the one benefit, we should deprive ourselves of the other,—the benefit of such produce coming through this country.

To promote the same great end, Mr. Wallace farther stated, that he intended to propose an almost entirely new regulation of the warehouse duties and system; and for that purpose he should suggest, that all goods imported into this country should be divided into two classes. In the first class, he should place all those which paid the highest duties, and of the consumption of which in this country there was the greatest danger. These should be kept in warehouses of a particular description; being either in docks, or surrounded by walls, or specified by warrant from three lords of the treasury. This having been done, goods so warehoused should have the advantage of being exempted from taking out, examination, re-weighing, and liability to such allowance for deficiencies as it was customary now to subject them to. The second class of goods he should propose to place in warehouses of a less secure description, and in all cases of suspicion, they should be liable to re-weighing and re-examination. He should wish an average of the deficiencies allowed under the present system to be taken; and a certain scale of allowance made for deficiencies taking place in goods deposited in warehouses the best secured: that allowance to be extended, after a proportionate rate, to goods deposited in warehouses of a less secure description. Upon the subject of these deficiencies generally, he thought that goods, in many cases, could not be exempted from the inconvenience; and in point of fact, he was not desirous that they should be; for that circumstance might operate to induce the building of such

docks and warehouses, as might, in time, exempt commercial men from it entirely. He was himself one of those, who certainly felt the advantages of the dock system in the highest degree, both with respect to its operation on the revenue, and to the protection from plunder which it extended to the merchant. All these advantages, however, he thought it was very possible fully to retain and to preserve, and yet allow a fair competition between the docks and stores generally. Much benefit from that competition would unquestionably accrue to the public. He should farther propose, that in the bill all the regulations upon this subject, which were dispersed at present through a variety of acts, should in one single statute be brought altogether under view.

The last restraint on our commerce, which Mr. Wallace mentioned, was the great amount of the lighthouse and harbour dues. He stated, that he had received a letter on this subject from a consul abroad, who mentioned that he knew several instances of masters of vessels, sailing under instructions from their owners, not to enter, under penalty of losing their employments and emoluments, any British port, excepting in cases of the most imminent peril. These instructions were given in consequence of the very heavy demands, which were made on foreign ships in our harbours. Now it must be apparent, that, in nine cases out of ten, if the near approach of what a master might consider to be imminent peril, was to be the sole condition of putting into a British port, the ships must be lost. On every ground, therefore, both of

advantage to the country, and of humanity to those engaged in navigating our seas, he should propose to have these burthens removed, or alleviated as far as could be effected. Such was the outline of those propositions, which he had felt it his duty thus generally to submit to the house.

The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That the chairman be directed to move the House, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal divers ancient statutes and parts of statutes, so far as they relate to the importation into, and the exportation from England, of goods and merchandize from and to foreign countries:" also, "to move, for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the several acts for the encouragement and increase of shipping and navigation; and to regulate the importation of goods and merchandize into Great Britain, so far as relates to the countries from whence and the ships in which such be made:" also "to move, for leave to bring in a bill to make more effectual provision for the permitting goods imported into Great Britain to be warehoused or secured without payment of duty."

A desultory conversational debate ensued. Several members, among whom were Mr. A. Baring and Mr. Hume, expressed the highest satisfaction with the measures now in the contemplation of government; some of the Irish gentlemen talked of the danger of removing the transit duty on linens; and some, who were connected with the shipping interest, raised their voices in defence of the existing navigation laws. The general opinion seemed to be

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strongly in favour of the proposed alterations, and leave was given to bring in the bills. It was not the intention of the ministers to carry them into effect in the present session; their purpose, in bringing them forward now, was only to direct the public attention to the subject, that parliament might, in the subsequent year, come to the discussion of it with all the advantages of mature reflection.

Mr. Wallace's propositions were reasonable and practicable means of promoting the prosperity of the kingdom. Other schemes were obtruded upon parliament, of more than Utopian absurdity. A Mr. Owen, the principal partner in a large cotton factory at New Lanark, in Scotland, had long imagined that he had discovered an infallible mode of curing all the evils usually attendant on poverty. His trade, for many years, had been a prosperous one; he had, accordingly, been able to afford liberal wages to his workmen, and, by good economical arrangements, more especially by making those whom he employed live almost in common, and by freeing them, in a great measure, from the charge of superintending and educating their children, he had enabled them to live in a degree of comfort superior to what is usually enjoyed by the labouring classes. What he had accomplished at New Lanark, might, he thought, be extended to a whole country, and even to the whole world; and he had occupied himself for some years in propounding an unintelligible scheme for this purpose. In the rapture of his visionary dreams, he altogether forgot that there were two circumstances in which

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New Lanark and a large country differed widely. The first, and most important, was, that under existing circumstances, the population of New Lanark had constant and profitable occupation; and, therefore, any precedent drawn from it could apply only to cases, where the persons to be delivered, by his plan, from the evils of poverty, were previously removed from poverty itself, by the advantages which large capitalists found in giving them regular employment and liberal wages. The second circumstance of difference was, that economical arrangements could be introduced in a cotton factory, which would be altogether inapplicable to a dispersed population, employed in agriculture, retail commerce, or even many species of manufactures.

Absurd as the plan was (if the name of plan can be given to that, which was never presented in any definite shape, but was always wrapped up in oracular abstractions), it was now gravely brought under the consideration of parliament, by the same Mr. Maxwell who, in the former session, had condemned machinery, as one of the great causes of the general distress. That gentleman, on the 26th of June, moved "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to issue a commission to visit New Lanark, in order to examine the condition and treatment of the working class of that establishment; to inquire into any further arrangements, that Mr. Owen may propose to adopt; to inspect the labours of the workmen, and to report the same to the House." Some members supported the

motion, on the ground that a few good hints for the improvement of our workhouses might possibly be borrowed from New Lanark. Lord Londonderry confessed that he could see no good, which was likely to be derived from dividing the country into parallelograms; and as for the people, they would all be reduced, under such a system, to mere automata in society, fit for no purposes of existence, but to labour under the superintendence of a species of civil drill sergeant. Such a system would never be congenial to the high feelings of the British nation; it might be applicable to the management of poor-houses, but never could be adapted to the spirit of a nation of freemen. He protested against parliament's being dragged on to try any loose abstract questions; and upon that principle it was, that, ready as he ever felt to applaud a benevolent suggestion, he must oppose the appointment of this commission.

Mr. Canning stated, that it had been his intention to be absent from the discussion. Having, however, been induced by the urgency of Mr. Owen, to promise that he would attend, and be guided in his vote by what he might hear said for or against the plan, he felt it necessary now to say, that after the most impartial consideration of the subject, he was determined to decide against the motion. First, the general application of the plan would lead to the complete destruction of individuality, and to the amalgamation of the population into masses, which was totally repugnant to the principles of human nature, and, above all, to the genius of this country. The inference which was drawn from

the excellent management of Mr. Owen's establishment at Lanark, that it would be successful when acted upon on a more extended scale, was perfectly fallacious. Individuals must be congregated together upon some known and intelligible principle. It was a known principle which connected tenants with particular landlords, and workmen with particular manufactories. But on what principle thousands of persons could be congregated together in Mr. Owen's establishments, he could not conceive. If a number of individuals should unite together as volunteers, supposing all the difficulties opposed to such an undertaking to be overcome, there was nothing to prevent the society, which, as it had commenced in delusion, might end in disappointment, from becoming the seat of the worst of passions. He wished also to state, and he hoped he might do so without offence to Mr. Owen, and without incurring the charge of bigotry or cant, that the House ought to pause, before it proceeded to set the first example of a community existing in Christendom, in which there would be no religion.

None attempted to answer these arguments; and the few, who professed themselves more or less votaries of Mr. Owen, cautiously

abstained from assigning any reasons for their faith. Mr. Maxwell did not press his motion to a division.

The principle of the poor-laws had long been questioned; their numerous defects had been pointed out to notice; their pressure on the agricultural interest was severely felt; and their demoralizing influence on the lower classes was scarcely any longer a matter of doubt. It was agreed, on all hands, that some change in them was desirable, nay, was absolutely necessary; but the subject was so delicate, and encompassed with so many difficulties, that even the most experienced were afraid to venture on the task. In the present session, however, Mr. Scarlett brought forward a specific plan. It consisted of three principal parts. The first declared the assessments of 1820 a maximum, which was never to be exceeded: the second excluded from parochial relief persons who grounded their claim merely on their inability to obtain work; the third deprived justices of the power of removing paupers. The measure met with keen opposition; and, indeed, it was so crudely framed, that it did not deserve success. Mr. Scarlett finally consented to withdraw his bill.

CHAP. V.

Finance—Mr. Hume's Labours to effect Retrenchment—His Motions with respect to the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates—His proposed Retrenchments with respect to Receivers-general and Distributors of Stamps; Committee appointed to inquire into that Subject—Mr. Western obtains leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain Duties on Malt: The Bill rejected on the second Reading—The Agricultural Horse Duty repealed—The Budget—Mr. Hume's Motion for an Address recommending Retrenchment—Mr. Banks proposes an Amendment—A similar Address carried in the House of Lords.

THE different estimates for the year were submitted to the House in the ordinary manner; but they were there exposed to a scrutiny more than usually severe. Mr. Hume entered into a close examination of the smallest items in the accounts, and pointed out numerous instances in which the expense was unnecessarily great. Many of his proposed reductions were, doubtless, impracticable; but many of them were free from all objection; and though his amendments were negatived, they produced gradually a strong impression on the House, and on the ministers too. The heads of departments are seldom acquainted with the minute arrangements of their offices; without meaning to be extravagant, they are not aware, that all that is done might be accomplished at a less charge; superfluous expenses are introduced by accident and by carelessness; having once come into existence, they are continued by

sufferance, and their past duration is admitted as proof of their necessity. Mr. Hume brought back the details of the expenditure to first principles; he suggested to men in office many points, of which they probably were not aware; he forced them to consider, what might be done in the way of retrenchment; even in resisting his propositions, they were compelled to make many concessions, and were taught to feel the necessity of adopting economical principles of administration. The nature of our plan will not permit us to record the details of the retrenchments, which Mr. Hume recommended; all that we can do is, to mention the principal propositions made by him, with respect to the most important heads of the national expenditure.

When the army estimates were taken into consideration, Mr. Hume moved,

“ That there were in the service of Great Britain and Ireland

in 1792 (exclusive of the regular cavalry and infantry) 25,757 troops; namely, 3,730 of royal artillery, 4,425 of the royal marines, and 17,602 of disembodied militia; and in 1821 (exclusive of regular cavalry and infantry) the number of 125,492 troops; namely, 7,872 engineers and artillery, 8,000 royal marines, 51,998, disembodied militia, and 57,622 yeomanry cavalry and volunteer infantry, making, with the regular cavalry and infantry, a larger force by 132,367 men, available for purposes of government in the year 1821, than the government had in 1792; that the supplies for the expense of the military establishment of Great Britain and Ireland in 1792 were 2,331,149*l.*; that the supplies voted for the military establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1820 were 9,500,216*l.*; that the army estimates for 1821, now submitted to the House, are only 163,498*l.* less than those of 1820: and that it is the opinion of this House, that, under the present circumstances of the country, it is expedient to adopt measures to effect a large reduction in the number and expenditure of its military establishments, and to approximate as near as possible to the establishment of 1792, as recommended by the finance committee of 1817."

The House divided: There were 74 Ayes, and 98 Noes.

On the subject of the navy estimates, Mr. Hume moved,

"That it appears, by the returns before this House, that the expense of the Admiralty office, of the Navy Pay office, and of the Navy Office establishments, in the year 1792, when there were 144 ships in commission,

257 ships in ordinary, and 16,000 seamen and marines in the service, was 58,719*l.*; that, in the year 1813, when there were 666 ships in commission, 355 in ordinary, and 140,000 seamen and marines in the service, the expense of those offices was 189,227*l.*; and in the estimates for 1821, when there are only 119 ships in commission, 582 in ordinary, and 22,000 seamen and marines in the service, the expense is 185,050*l.* for those offices, being only a reduction of 4,177*l.* in the sixth year of a peace from the year 1813 of extended warfare, and the sum of 126,331*l.* more in 1821 than in 1792:—That the expense of the dock yard establishments in England in the year 1792 was 25,352*l.*; in the year 1813 it amounted to 212,143*l.*; and in the estimate for the year 1821, the amount is 210,745*l.*, being only 1,398*l.* less than in 1813, and of 185,393*l.* more in 1821 than in 1792; that the expense of the foreign dock yards in the year 1813 was 52,369*l.*, and by the estimate for 1821, the charge is 53,951*l.* being 1,591*l.* more in the year 1821, a year of peace, than in 1813, a year of war:—That the sum voted for the ordinary estimate of the navy in the year 1792 was, 672,483*l.*; the sum voted for the ordinary estimate of the year 1813, was 1,757,928*l.*; and that the ordinary estimate for 1821 amounts to 2,484,600*l.*, being, 1,812,118*l.* more than the estimate of the year 1792, and 726,672*l.* more than that of the year 1813:—That the total supply voted for the service of the navy in the year 1792 was 1,985,482*l.* with 16,000 seamen and marines in

the service; that in the year 1819 the supply voted for the navy was 5,985,415*l.* with 19,000 seamen and marines in the service; and the estimate for the total supply of 1821 is 6,382,786*l.*, with 22,000 seamen and marines in the service, being a charge of 4,397,304*l.* more in 1821 than in 1792, and of 397,371*l.* more in 1821 than in 1819."

He did not press his motion to a division.

With respect to the ordnance estimates, Mr. Hume moved,

"That the sums voted by parliament for the service of the ordnance of the United Kingdom, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, upon the estimates laid before this House, amounted to 3,764,034*l.*; that the sums entered in the appropriation acts for those years amounted to 3,695,336*l.*; and that the sums stated in the annual Finance Accounts for those three years, as actually paid for the ordnance service, amounted to 4,387,241*l.*, being an excess of 623,207*l.* more than was estimated to this House:

"That the total supply voted by this House upon estimate, under the different heads for the service of the ordnance for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792 (exclusive of about 35,000*l.* a year for Ireland) amounted to 1,419,126*l.* (being 473,042*l.* per annum on an average of these three years); that the total sums voted for the Ordnance of the United Kingdom, in 1818, 1819, and 1820, amounted to 3,860,666*l.* (being 1,286,666*l.* per annum on an average of these three years); that the estimate for 1821, although 53,000*l.* less in amount than the estimate for 1820, is 115,000*l.* more than the

estimate for 1819, and 40,334*l.* more in amount than the average of the estimates for 1818, 1819, and 1820.

"That, as the actual expenditure of the Ordnance service of the United Kingdom for the three years 1817, 1818, and 1819, for which the Finance Accounts have been laid before this House exceeded the estimates on an average of 207,735*l.* per annum, the expenses of the Ordnance for the year 1821 may be taken at a total of 1,534,735*l.*

"That therefore, it be a recommendation to the committee to effect every practicable reduction in the Ordnance Estimates now laid before this House for the year 1821."

This motion was negatived by a majority of 110 to 56.

We have seen, that in the former session, Mr. Hume endeavoured to show, that a considerable saving might be made in the collection of the land and assessed taxes, and that a direct negative was then put upon his proposition. On the 23rd of March, he brought the matter again under the review of parliament, and proposed to include the distributors of stamps, as well as the receivers-general, in his scheme of retrenchment. The substance of his statement was comprised in the five resolutions which he moved,

1. That there are 65 receivers-general of the land and assessed taxes in England and Wales, who received an allowance of 41,415*l.*, and of 41,984*l.* in the years ending 5th of Jan. 1820, and 1821, for the duties of their office, although the greater number of these receivers-general performed that duty entirely by deputy; and retained balances of

cash in their hands which, on an average of these years, exceeded 367,574*l.* sterling per annum.

2.—That it appears, by the returns before the House, that ten receivers-general were, on the 1st of Jan. 1820, in arrears (at the time of their death, or of leaving their office, since 1790) to the amount of 304,387*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; of which amount a balance of 117,115*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* then remained due to the public, as stated in the annual finance account laid before the House in 1820.

3.—That the office of receiver-general of the land and assessed taxes is one of deposit, and for remittance of the taxes from district collections to the exchequer; and, in the present state of the finances of the country, that such service may be performed at a less charge to the public than is now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal efficiency to the public service.

4.—That there are 95 distributors of stamps in Great Britain, who received allowances or poundage amounting to 87,233*l.* for the year ending the 5th Jan. 1820, and 87,973*l.* for the year ending the 5th Jan. 1821; and also retained balances of cash in their hands, which, on an average of these years, exceeded 138,926*l.* sterling.

5.—That, in the present state of the finances of the country, the duty of distributor of stamps may be performed at a less charge to the public than is now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal efficiency to the public service.

Mr. Hume stated, that by adopting these resolutions, an annual saving of 132,000*l.* might be made, and 167 sinecure places

abolished; if ministers would not consent to them, he hoped, that they would at least appoint a committee to take the subject into consideration.

Such is the effect of perseverance, that the government did not choose to meet directly a question, upon which they had, not twelve months before, put a direct negative; and the only amendment moved upon Mr. Hume's resolutions, came from the chancellor of the exchequer, who recommended the appointment of a select committee, to inquire whether the object of the motion could be carried into effect consistently with the public interest. He would adopt the suggestions of such a committee, whatever might be their effect as to patronage; that was a consideration, which he would put entirely out of the question. They would examine into the details of the plan of the hon. member, and see how far the arrangement he proposed could be carried into effect. He could not think, that the existing system was worthy of such complete reprobation, as the hon. member bestowed upon it; but if on examination it should be found that defects existed in those establishments, he would not object to their removal. He could not, however, but be cautious in laying aside a system of collection, which had been tried so long, and which had secured the public revenue with a degree of accuracy, which the hon. member was not aware of. Under this system, for a period of 30 years, a sum of 337 millions of money had been collected, and the whole loss on that sum was but 13,750*l.* He should now move as an amendment, "That a

Select Committee be appointed, to consider of the duties of the receivers-general of land and assessed taxes, and of the distributors of stamps, in Great Britain, and of the allowances made to the said receivers-general and distributors, and to report their observations thereupon to the House."

A committee was accordingly named, with the composition of which, Mr. Hume expressed himself perfectly satisfied. It consisted of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Hume; Mr. Grenfell; Mr. Macdonald; the Solicitor-general; Mr. Bankes; Mr. C. W. W. Wynn; sir C. Long; Mr. Goulburn; Mr. Courtenay; sir T. Acland; Mr. Tremayne; Mr. E. Wodehouse; Mr. Holford; Mr. W. Smith; Mr. Chetwynd; sir H. Parnell; Mr. R. Smith (Lincoln); Mr. N. Calvert; Mr. W. Whitmore; lord Binning.

On the 22nd of March, the night before that on which ministers made this concession to economy, Mr. Western moved, for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the additional duties which had been imposed in 1819, of 1s. 4d. per bushel on British malt; and 4s. 8d. per barrel on Irish malt. The effect of the high duties, he contended, was to take away from the comforts of the people, and, by lessening the consumption, to aggravate the embarrassments of the agriculturists. In 1791, the consumption of malt in England amounted to nearly 28 millions of bushels; for the last four years, it had not exceeded an average of 22½ millions; so that, notwithstanding the great increase of our population, there was a falling off of five millions and a half. Among the

supporters of the motion, were Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Wodehouse. The ministers opposed it. Mr. Huskisson moved the previous question. The House divided: for the previous question, 125; for the original motion, 149. This majority of 24, occasioned no small exultation among the opponents of government.

The exultation was not of long duration. Mr. Western brought in his bill, and on the 3rd of April moved the second reading of it. He was opposed, not only by the ministers, but by several who usually voted with the Opposition. The ground taken against him was, that the national income ought not to be diminished by a sum exceeding a million and a half; that it might be proper to reduce our expenditure, but, till that was accomplished, it was extravagant to dream of diminishing the revenue. Lord Castlereagh reasoned against the measure at great length. He stated, that the tax in question formed the principal branch of the system of finance which had been adopted in 1819, and could not be repealed without the greatest inconsistency. The chancellor of the exchequer had then predicted, that it would not inflict any additional pressure upon the country. That prediction had been completely verified; for, so far was the price of beer from having risen under its operation, that since June, 1819, it had twice suffered reduction; so that the tax had been a considerable resource to the exchequer, without placing any additional burthen upon the consumer. He called upon the House to consider, what would be the effect of, taking it off at present; and whether, in case no other tax

were to be imposed in lieu of it, it could be dispensed with for two years. If it did not remain off for that period, what benefit would accrue to the consumer? The amount of the tax to the consumer was three farthings per gallon. Now when beer was sold by retail, how could the person who bought it by the quart feel the reduction? If the tax were taken off to-morrow, the only effect would be to diminish the revenue by a million and a half, without giving the slightest relief to the consumer. The barrels of beer, brewed since this tax had been laid on, exceeded the average number of those brewed in the three preceding years by 120,000. In the year 1816, when the duty was 4s. 4d. per bushel, the quantity consumed was 24 millions; in the year 1816, when the duty was only 2s. 4d. per bushel, the quantity consumed was only 17 millions; and at present, in the year 1821, when the duty was 3s. 6d. per bushel, twenty-four millions six hundred thousand bushels were consumed. If the amount of the public burthens could be diminished with safety, there were many which might be taken off with more benefit than this, because they pressed more generally and more directly on agriculture. There were also many other taxes, by which the poorer classes were more immediately affected; for instance, the salt tax: and if he stood in a situation in which he could at once gratify his own feelings and indulge the wishes of the people by reducing taxes under which they laboured, he should certainly fix upon that tax before the malt tax. He protested against this method of taking off taxes in the present

state of the finances of the country, without any adequate reason being shown for the reduction. The mischief done to public credit and the increase of financial embarrassments, would infinitely outweigh the partial relief that might be prematurely obtained.

Upon the division, 144 voted for the bill, and 242 against it: so that it was lost by a majority of 98.

On another point of inferior importance, the ministers showed themselves willing to conciliate the agricultural interest by granting them a small boon. On the 5th of April, Mr. Curwen moved the repeal of the tax on horses employed in agriculture. The chancellor of the exchequer expressed a wish, that the consideration of the subject might be deferred, till it was seen what degree of importance would be attached to the tax in question by the agricultural committees. Under these circumstances, Mr. Curwen withdrew his motion, reserving to himself the liberty of again bringing it forward.

On the 14th of June, Mr. Curwen renewed his motion. The boon, he asked, said the honourable member, was not a mighty one; but in the present discouraging state of agriculture, it might prove of the most eminent service, and would not fail to be most gratefully received. The tax in question had been discussed in the agricultural committee at considerable length; and a resolution was come to, to instruct the chairman to move in the House for its repeal. Before this could be done, however, the desire of the same committee was expressed to the chairman, that the motion had better be put off

for a few days; and after this, it was again suggested to postpone it, till after the report of the committee should have been made. Under these circumstances, Mr. Curwen had felt himself compelled to resist the wish of lord Londonderry, who was desirous that the present motion should be postponed to another day; and he ventured to indulge a hope, that the result would be, that the House, by the immediate repeal of this tax, would begin a work which necessity might otherwise soon oblige them to commence upon a larger scale. It had been said, that this tax was not a considerable one; and that it averaged not more than about 3*d.* per acre. He did not know whether, if every acre throughout the United Kingdom were taken into the account, the calculation might not be correct; but the true statement of the amount of the burthen upon the lands actually devoted to agriculture was, on light soils, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and on strong heavy soils, 3*l.* per cent. on the rent. When it was first imposed, agricultural produce was at about double its present value; and even then, under circumstances so much more favourable than those under which it was levied now, its principle could not be defended. For, in fact, it was a tax on the plough; and just as well might a tax be imposed upon the tools of the labourer or the artisan. In every point of view, it was a most unequal and oppressive tax; it fell most heavily upon those, who were least able to bear it; for it was felt most severely, as it ap-

plied to the heaviest and poorest and most unprofitable soils; and was not felt at all in the case of the best in the country—namely, the grazing lands.

Mr. Brougham considered this tax as sinning greatly against all the principles which ought to concur in the justification of any tax. First of all, it was a tax on an instrument of labour; secondly, it was a tax that fell unequally in all cases; and, thirdly, it was a tax that fell most unequally upon those lands which were least able to bear it—grass lands being free from, and arable lands being liable to, it. The chancellor of the exchequer resisted the repeal. His only argument was, that of poverty:—"We must have the money; and if we do not get it in this way, how else are we to procure it?" The answer to him was,—"Do with less—or if that is impossible, find out a less objectionable subject of taxation: to do so is your business, not ours."—The House divided; when there appeared,

For Mr. Curwen's motion	141
Against it	113
Majority against Ministers	—28

After this vote, the ministers acceded to the measure, and the bill went through both Houses without further opposition.

The chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget on the 1st of June. The total amount of the Supply and of the Ways and Means, was stated by him to be as follows:—

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

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SUPPLY.

1820.		1821.
9,443,943	Army	£ 8,750,000
6,586,695	Navy	6,176,700
1,199,650	Ordnance	1,195,100
2,444,100	Miscellaneous	1,900,000
<hr/>		<hr/>
19,673,688		18,021,800
18,021,800		
<hr/>		<hr/>
1,000,000	Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	1,000,000
410,000	Sinking Fund on do.	290,000
<hr/>		<hr/>
21,083,688		19,311,800
19,311,800		
<hr/>		<hr/>
1,771,888		
	By Reduction of Unfunded Debt, viz.	
9,000,000	{ Irish Treasury Bills.....500,000	
	{ Bills for Public Works...206,400	
	<hr/>	706,400
<hr/>		<hr/>
30,083,688		20,018,200

WAYS AND MEANS.

Granted for 1820.		Estimate for 1821.
3,000,000	Annual Taxes	4,000,000
2,500,000	(Excise Duties) Tea Duties	1,500,000
240,000	Lottery.....	200,000
260,000	Old Stores	163,400
	Surplus of Pecuniary Indemnity payable by the French Government	500,000
198,000	Exchequer Bills for Public Works repaid...	125,000
	Surplus of Ways and Means, 1820.....	81,630
	<hr/>	6,570,030
	Sinking Fund Loan, viz.	
12,000,000	{ Great Britain..... 12,500,000	
	{ Ireland	500,000
	<hr/>	13,000,000
	Bank of Ireland, Increase of Capital 500,000	
	Irish Currency, being in British Currency	461,539
12,000,000	{ 5,000,000 Loan	
	{ 7,000,000 Funding Exchequer Bills	
<hr/>		<hr/>
30,198,000		£.20,081,569

After directing the attention of the House to the great diminution which had been effected in the public expenditure, and giving the strongest assurances of the ardent desire of ministers to make every possible reduction, he mentioned that there were one or two contingent circumstances which seemed likely to cause an increase, if not in the present year, yet probably within a short period. The first of these was the charge of the out-pensioners of Greenwich hospital. This had hitherto been met by a fund, to which officers contributed from their prize-money, and which, continuing to accumulate in war, had hitherto been sufficient to meet the expense thus thrown on it. But the interest of the fund so established, was no longer equal to the burthen, and it was therefore probable, that the charge must fall upon the public. It was however expected, that, in the course of five or six years, from the diminished expense which might be calculated upon, and from other circumstances, that the fund would again be sufficient, and the public be relieved from the burthen. But a legal doubt had lately arisen, whether any thing, except from the interest, could be taken to meet this head of expense, or whether the capital could be at all touched, to provide for any part of that disbursement. It was, in fact, thought, that, as the law stood, there was no power of applying to the current service any part of the surplus, after defraying the charges of the in-pensioners and of the hospital itself. The question was therefore, whether it might not happen, when the interest was applied in the manner

he had mentioned, that the expense of the out-pensioners would fall upon the public. If this occurred, the amount to be provided (that was, supposing the whole expense of the out-pensioners to fall upon the public) would be 300,000*l.* a-year.—The other was that of the claims of the East India Company, arising out of a mixed and complicated account between that corporation and the government. With respect to this account, he felt it right to say, that government had no other wish but to see it equitably adjusted. Whenever the adjustment took place, and a balance should be struck against government, of course a demand *quoad* that amount would be made to discharge the debt. That demand might be made within the present session, if the account should be settled in time to show how the balance stood. He begged at the same time to add, that he did not mean now to call for any further grant in the Ways and Means on this account; and it was doubtful even whether he ever should; for he thought that, with a small variation in the time of paying the Exchequer bills, an adequate arrangement might be made for liquidating the balance. The Company's claim was two millions; one million of which was considered at present doubtful, owing to the nature of the items composing the account; for instance, there were extravagant sums charged by way of interest for payments made by the Company on the part of the government, under several heads on India. This account, he repeated, the government were anxious to have settled upon an

equitable basis; and they were determined, in future, to prevent such an accumulation of arrears, by having the accounts between the company and government annually audited and settled.

In his estimate the chancellor of the Exchequer assumed, that the revenue of the present year would not fall short of that of the last. The ground upon which he entertained this expectation was, the amount of the actual payments into the Exchequer in the first five months of the year. So far as it was possible to make up the account (the Irish accounts being left one fortnight in arrear), it appeared that the progress of the revenue fully justified the hope he had expressed. The actual payments made in Great Britain, between the 5th of January and the 1st of June, 1820, amounted to 15,556,184*l*. But that sum included payments for the stock of malt in hand, which formed no part of the regular income of the year. The sum received for the stock in hand amounted to 312,353*l*. This, deducted from the actual payments into the Exchequer for the first five months of the year, reduced the sum he had mentioned to 15,243,831*l*. The actual payments in Ireland, up to the 20th of May, amounted to 1,339,480*l*. The total amount for the United Kingdom was 16,583,311*l*. This was the amount of the revenue up to the period which he had mentioned in 1820. In the present year the actual payments made in Great Britain from the 5th of January to the 1st of June, amounted to 15,388,322*l*. The payments for Ireland to 1,435,312*l*. Total, 16,823,634*l*. It therefore appeared, that, in the

first five months of the present year, there was an excess over the same period in the last of 240,000*l*. If they deducted from the last year's receipts the 312,000*l*. for the stock of malt on hand, the revenue had thus cleared in five months 240,000*l*. of the extra sum raised last year upon that account; and they had only to make good 70,000 in seven months, to place the revenue of this year upon an equal footing with the last, even with the adventitious increase of its amount.

On the 27th of June, Mr. Hume made a motion, the object of which was, to enforce the necessity of retrenchment in every department of the public expenditure; and for that purpose he entered into a minute comparison of our present expenses with those of 1792. In 1792, the expenditure of the country was considered large, when it amounted only to 16,000,000*l*., including the sinking fund. It now amounted to 53,000,000*l*. without the sinking fund. In 1792, the interest and charge of the public debt,—he meant that part paid to the public, setting aside the sinking fund,—was 9,577,972*l*.; and, on the 5th January 1821, it was 31,252,612*l*. In 1792, the expenses of the civil government and its military establishments (Ireland excluded), were 5,391,206*l*. In 1820, the expenses (Ireland included) were 22,087,501*l*., being upwards of four times the amount of 1792.

In 1792, the number of regular troops amounted to 48,474 men; the artillery and marines to 8,115 men; the militia and yeomanry to 35,841 men; making a total of 92,430. In 1821, the number of regular troops amounted to

81,106 men; the artillery and marines to 15,872, and the militia and yeomanry to 162,928, making, with some small corps not specified, a grand total of 263,867 men; and giving a surplus of 177,060 troops above the numbers employed in 1792. In 1792, the expenses of the army were 2,380,349*l.*: in 1821 they were 8,926,421*l.* The chancellor of the exchequer had stated, that, in this department, a saving of more than 800,000*l.* had been effected; but the fact was not so. The right hon. gentleman had, indeed, refrained from calling for several large money grants for particular purposes this year; but it was most probable, that he would demand them in the next; and it was of little value to save 50,000*l.* this year, in order to pay 100,000*l.* for it twelve months hence. The real sum, by which the estimates of 1821 were less than those of 1820, was only 163,498*l.*

Mr. Hume next proceeded to contrast the different items of expense in the army estimates for 1792 and for 1821. In 1792 the army staff in Great Britain and the colonies cost only 23,965*l.*; in 1821 it cost 133,490*l.* In 1792 the staff in Ireland cost only 10,501*l.*, now it cost 40,145*l.* The estimates for the public departments of the War-office, the adjutant-general and the comptroller of accounts, were, in 1792, 45,835*l.*; in 1821, they were 90,237*l.*; being an excess of 87,293*l.* The estimates for the War-office alone, in 1792, were 13,254*l.*; now they were 64,690*l.* The estimates of the Commander-in-chief's office, in 1792, amounted to 846*l.*—now to 14,475*l.* Mr. Hume then proceeded to complain of the method in which commis-

sions were at present filled up. He had a list in his hand of 233 individuals, who had been placed upon the half-pay list on the very day on which they had received their commissions. There was another abuse of much greater importance. In the last five years, there had been 1,105 first commissions, of which 508 had been given away: if these 508 commissions had been filled up from the half-pay, there would have been a saving to the country of 29,464*l.* a-year, or of 358,568*l.*, at 12 years purchase. The lords of the Admiralty followed a very different practice. In the marines there had been in the last five years, 768 officers on half-pay, of whom 143 had been brought from half to full-pay, there having been only three promotions and one first commission in six years. By the returns upon the table it appeared, that the number of promotions from one rank to another, from cornets to lieutenants, from lieutenants to captains, and so on, in the last five years, was 1,448: to which if 1,105 first commissions were added, there would be a total of 2,553 commissions. Now in 1821 there were 9,037 officers on half-pay, at an expense of 812,577*l.* per annum to the country; and yet, though there had been 2,553 steps in the five years preceding, only 917 officers had been brought upon full-pay, or only one in every seven and a half. Mr. Hume likewise complained of the manner in which 247 officers had been transferred from the half-pay to the veteran battalions, a circumstance, which, coupled with the reduction of those battalions immediately afterwards, seemed calculated to excite the idea that they had

been transferred to those battalions, only to give them a claim to full-pay for life, and so to create an expense of 13,870*l.* a-year to the country, which, at 12 years purchase, amounted to 166,440*l.* Adverting to the expenditure of the military college, he remarked that, though it had been begun in 1801, at an expense of 3,859*l.* a-year; in the five years from 1816 to 1821, it had cost 115,280*l.* During that period there had been 160 cadets educated there, each of whom had cost the country no less a sum than 720*l.* He then noticed the increase which had taken place in the superannuation list of civil establishments. In 1792, the allowances under this head did not amount to more than 5,000*l.*; in 1816 they amounted to 17,964*l.*; and now they amounted to 40,197*l.* A similar increase had taken place in the barrack department. In 1792 the expense under that head was 13,360*l.*, and that too for barracks in Ireland; it was now 260,500*l.* of which 137,500*l.* was for barracks in England, and the remaining 123,000*l.* for barracks in Ireland. In 1821 the expense of the commissariat was 513,671*l.*, whereas in 1792 it had scarcely had any existence. 112,102*l.* had been voted for the commissariat of Ireland, which had only 2,400 horses to support; and even if those horses had been put out to livery at the usual livery price, they could not have cost the sum which had been given for their support.

Mr. Hume then noticed the charge for issuing the army foreign half-pay, as altogether unreasonable. The secretary at war had appointed Mr. Disney to that department, and allowed him

at first the very exorbitant commission of 3½ and since 2½ per cent, for the disbursement of 125,000*l.* a-year, for the last five years, amounting in that time to 17,662*l.* being on an average 3,532*l.* a-year:—this was extravagant, and ought to be instantly reduced. The 2½ per cent allowance for paying foreign artillery half-pay had ceased by minutes of council in 1816, and 2*d.* in the pound now allowed was found quite sufficient; whilst the noble lord allowed Mr. Disney 6*d.* in the pound for the same kind of duty.

Having thus dissected the army accounts, Mr. Hume recapitulated the principal motions which had been made, although without success, for reductions in that department. He had himself submitted to the House one motion to reduce the army by 20,000 men, of whom part were to be household troops, and part troops in the colonies; and another motion to deduct one third of the amount from the army extraordinaries. Had these motions been carried, the first would have saved to the country 763,955*l.* and the latter 300,000*l.*, making a total of 1,053,955*l.* He had likewise proposed to reduce 93 regiments of 650 men to 75 regiments of 800 men each, which would have created a saving of 211,000*l.* In the barrack establishments of England and Ireland, he had wished to make a reduction of 120,000*l.* In the English and Irish commissariat he had wished to make a reduction of 115,000*l.* Propositions had likewise been made to reduce the estimates for the military staffs, for the Commander-in-chief's office, for the War-office, for the Judge-advocate-

general's office, and for many other public offices; which, had they been carried, would, when joined with the reductions he had before mentioned, have saved to the state no less a sum than 1,663,127*l.* in the army estimates alone.

Mr. Hume then proceeded to discuss the navy expenditure in the same manner. The expenses of the navy in 1792 were under two millions; at present they were 6,382,786*l.* The expenses of the Admiralty, Navy and Navy-pay offices in 1792 was 58,719*l.* In 1813, a time of the greatest naval exertions, the charge was 189,227*l.* and in 1821, a time of peace, the estimates had been reduced to 185,050*l.*, only 4,177*l.* less than in 1813, and 126,331*l.* more than in 1792. The Victualling-office establishments cost 36,536*l.* in 1792, and in 1821, they were 96,456*l.*, being 59,920*l.* more in this year than in 1792. The charge for the dock-yard establishments was very large. It had not been reduced in any proportion to the reduction of seamen or ships employed, nor did there appear to be that difference between a time of peace and of war, which might reasonably be expected. A statement he had prepared, would show that, in 1792, the total charge for dock-yards at home was 25,352*l.*, in 1813, it was 212,142*l.* and in the present year 210,745*l.* being only 1,398*l.* less at present, when we had only 119 ships, than in the midst of war, when we had 666 ships, in commission. If the expenses for the new dock-yard at Pembroke was added, the total charge this year for dock-yard establishments would be 217,156*l.* One remarkable circumstance

with regard to the dock-yard establishments, was, that the wages of the workmen amounted only to 192,645*l.*, while the salaries of the clerks and superintending officers were 215,086*l.* The charge for outports and foreign naval stations had also increased in an unreasonable degree. In 1792 the total charge for them was 4,508*l.* In 1813 it had increased to 52,369*l.*, and, strange to tell, in this year the charge was 53,951*l.*! Being 49,443*l.* more in 1821 than in 1792, and 1,582*l.* more than in 1813, a time of extended warfare:—an increase quite inexplicable. After an attentive examination of all these naval establishments, he had pointed out reductions to the amount of about 251,407*l.*, which might be made without injury to the public service from the estimates of 1,225,629*l.*

The total number of ships of war of all descriptions in 1792 was 401, and with them we were able to defeat the French and Spanish navies, then much more powerful than at present. In 1792 we had 278 rated ships and 123 sloops in ordinary and at sea, and 16 rated ships building. In 1821 we had 538 rated ships, and 163 sloops in ordinary and at sea, and 30 rated ships building, being an increase of 260 rated ships, and 40 sloops built, and 14 rated ships building, more in 1821, than in 1792. This was nearly double the number and strength of 1792, and he, therefore, called upon the House to pause, before in the present state of our finances, we added to that number. In the last seven years 17,702,258*l.* had been charged for the repair and building of ships.

The Ordnance estimates for

1821 a mounted to 1,401,585*l.*, and exceeded those of 1792, which were 444,881*l.*, by 956,704*l.* Out of those estimates he showed that 216,691*l.* might have been saved. In the miscellaneous estimates, also, considerable reductions might be made. The offices of the Secretary of State and of the Treasury required revision. The expenses of the Treasury for salaries and incidents was in 1796, 40,764*l.* and it now was 68,854*l.* By the orders of council of 1795, the establishment of the office of the Home department was fixed at 15,415*l.*; it was this year 32,518*l.* The charge of the Foreign office, by the same order, was fixed at 15,165*l.* the expense, including messengers, was now 62,356*l.* The Colonial office was new since the last peace, and its expense amounted to 27,818*l.* this year, viz 14,720*l.* for salaries, 10,520*l.* for contingencies, and 2,616*l.* for pensions. In the same manner the charges of all the public offices were nearly doubled since 1792. The charge of 40,000*l.* for the Board of Works required minute examination; because the manner in which business was performed by that department, he had reason to believe, was far from correct.

The general law charges of 25,000*l.* with 8,000*l.* for prosecutions relating to the coin, and a separate charge for law proceedings in each department of the state, appeared to him enormous.—The expenses at Sierra Leone, on the African coast, in Canada, &c. were more than we could afford, or than these colonies were worth to us.—The charge of 5,135*l.* for the Alien office ought to have been altogether refused. The new establishment this year

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of 8,400*l.* for the Insolvent Debtors Court, of which three judges received 5,000*l.* in salary, &c. appeared to him an outrage: at a time when the expense of all the courts ought rather to have been reduced.

The charges under the head of Civil Contingencies were, in many instances, equally improper. Although the allowance of 850,000*l.* might be deemed ample for the Civil list, various sums were charged in the Miscellaneous and Civil Contingencies, which properly belonged to the former; viz. 2,385*l.* for Messengers bills in the Lord Chamberlain's department of his majesty's household, pensions to Consuls, and 62,074*l.* for our Ambassadors at foreign courts, presents, &c. By the Civil-list 226,950*l.* was appropriated to defray all the expenses of Ambassadors, Consuls, &c.; but, by the addition of such large sums as those, the charge to the public was increased to upwards of 300,000*l.* for those appointments, a sum which he considered by far too large, under any circumstances of the country, but particularly at the present time; and he must here observe, that the manner in which all these expenses were incurred, before receiving the sanction of the House, was very objectionable. From the whole of these Miscellaneous charges and Civil Contingencies in this year, parliament might have reduced upwards of 250,000*l.* without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Hume next adverted to the advantages which might be derived from an improved mode of collecting the revenue. Out of a revenue of 66,000,000*l.*, 4,365,000*l.* was paid for the mere

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collection of it. Of those four millions upwards of 1,250,000*l.* might be saved. The receivers-general, under the present system, received 42,000*l.* from a poundage which they had upon the revenue collected. The interest upon the permanent balances left in their hands amounted, at 5 per cent. to 18,000*l.* Then the interest for 2 months upon the current balances amounted to 58,000*l.* a year; so that the grand total, which the receivers-general pocketed from their situations, was 117,900*l.* a year. Now, a committee of the House had come to the opinion, that 65 receivers, with salaries of 600*l.* a year each, could collect the revenue exactly as well as the present receivers with their overgrown emoluments. Calculating, then, the salaries of the receivers-general upon that scale for the future, the cost to the country would amount only to 39,000*l.*; to which even if 8,200*l.* were added for incidental expenses, there would still be a saving of 75,650*l.* gained in that one department of the revenue alone. At present 88,000*l.* was received by the collectors of the revenue from a poundage upon stamps. In the course of the session he had shown, how 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* might be saved in that head. One and a half per cent would be quite sufficient, instead of 4 or 6 per cent. Let even two per cent be given, and there would be a saving of above 40,000*l.* in the expenditure for the distribution of stamps. The collection of the land and assessed taxes in Scotland and Ireland cost the country sums equally extravagant. Complaints had been made on the subject from Scotland, and he (Mr.

Hume) had moved for returns, which showed that these complaints were well-founded. The charge, which in 1819 was 17,000*l.*, was this year 39,000*l.*, on a collection of 509,000*l.* It had risen from 8 9-10ths per cent on the whole of the sums collected to 8 9-10ths per cent; and what, he asked, had the country gained in revenue to warrant this increase of expenditure? The same extravagance was observable in Ireland.

With regard to the salaries of all civil officers in Great Britain, he had to complain of similar waste, and could point out similar savings. There was an increase of 106,000*l.* in 1819; a decrease of 58,000*l.* had taken place in 1820, and of 64,000*l.* in 1821: and this was all the saving that had taken place over sixty seven public offices. The increase in one year had nearly equalled the decrease in two following years. From all that he had stated, he was convinced, that 2,000,000*l.* might be saved by a change in the collection and management of the revenue; 2,000,000*l.* more might be saved on our establishments for public defence, making a total of upwards of 4,000,000*l.* If such savings were effected, we could afford immediately to repeal some of those taxes which pressed most heavily on the labouring classes;—for instance, all the taxes on soap, candles, leather, tallow, and salt, which composed an aggregate of 3,300,000*l.*

Mr. Hume concluded by moving the following resolution:—

“That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to request that, with a view of affording relief to the country

from a part of its barthens, he will be graciously pleased to direct, that a minute investigation be instituted into the mode and expense of the management and collection of the several branches of the revenue; that a careful revision be made of all salaries and allowances, especially of those which have been increased since 1797, in order that they may be adjusted to the increased value of the currency, and to the distressed circumstances of the country; that a vigilant superintendence be exercised over the expenditure of the country in all its departments, in order that every reduction may be made therein which can be effected without detriment to the public interest; and, in particular, in the number of the army and the expense of its establishments."

Mr. *Bankes* moved, as an amendment, "That an humble Address be presented to his majesty, to assure his majesty, that we have regarded with satisfaction the measures which have been taken by his majesty's commands for a general revision of the department of the Customs in Great Britain; and to intreat his majesty to give directions that a similar investigation may be extended to all the other branches of the revenue, in order to render its collection more economical, and its management more efficient; that, for the purpose of affording a further relief to the country, his majesty will be pleased to order a minute inquiry into the several departments of the civil government, as well with a view to reducing the number of persons employed in those departments, which, from the great increase of business, were aug-

mented during the late war, as with reference to the increased salaries granted to individuals since the year 1797, either in consideration of the additional labour thrown upon them during that period, or of the diminished value of money:—and farther, that his majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that every possible saving which can be made, without detriment to the public interest, shall be effected in those more extended establishments which the country is obliged to maintain for the safety and defence of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and more especially in the military expenditure, by a reduction in the numbers of the army, and by a constant and vigilant superintendence over that and all the other departments connected with the application of the ample supplies granted by this House."

The House divided: Mr. Hume's motion was rejected by a majority of 174 to 94. Mr. *Bankes's* amendment was then agreed to without a division.

On the 2nd of July, lord Darnley followed the example which Mr. Hume had set. After taking a general view of our expenditure, he moved,

"That an humble Address be presented to his majesty, praying that his majesty will be graciously pleased to take into his immediate and most serious consideration the difficulties and distresses of his faithful subjects, and especially of that very important description of them, whose wealth and subsistence more immediately depend on agriculture; and that his majesty will be graciously pleased to give such directions as to his majesty's wisdom shall

seem most expedient, to diminish the public expenditure in all the great departments of the state, both civil and military, as the only effectual means of permanently relieving those difficulties and distresses which, if not principally occasioned, are, at least, materially aggravated, by the pressure of accumulated taxation."

Lord *Liverpool* maintained, that the distress was not so great as it was represented to be; that it was

not caused by taxation; and that the government had made and were making, every retrenchment consistent with the honour, the security, and the good faith of the country. He concluded by moving an amendment nearly the same with that, which had been proposed by Mr. Banks, in the other House.

Lord Darnley did not press his motion to a division; and the amended address was agreed to.



C H A P. VI.

Foreign relations—Various Motions respecting the Affairs of Naples—Mr. S. Wortley's Motion respecting the Declaration of Laybach—Lord W. Bentinck's Motion concerning Sicily—The State of the Slave Trade, and the backwardness of the Governments of Europe in abolishing that Traffic—Administration of the Ionian Islands.

THE situation and fate of Naples excited a very general interest in England, and was the subject of frequent and keen debate in parliament. The members at the beginning of the session had communicated to both Houses, a circular dispatch, dated the 19th of January, 1821, which had been sent to his majesty's ministers at foreign courts, disavowing, on the part of Great Britain, any participation in the plans of the allied sovereigns. This, however, did not satisfy the Opposition; and, on the 19th of February, earl Grey moved for the production of all communications between this government and that of Naples, with regard to the late occurrences in that kingdom. The noble earl, after noticing the conduct of the allied sovereigns in respect to the establishment of a free constitution in Naples, stated, that though the British government had disclaimed all participation in their proceedings, and had laid on the table a letter in confirmation of our neutrality; yet, that letter did not furnish a satisfactory proof of our non-interference. If changes in governments took place, no matter with what unanimity on the part of the people, no matter how useful to the community which accomplished them, no matter how inoffensive to other powers, the holy alliance had, it seemed, an authority to resist improvements of every kind; to them devolved the right of sitting in judgment on every state; even of calling to their tribunal a brother monarch, to enforce retraction, or to coerce all resistance by arms. The noble earl asserted, that when the conduct of the allies was known, ministers allied themselves closer with the conclave, and at the same time, suspended all amicable intercourse with Naples. An Austrian army was stationed on the frontier, while a British squadron was cruising in the bay of Naples; and one of our vessels had been employed in executing the scandalous summons of the allies, by which the king was obliged to repair to Laybach. With respect to the circular, it amounted simply to a declaration, that it would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental principle of this

country to co-operate in the project of the allies; and it professed not to prejudge the question, or to interfere with the course which other states might adopt: it told Austria and Prussia "that we would make no opposition to their projects, provided we had a reasonable assurance, that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandisement subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties."—Now, in his view of the subject, the whole conduct of his majesty's government had been most reprehensible; they passed an implied censure on the allied courts, while they refused to remain in intercourse with Naples. Did not the assembling of an army on the Italian frontier, the summoning of the king to Laybach, the suspension of the British minister at Naples, coupled with the declaration contained in the paper on the table, amount to this:—that, although we asserted the right of an independent nation to regulate its own government, we admitted that Naples must be an excepted case?

The Earl of Liverpool contended, that the paper on the table furnished the best proof, that his majesty's government was acting, in respect of Naples, on a principle of perfect neutrality. This country was no party to any transactions of the holy alliance, nor had any engagement, but what appeared on the face of the papers laid before parliament. The principal objection, which had been raised to the conduct of his majesty's government, was, that, in professing a determination to act upon a system of neutrality, they yet accompanied that declaration with a disapproval of the

mode in which and circumstances under which the revolution was accomplished. Now, he had no difficulty in saying, that with that sentiment he concurred; and, though he saw no reason for interference, yet he still condemned the means by which that revolution had been brought about. He denied, that any interruption had taken place in our diplomatic relations with Naples.

Lord Holland spoke with great vehemence on the same side with lord Grey. The motion was negatived without a division.

Two nights afterwards, a similar motion was made in the House of Commons by sir James Macintosh, and supported with even more than his ordinary eloquence. The line of argument which he pursued was—that the principles contained in the circular of the allied sovereigns were inconsistent with the independence of nations, and would justify the landing of Cossacks in England, to restrain us from adopting institutions disagreeable to the Russian Autocrat, as easily as the invasion of Naples—that our ministers had, in their circular, dissented from these principles, and yet had done nothing to prevent or suspend the aggressions which were proceeding from them. He defended the Neapolitan government from the charges, which had been brought against it; but, at the same time, denied that its demerits, however great, could authorize the subversion of the law of nations, by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Lord Castlereagh's reply was extremely moderate. With regard to the difference of principles which existed between the allied powers and the English go-

vement, he observed, that the document, to which our circular was a reply, was by no means the final paper of the allied sovereigns on that important and difficult question—how far the interference of one government in the regulation of the internal administration of another is or is not a justifiable measure? That paper was a confidential document addressed to the different courts of Europe, informing them of the discussions that were then carried on at Troppau, but was not a document stating the manner in which those discussions had terminated. It was a notorious fact, that the minister of England and the minister of France took no share whatsoever in them. The minister of England was indeed there, to notice any territorial aggrandizement, if any thing of that kind had been contemplated; but he was not there to commit his government by any acts or opinions of his own. The House would therefore see, that it would be doing an act of injustice to the allied powers, if it assumed as fact, that the principles contained in that paper were published by them after a calm and deliberate consideration of their tendency. The English government, however, would have abandoned a duty which it owed to itself, to the country, and to the world, if it had not, when those principles were submitted to its notice, explicitly declared its dissent from them. The House would also be doing as gross an act of injustice towards ministers, if it did not give them credit for being sincere in that declaration, as it would be doing to the allied sovereigns, in assuming, that the paper which

had caused that declaration was the final manifesto of their intentions. The allied powers had sent to the British government in order to obtain their acquiescence in it. The British government replied, that they could not acquiesce in the doctrines which it contained. If under such circumstances the allied powers had made answer, "You have pledged yourselves to the same principles that we have, and we call upon you to redeem that pledge," then the House might have some reason to doubt the sincerity of ministers, and might be justified in entering into a full examination of their conduct. But, when no such call had been made by the allied powers—when a direct negative had been given to the principles contained in their state-paper; recognised though they were, according to their statement, by the treaty of Paris in the first instance, and the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle in the second, he did conceive that the House would feel it to be its duty not to accelerate the inquiry proposed.

The noble lord farther stated, that the language which he had held to Naples was precisely the same as that which he had held to Austria. He had explained the same principles to count Ludolph, as he had to the court of Austria. He had not, indeed, gone out of his way to write a declaration of them to the government of Naples, but he had not concealed them from its agents here. For though the British government had refused to receive the prince Cimitelli in his public capacity as minister of Naples, he (lord C.) had not refused to show those attentions, and to make those communica-

tions to that individual, in his private capacity; which his high rank, no less than the respectability of his personal character, so justly demanded. He had never concealed from prince Cimitelli the wish of the British government to know more of the circumstances of the revolution at Naples, before it fixed upon it the formal seal of its sanction. If the hon. and learned gentleman supposed that this declaration had been productive of umbrage between the English and Neapolitan governments, he laboured under considerable mistake. The Neapolitan government would have been very glad to have had its new minister received; but the refusal to receive him had not caused any interruption of friendship between the two states; on the contrary, count Ludolph, who had resigned his papers, was requested to re-assume them, and the diplomatic relations of the two countries remained on the same footing as before the revolution. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Wilberforce participated in the sequel of the debate. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 125; against it, 194.

On the 2nd of March, lord Lansdown moved the following address:—"To thank his majesty for having been graciously pleased to lay before this House a copy of the despatch to his majesty's missions at foreign courts, on the circular communication addressed by the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, relating to the recent transactions in the kingdom of Naples: to express the satisfaction which we feel that his majesty has declined becoming a

party to the measure in question, considering them to be no less repugnant to the fundamental principles of the British constitution, than destructive of the established law of nations: and to express an earnest hope, that his majesty will exert all his influence with the allied powers, if not too late, to prevent or to repair the consequences of measures which may eventually disturb the general tranquillity of Europe; and which, especially when considered in combination with the doctrines that have been advanced in their justification, are of most dangerous example to the independence of sovereigns and the security of nations."—Lords Ellenborough, Calthorpe, Holland, and Darnley, supported the motion. Lord Liverpool, expressing his regret at the declaration of the three allied sovereigns, and his condemnation of the principles there laid down, maintained that we had observed a strict neutrality. We took no part against the revolution, because it endangered none of our interests: but had we any right to prescribe a rule of conduct to Austria? Would it be wise to deal in remonstrances, unless we were prepared, in case they were neglected, to enforce them by arms? The result of the debate was—Contents, 37; Not-contents, 84.

On the 20th of March, this subject was again brought into full discussion, on a motion by sir Robert Wilson, for the production of a letter from sir Wm. A'Court to the Neapolitan minister for foreign affairs, in which our ambassador, after declaring the purpose of England to remain neutral, proceeded thus;—"It

will interfere in no way in the affairs of this country, unless such a step should be rendered indispensable by any personal insults or danger to which the royal family may be exposed." Sir Wm. A'Court added, that "not foreseeing the possibility of such a case, he flattered himself that nothing would alter the peaceful attitude in which Great Britain was placed." On this passage, sir R. Wilson observed, that it appeared distinctly, that sir Wm. A'Court thought that we had a right to interfere, if the royal family of Naples were exposed to personal insult or danger; and that he might consider himself justified in ordering the British squadron to bombard Naples, while some commotion took place within the walls, in which insult or danger might be incurred by any branch of the royal family. The assertion of such a power was incompatible with the rights of independent nations; and most injurious and hazardous to our own; for it ought to be recollected, that we could apply no principle of public law to foreigners, which they, in turn, might not apply to ourselves.

Lord Castlereagh protested against the strained interpretation which had been put on sir Wm. A'Court's letter. That letter was a declaration, that we would not interfere in Neapolitan affairs; but that we should protect the royal family, if, under any circumstances, our protection should be needed. It had been so viewed at Naples, and had been received with universal satisfaction.

Mr. Canning discussed the question on general principles. He contended that the imme-

di-ate effect of the course of proceeding, recommended by the opponents of ministers, would be to plunge the country into war. It was alleged, that there were means, by which this country might aid the Neapolitans without committing itself to the issue of their struggle; and it might at least give the sanction of its opinion to the cause of freedom. Not so, said Mr. Canning. If it was right that, with a view to favour the progress of liberty, we should declare our alliances broken, and make war against those powers who were now called the oppressors of the earth, in God's name let that course be decidedly taken; and let the country be told, "although you are already heavily burthened, there is yet a great work to perform, and you must buckle to. True, England is saved; but that is not enough: Europe must be regenerated, and at your expense." This might be done, if it were done openly and avowedly; but to adopt such a policy, and to follow it secretly and by by-ways, would only prolong the struggle, aggravate the difficulty, and probably defeat the end. Of all modes of support, which England could extend to other countries, constructive support was the most unfair. Direct support was capable of definition: it might be stated in precise terms, and recorded in stipulations which could not be mistaken. But constructive support, by which the receiving party understood all that they could want, and the bestowing party all that they found it convenient to give, would only leave the miserable victim to finish with her single means, that which she had begun with the

assistance of another. Had England no warning of the effect of such conduct? Let the House look at the case of Parga, in which the accidental expression of a British officer had been construed into a promise on the part of Great Britain, which was to embroil her with a considerable portion of the globe. Suppose such a constructive promise to be given to Naples, and Naples, upon the faith of it, to embark in a contest, which perhaps otherwise she would not have undertaken, what eternal infamy would be cast upon England, should she fail to fight the cause, as though she contended for her own existence, with all the strength and means which exertion could command! Then away with the distinction between war and armed negotiation! Unless it was proposed to go even to the last extremity and to involve the existence of England with that of her ally, all mention of support was but a fraud; and was it not romantic to talk of embarking the country, not on account of duty, alliance, or obligation, but merely as matter of sentiment and feeling, in hostilities in which we had neither interest nor concern? Statesmen should not plunge the country into war, unless its interests coincided with their personal sympathies; and the House would act most unjustly, if they first encouraged the Neapolitans to undertake the war, and then abandoned them in the midst of their difficulties. Whatever the House might think of the paper put forth by the allied powers—and no man abjured its principles more fully than he did; whatever the House might think of the condition of Naples, he

believed; that in taking either one side or the other, the country engaged in no short or trifling contest. He would call them visionary statesmen; he would say that they were an ungrateful parliament; if they suffered their feelings to run away with them, and to urge them to acts in contradiction to the interests of the nation. He felt that he should be carrying to a precipice, over which it must inevitably fall, the panting spirit of liberty, if he should undertake to fight its cause with means so scanty, as should compel him to furl his banner before the battle was ended.

Sir James Macintosh denied, that war was either the necessary or the probable result of the policy which he and his friends recommended. Did any man ever hear, that remonstrance from one nation to another must necessarily be followed by war? Did any statesman ever lay down such a principle? On the contrary, did not the history of Europe abound with instances of amicable remonstrances against war, which had never been followed by hostilities? If France and England had expressed six months ago their opinion against the aggression on Italy, would that opinion have been despised? Were they sunk so low in the scale of national consequence, as not to be able to prevent their own allies from engaging in such a war? Was it for this, that we were called the protectors of Europe, and boasted of having set Europe free? The policy of early remonstrance would have been pacific, and by neglecting it, war had been ultimately rendered not only more probable, but almost inevitable. Sir J. Macintosh next adverted

to the observations made in defence of the instructions given to sir Wm. A'Court. No man in that House blamed the government for placing a squadron in the bay of Naples for the protection of British subjects and British property. As to the other object of the squadron—the removal of the royal family in case of danger—it, no doubt, was consistent with neutrality, and therefore it was unnecessary to argue the point. But he would ask one question connected with this topic of protecting the royal family of Naples. They knew that the unfortunate king had been conveyed from Naples in a British ship, when he proceeded to appear before the self-constituted, usurping, tyrannical, and insolent tribunal at Laybach. Had not all Europe read with horror the account given by count de Gallo, first, of the interview between him and prince Metternich, and then of that between him and the poor infatuated monarch himself, in the presence of prince Metternich? From this account, the truth of which could not be doubted, it appeared that the unfortunate monarch had not been allowed to see his old friend and counsellor alone, but had merely been brought, as it were, from his prison, and permitted to hold a conversation with him in the presence of the minister of the allied sovereigns. It was not, therefore, against the violence of the people of Naples, but against that of the monarchs at Laybach, that the royal family required protection.—Sir Robert Wilson withdrew his motion.

On the 27th of March, lord Ellenborough moved an address to his majesty praying, that he

would be pleased to offer his mediation to the emperor of Austria, and the government of Naples and Sardinia, with a view to bring about an amicable adjustment of their differences. Lord Aberdeen opposed the motion, which was negatived without a division. No new topics of argument were urged in the debate.

A few days brought the intelligence of the military occupation of Naples by the Austrians: it was in vain to talk any longer of interfering to prevent the invasion of the Neapolitan territory, and the conduct of the Neapolitans themselves had been such as to make their warmest partisans ashamed of their cause. Under these circumstances, the subject was allowed for some time to slumber, till the declaration of the allied sovereigns, issued at the breaking up of the congress of Laybach, again roused our English jealousy. On the 20th of June, Mr. Hutchinson concluded a speech, in which he accused the allied sovereigns of conspiring against the liberties of Europe; and our own ministers of being too patient of the monstrous doctrines promulgated by the despots of the continent, by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, stating to his majesty, that this House, the representatives of a free and enlightened people, has witnessed with the greatest concern and alarm the events which have lately taken place on the continent of Europe; and also the open and insulting avowal of pretensions as novel as they are dangerous, and which are in direct opposition to the principles of our own Revolution, and to

the independence of all other nations; and humbly requesting his majesty to use his influence and authority to secure to the minor states of Europe their undoubted, and till now undisputed right, to choose their own form of government; and also, to remonstrate with his majesty's allies on the assumption of powers never before claimed, which introduce new principles into the laws of nations, in direct opposition to all former practice and precedent, and which, if persevered in and acted upon, would not only prevent the establishment of all rational liberty, but tend to render perpetual despotisms of the worst kind." The motion was negatived by 117 Noes to 28 Ayes.

On the next day (the 21st of June) a motion was made on the same subject, which strongly marked the predominant feeling of the country. It came from Mr. S. Wortley, member for Yorkshire, and a strenuous and manly supporter of ministers. At the breaking up of the congress of Laybach, a circular despatch was addressed to the different cabinets of Europe, by the ministers of the allied powers who composed the congress. This despatch, after stating that the allies had assembled at Tropau and Laybach for the purpose of counteracting the proceedings which had occurred at Naples, proceeded to declare the views of the allied sovereigns with respect to any future reforms, that might be effected in the government of any state of Europe. "Useful or necessary changes in legislation," said they, "and in the administration of states, ought only to emanate from the free

will, the intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom God had rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy. Penetrated with this eternal truth, the sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with frankness and vigour; they have declared, that in respecting the rights and independence of all legitimate power, they regard as legally null, and as disavowed by the principles which constitute the public right of Europe, all pretended reforms operated by revolt and open hostility." What, said Mr. Wortley, was the result of this? By saying that no reforms should emanate, except from those whom God had made responsible, it could only be meant that no reforms should proceed except from the sovereigns of states. He would ask, whether if such doctrines had formerly been acted upon, we should at this time have possessed any liberty whatever; for what liberty we did enjoy had frequently been obtained by force of arms, and always against the will of the sovereign. This principle would put an end to all reform; and it was the duty of England to take care, that the doctrine contained in the despatch was not made the law of Europe. If it were, there would be an end to all hopes of liberty. He believed that the revolution in Naples did not emanate from the people, but was the work of a faction. Austria, however, did not march against Naples on the ground that the revolution was produced by the efforts of a par-

ticular sect, which might endanger the tranquillity of her states; but in support of the principle, that no country had a right to effect any amelioration of its political condition, without the consent of its sovereign. Whether the revolution at Naples was right or wrong, it had obtained the sanction of the king, and affairs were going on quietly for several months before Austria interfered. With respect to Piedmont, he believed that the revolution there was also the work of a small party, and that the people were not prepared for the change. He would admit too, that, if the new order of things had been established in Piedmont, great danger would have accrued to Austria. What he complained of was, that Austria did not rest her interference on that ground, but on the assertion of the despotic principle, that no nation ought to produce a reform in its government without the consent of its monarch. It was not his wish, that we should adopt any measures of a hostile character towards the illustrious sovereigns; but he believed the strongly expressed disapprobation of that House, with respect to the principles advanced in the despatch from Laybach, would not fail to produce an effect on the continent. And it was with this view, that he moved for copies of the declaration, issued by the courts of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and of the circular despatch published at Laybach, on the 12th of May, 1821.

Lord Londonderry, while he frankly condemned the principles contained in these documents—principles which he pronounced to be at variance with

the laws of nations, and with common sense—opposed the motion as unnecessary. Our declaration of the 19th of January had sufficiently announced to the world our dissent from the principles acted upon at Troppau and Laybach; and no good could result from engaging in a war of state papers. Upon a division; there appeared for Mr. Wortley's motion 59; against it, 113.

On the same evening a motion was made, the subject of which, in itself most important, derived additional interest from the character of the mover. The subject was Sicily; lord William Bentinck was the mover. In 1805, said lord W. Bentinck, the royal family quitted Naples, and retired to Sicily, where they had the protection of a British army. Murat had then possession of Naples, and meditated the invasion of Sicily. Sir John Stuart, at that time, could get from the Sicilian government only one regiment of cavalry to assist in the defence of the country; and at length, when Murat's invasion actually took place, it was repelled by the valour of British troops, aided, not so much by the Sicilian government as by the voluntary efforts of the Sicilian people. The first six years of the occupation of Sicily passed on in much the same spirit with the local government; and it was at length determined, that an attempt should be made to place matters on a better footing. The Neapolitan advisers were removed, and Sicilian ministers were placed in their stead. Unfortunately, the king made his appearance at that moment. He said unfortunately, because it led to a suspicion that the king did

not mean to agree to the changes proposed; and it was feared, that if he pursued the measures which had formerly been sanctioned, he would succeed in destroying the prosperity of the country, by annihilating the new institutions. Under these circumstances, the hereditary prince was appointed to a commanding situation, and a new code was carried completely into execution. Every thing went on well. In the course of nine months, 7,000 men were detached to Spain, and in a few months more than double that number were available. The Neapolitan army, which before that period was wholly useless, soon became worthy of assisting the general force. In 1812, the three Houses had unanimously agreed on the basis of a new form of constitution. On that occasion, the barons of Sicily presented one of the most glorious spectacles that the world ever beheld, or history ever recorded: they came forward with the voluntary surrender of their own feudal rights, and determined to adopt as far as possible the form of the British constitution. The three chambers were reduced to two—the lords spiritual and temporal formed one, and the Commons the other. The parliament met in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. In 1814, we evacuated the island; the king resumed the reins of government, and renewed his oath to observe inviolably the form of government that had been established. In 1815 his majesty returned to Naples; but before his departure, the British minister gave in a document, stating that, from a total change of circumstances, the influence of England was about to cease

entirely in the island; and that if the government of Sicily required alteration, this country could have no objection to it, provided the alterations were made conformably with the existing laws, and with the free consent of the nation: concluding with an express statement, that England would not allow any violent or arbitrary change in the existing constitution. Instructions too had been sent out in September 1815, than which nothing could have been drawn up better calculated to promote the welfare of Sicily. But what efforts were made to give effect to those instructions? None whatever. They were received with joy in Sicily, but they were immediately followed by the decree of the king, which united Sicily and Naples. This act of union not only did not support the Sicilian constitution, but in fact destroyed it altogether. It destroyed the rights and privileges of the people, and made Sicily a Neapolitan province. Having stated all the facts which he deemed it necessary to lay before the House, he concluded by moving—

“ That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to represent to his majesty, that we have the mortification to learn, that attempts have been made by the government of the Two Sicilies, to reduce the privileges of the Sicilian nation, in such a manner as to expose the British government to the reproach of having contributed to a change of constitution, which has contracted the freedom and happiness formerly enjoyed by the Sicilian people; and humbly to pray that his majesty will be

pleased to interfere in such manner as the honour and good faith of this country may require."

Lord Londonderry, in reply, entered into a detailed explanation of the transactions which had been referred to. We had never, said he, guaranteed any form of constitution to the Sicilians: we had no right at present to interfere between them and their sovereign; the Sicilians themselves were unanimous in their condemnation of that imitation of English institutions, under which they had for some time lived: and the policy of the court of Naples towards them had been temperate and mild. At all events, it was ridiculous now to bring forward a charge relating to transactions which occurred in the face of the whole world five or six years ago, and against a system which had already ceased to exist. Lord William Bentinck's motion was negatived by 69 to 35. The subject, as well as that of Mr. Wortley's motion, certainly deserved a more crowded attendance.

One of the most important matters brought before parliament during the present session, was the conduct of foreign states with respect to the Slave Trade, and the measures which we ought to adopt, in order to effectuate the suppression of that infamous traffic. An address on this subject was moved in the one House, by lord Lansdown, on the 25th of June, and in the other by Mr. Wilberforce on the following day. As the facts and arguments were nearly the same on both occasions, we shall notice only what was stated in the House of Lords. Lord Lans-

down, after mentioning the treaties and conventions by which different states had pledged themselves to the abolition of the Slave Trade, lamented, that, with the exception of the United States, who had affixed the punishment of death to the offence of engaging in that traffic, none of the other powers had shown a sincere desire to carry into full effect, by legislative enactments, the engagements which they had contracted. Turning first to the case of Spain, their lordships would find in the last report of the African Institution, notwithstanding the treaty putting an end to the Slave Trade north of the Line, that, under pretence of trading to the south of the Line, the traffic was carried on in the former quarter. There was evidence, that many of the ships, which arrived at the Havannah, had obtained their cargoes on the coast of Africa to the north of the Line. For some time after the mixed commission was opened there, the Spanish vessels were in the habit of landing their cargoes at Butabano, or some minor port, from the apprehension of an investigation taking place. These fears, however, soon subsided, and they came openly into the port of the Havannah. Mr. Kilbie, the British commissioner, appeared to have called the attention of the Spanish governor to these facts, but without producing any result. Indeed, on the 30th of May, 1820, the very day on which, according to the treaty, the Spanish Slave Trade was to be abolished altogether, and during a few days before, about 20 vessels were fitted out at the Havannah, and sailed to the coast of Africa for slaves.

This was accomplished merely by the paltry subterfuge of putting these vessels under the French flag. With respect to Portugal, no material diminution had taken place in the Slave Trade carried on by that country for supplying her American possessions. No less than 18,000 slaves had been imported into the Portuguese settlements in one year; in one month 2,000 had been introduced into one settlement only, a fourth of those embarked having died on the passage; and the loss of life was still greater in other cases, for out of one cargo of 300 not less than 180 had died. The trade was not only carried on to a great extent under the sanction of the Portuguese government, but there was reason to believe that the Portuguese authorities themselves participated in its profits. It was in evidence, that the Portuguese governor of the Isle of Princes was himself the proprietor of two slave ships, which had been detained by Sir George Collier on the coast of Africa in 1819. In adverting to the trade as connected with the government of the Netherlands, he wished to call their lordships' attention more particularly to what had occurred at Surinam. They would find, that that settlement was constantly supplied with slaves. Under the pretence of following the practice of removing slaves from one country to another, they were brought to Surinam by the means of simulated papers, and no diminution of supply had taken place.

With respect to France, the Slave Trade was carried on by her subjects with great activity.

From Sir George Collier's statement, it appeared, that under the French flag 60,000 slaves had been removed in one year from the coast of Africa. But what would their lordships think, on being informed, that, when the attention of the French government was called to this subject, when the particular cases were pointed out, when the ports from which the ships sailed, the part of the coast of Africa at which they took in their cargoes, the ports to which they returned, and the names of the vessels, their captains, and proprietors, were made known, all these communications produced little or no effect. In one or two instances only did condemnation take place: Lord Lansdowne then mentioned two particular cases. The first was that of the *Rodeur*. Information had been received by Sir C. Stuart, that a ship under this name had come into Havre on the 6th of November, after having taken on board slaves on the coast of Africa, and proceeded to the island of St. Thomas. The French minister, M. Pasquier, when applied to on the subject, declared, that inquiry had been made, and that the captain of the *Rodeur* stated in his deposition that he knew nothing of any French ships engaged in the Slave Trade, but that it was the practice of Spanish and Portuguese vessels, engaged in the Slave Trade, to assume the names of such French ships as they fell in with at sea. Such was the explanation given by M. Pasquier. Yet the fact that this ship was engaged in the Slave Trade, was a topic of public interest and notoriety, in consequence of the infliction of one

of those dreadful calamities, which surround and so often attack the individuals engaged in this nefarious traffic. It so happened, that after the *Rodeur* had left Africa, a disorder in the eyes broke out among the negroes, which afterwards extended itself to the whole crew. The symptoms were of a peculiar and alarming character, and many of the slaves who became blind were thrown overboard. On the return of the ship, many of the crew were sent to the hospitals, and the disorder was made the subject of scientific investigation by an ophthalmic institution in France. An account of this investigation was printed and published by the Ophthalmic Society within about five weeks after the return of the *Rodeur*; and yet we were called upon to believe, that the circumstances of a voyage thus rendered public had escaped all the vigilance of the French police; that, with the exercise of all their ingenuity and research, they could not discover where the *Rodeur* had been, or whether she had had any slaves on board. This was one striking proof of unpardonable neglect on the part of the French government. Another was to be found in the case of the *Jeune Estelle*. When that vessel was overtaken by a British cruiser, and when the captain perceived that the zeal and activity of Sir George Collier would render it impossible for him to escape the punishment which awaited his offence, a number of the unfortunate negroes were thrown overboard in casks. These casks were said to have been thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and the horrid nature of the transaction would never

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have been known, had it not been for the vigilance of one of the British sailors who boarded the *Jeune Estelle*. This sailor, on striking a cask, heard a faint voice issue from it. The cask was opened, and two negro girls of about 12 or 14 years of age were found crammed in it, and almost expiring from suffocation. It then struck every one of the British sailors with horror, when they recollected the casks they had seen floating from the ship, the contents of which were now no longer doubtful. From all these circumstances he came to the painful conclusion, that this nefarious traffic was not only still continued by France, but was carried on to a greater extent than formerly.

After quoting the dispatch of Sir G. Collier, in corroboration of the prevalence of the trade, he alluded to an advertisement in a French newspaper, as an additional instance of its notoriety. The advertisement described a vessel then fitting up for the coast of Africa, there to purchase about 100 mules. Such was the flimsy pretext, which was found sufficient, under the eye of an enlightened government, to carry on a trade which desolated one quarter of the globe. He had much satisfaction however, in stating, that the Indian government had concluded a treaty two years ago, with the Arabs, in which it stipulated for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and that the Arabs observed it strictly. He was aware of the difficulty of making suggestions, that were likely to be beneficial; but he thought this country had clearly a right to call upon other countries, who proposed to join us in

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putting down the traffic, but resisted a right of search, to state by what means they proposed to carry their purpose into effect. Abandoning the principle of mutual search, it might be worth while to consider, whether some modification could not be found, which would reconcile it to all parties. For instance, might not the presence of an officer from each country, on board the searching vessel, to sanction the search of vessels from the same country, reconcile all to the practice, without compromising the right? Another principle was that of universal registry, and a grant of freedom to all whose births were not registered after a certain time. It was not on the ground of humanity alone that this trade was to be resisted; it carried along with it passions and habits blighting to the industry of nations.

Lord Lansdown concluded by moving an address, which considered every part of the subject in detail.* In neither House did

the ministers propose any amendment; though they intimated, that the backwardness of foreign states in co-operating with our humane plans was owing more to the perversion of public opinion on this subject in different parts of the continent, than to the views of the governments themselves.

The complaints against our administration in the Ionian islands still continued; and on the 7th of June Mr. Hume called the attention of the House of Commons to them. By the treaty which constituted these islands an independent state under the protection of the king of Great Britain, they were to retain their old form of government, until the establishment of a constitutional charter. In 1816, said Mr. Hume, when sir Thomas Maitland landed there as lord high commissioner, his arrival was hailed by the inhabitants with the utmost joy, as it was expected that he would immediately give them a free constitution. Instead, however, of meeting with a protecting hand

* The address was as follows;—
“That in the various documents relative to the Slave Trade which, by his majesty’s command, have been laid before the House, we find a renewed and most gratifying proof of the persevering solicitude with which his majesty’s government has laboured to meet the wishes of this House and of the nation at large, by effecting the entire and universal abolition of that guilty traffic; that we learn from them, however, with the deepest regret, that his majesty’s unwearied efforts to induce various powers to carry into complete effect their own solemn engagement have not been more successful.

“That, notwithstanding the deliberate denunciation by which the Slave Trade was condemned at the Congress of Vienna as a crime of the deepest dye; and notwithstanding the

deliberate determination there expressed by all the great powers of Europe to put an end to so enormous an evil; nevertheless, this traffic is still carried on to an extent scarcely ever before surpassed, by the subjects, and even under the flag, of the very powers which were parties to these deliberations.

“A despatch of a more encouraging tenour from his majesty’s commissioner, and the chief criminal judge at Sierra-Leone, has indeed been very recently communicated to this House; but we have too much reason to fear that the hopes expressed in that communication are far too sanguine; and even the papers previously in our possession contain intelligence of a most painfully opposite nature.

“That the trade faithful to its malignant character, is still productive of the same effects as heretofore; nay,

from Sir T. Maitland, a very early act of his government was to disperse the senators, who had been sent from the other islands to

assemble in Corfu. He dismissed five of them, because they pretended to have a will of their own, and were not sufficiently subser-

though in the conduct of this detested traffic every form of inhumanity might be supposed to have been already exhausted, yet of late it has been attended with unprecedented enormities.

"That we lament deeply our not having experienced the cordial co-operation which we might on every ground have so reasonably expected from the court of the Netherlands. We have witnessed, however, with great satisfaction, the strenuous and able exertions with which the king's minister at that court has followed up the instructions of his majesty's government, in contending for the just construction of our treaties with that power: and we cannot but hope that this great commercial nation will feel the duty and necessity of adopting a policy more consonant at once to the principles of justice and humanity, and to the clearest obligations of good faith towards her most ancient and steady ally.

"That we have seen with extreme regret, the Slave Trade carried on of late years by Spain to an extent before unparalleled, and also that the local government of the Havannah has shown an evident indisposition to employ the means recently stipulated for its repression. But the time having at length arrived when Spain solemnly engaged that all Spanish Slave Trade should cease absolutely and for ever, that high-minded people, we cannot but feel confident, will prove faithful to their engagement, and will be induced cordially to unite with us in promoting the effectual and universal extinction of the trade by every civilized power.

"That we cannot contemplate the conduct of the court of Portugal with respect to the Slave Trade without the deepest concern. That court, indeed, though not calling in question the true nature and effects of the Slave Trade, forbore, even at Vienna, complying with the earnest request of all the other European powers, that she would name some fixed period for its termination. Even the treaty by which

she engaged to abolish her Slave Trade to the north of the Line, has been little regarded, and to this day, though every form of entreaty has been exhausted by the great European powers, not the smallest hope is held out to us of the total abolition of the trade. Under these circumstances we cannot but think, that both Great Britain and the other powers assembled in Congress at Vienna would not be faithful to their high obligations and engagements, if they were any longer to rest satisfied with the mere entreaties and remonstrances, which experience compels us to believe would be of no effect: and we are necessarily led to revert to the suggestion which was countenanced by the chief contracting powers in the negotiations at Vienna, of excluding from commercial intercourse with their respective dominions, any state which should pertinaciously refuse to abolish the same trade, after it should have been prohibited by all other nations. We are impelled, however reluctantly, to entreat his majesty to endeavour to induce those powers to carry the above suggestion into effect, and at least to prohibit the importation into their dominions of the produce of any colonies belonging to the crown of Portugal, so long as she shall continue thus to set herself in direct opposition to the moral feelings and concurrent wishes of all Christian powers, and to defeat every hope of the civilization and improvement of Africa.

"That we contemplate with very different feelings the conduct of the United States of America. Not only have their cruisers been actively employed in co-operating with our own in suppressing the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, but an act has been passed by Congress, which places the Slave Trade in the list of piracies, and subjects to capital punishment all citizens of the United States who shall be found engaged in it. That in witnessing the conduct of the legislature of the United States, on this occasion, we are led to reflect with grateful exultation, on our common origin, and

vient. They remonstrated against their dismissal, but in vain; he sent them from the island, and left the senate under the control

on those common laws and institutions whose liberal spirit has prompted our American brethren to be among the very foremost in thus stamping on a traffic in the persons of our fellow-creatures its just character and designation; and we cannot but express our earnest hopes, not only that we ourselves shall speedily follow so honourable an example, but that the day is not far distant when, by the general concurrence of all civilized nations, this detestable traffic shall be pronounced to be an offence against all human kind, which all are entitled and bound by duty to suppress.

"That from this gratifying contemplation we turn with feelings of the most painful disappointment to France, under whose flag, and by whose subjects, the Slave Trade is carried on to an unprecedented extent, along the whole range of the western coast of Africa. That we are bound by every consideration of duty and feeling, to take an especial interest in the fate of those countries now possessed by France on the African continent which were restored to her dominion by Great Britain. And we cannot reflect without the deepest pain, that whereas, in our hands, they not only enjoyed a temporary respite from their miseries, but were beginning to enjoy the security and comfort arising from the exercise of a peaceful industry and of a legitimate commerce, the subsequent removal of the Slave Trade has utterly blasted those delightful prospects, and has again consigned those unhappy countries to rapine and anarchy, to barrenness and desolation. That we cannot believe, if the facts of the case were fully known in France, that so great and so gallant a people, blessed by the bounty of Providence with all that can render a nation great and prosperous, would tolerate the prostitution of its flag to such opprobrious purposes, or would stoop to take up and prosecute a traffic which so many other powers had indignantly abandoned on account of its incurable wickedness and cruelty: more especially when its real nature and effects

of one Teodochi, a creature of his own, to whom much of the former misfortunes of the island were to be attributed. That in-

have been indubitably established; when the French legislature has decreed the entire abolition of the trade, and even their sovereign himself has personally pledged himself to join with his majesty in effecting its extinction. That, notwithstanding the many and powerful obligations thus contracted, so numerous, and so flagrant have recently been the unpunished violations of these engagements, that, but for the confidence we wish ever to repose in the upright intentions of the French government, we should find it very difficult to believe that these violations could have taken place without their knowledge and connivance: and we must have been compelled to suspect that some partial interests, or some mistaken view of policy, had interfered to prevent the fulfilment of their solemn obligations.

"That we, therefore, earnestly entreat his majesty seriously to represent to the court of France how deeply their credit is involved in these transactions, and that his majesty will be graciously pleased to renew his efforts to induce that government to make good its various engagements on this subject; in particular to fulfil its specified promise to employ new and more efficient restraints, and call into action fresh penal sanctions, in order effectually to prevent the carrying on, by French subjects, of this odious and disgraceful traffic, to the extinction of which they are bound alike by the most solemn obligations of religion, by the integrity of their government, and even by the personal honour of their sovereign."

This address the House of Commons adopted with the following addition.

"That while we thus entreat his majesty to concert with other persons the means of carrying into complete effect this great cause, we are not merely prompted by a sense of what is due to the general obligations of justice and humanity—we cannot but feel that to Africa we owe a debt which conscience and honour oblige us to repay; and though we congratulate his majesty on the generous zeal which

dividual, whom the French government, and also sir James Campbell, had refused to employ on account of his misconduct, sir T. Maitland took into the public service, at the same time that he dismissed from it Fiamboriale and four other senators, whom he stigmatized in one of his proclamations as inert and corrupt. Fiamboriale was a man of unblemished character, and was afterwards reinstated in his office in consequence of a letter from lord Bathurst to the lord commissioner; but was now in a dungeon at Zante, because he had signed a petition to his Britannic majesty, complaining of the arbitrary conduct of sir T. Maitland. Not long afterwards, sir T. Maitland left Corfu for England, to prepare and concert with government the constitution for the islands. On his return he was received with addresses and adulatory effusions of all kinds, though he had expressly stated in his correspondence his utter detestation of every thing like external pomp and parade. These addresses were got up by persons always ready to worship the rising sun, and the flattery was in truth of the most nauseating kind. In a short time various public testimonies of applause were voted: a triumphal arch of the Ionic order was erected in Corfu, to perpetuate services of scarcely two months' continu-

ance; a colossal statue of sir T. Maitland was raised in Cephalonia; a bust of him, by Canova, was placed in a public situation in Zante; in Ithaca a monument was inscribed to him, and in Santa Maura he was honoured with a second triumphal arch. The consequence was, that those, who had been active in procuring these testimonials, were selected for reward and office; and it was a fact not to be denied, that sir T. Maitland had made use of public employments and honours to obtain individual subserviency to his purpose. The insolence of the remonstrating senators was not to be endured; a spirit favourable to representative government was growing and must be suppressed; and accordingly on the 18th April, 1817, sir T. Maitland assembled all the authorities, and with great solemnity declared, that a conspiracy was on foot, and that the first blow of a revolution was about to be struck. British officers were employed to arrest the most respectable individuals in Corfu as disaffected traitors; yet it turned out that there were but two persons guilty, and they were the individuals who had fabricated this supposed plot of treason and revolution. One of them was named Lapinocchi, a young man of desperate fortune; who, aided by another equally abandoned, had contrived the

Great Britain has manifested, and the costly sacrifices she has made in vindicating in this instance the rights and happiness of our fellow creatures; yet we cannot reflect without remorse, that we ourselves were so long among the very foremost in carrying on this guilty commerce. Since we are now aware of its real character, it becomes us to be earnest and incessant in our

endeavours to impress the truth on others who may have been misled by our example; and as we contributed so largely to prolong the misery and barbarism of the Africans, we should now be proportionally earnest in using the means with which Providence has endowed us for promoting their civilization and happiness."

whole story. When the matter was sifted, it was discovered that not a tittle of credible evidence could be produced against the individuals arrested, and whose papers had been seized and carried to the palace of the lord high commissioner. A commission, consisting of the principal public officers, was named to inquire into the foundation of the plot; and that commission reported, that the whole was the mere invention of Lapinocchi and his accomplice. The court condemned Lapinocchi to death; but the lord high commissioner commuted the sentence into nine years' imprisonment, one of which was to be solitary. Not long afterwards, however, this wretch was found at large, in one of the islands, acting as secretary to a British captain. He was then placed in the Lazaretto at Cephalonia; and whether he was now dead or living, did not appear. The whole transaction, Mr. Hume contended, was matter of serious charge against sir T. Maitland, who clearly had not acted with due caution.

Mr. Hume next entered into a criticism on the constitutional charter of the Ionian islands, of which we shall say nothing, because it is perfectly clear that the demerits of the charter ought not to be ascribed to the lord high commissioner. Having finished his political disquisitions, he went on to accuse sir Thomas Maitland of having imposed arbitrary taxes—a tyrannical procedure, which, aggravated by the circumstance that all the public situations in the island were filled by Sicilians, had produced the insurrection in Santa Maura. The hon. member next descended to instances of private oppression.

A native of the name of Valerio Stai was, he said, suspended from a responsible situation without inquiry, and refused every opportunity of justifying his conduct, although by the constitution he was entitled to have his case carried before the tribunal. Signor Alessandro Pataglio, who was the inheritor of Church-abbey lands; which had for a long course of years been in his family, was another victim of arbitrary power. The estate had been confiscated from an abbot 150 years before. Pataglio complained loudly of the revision of his title to this property, and demanded that the matter might be legally investigated before the regular judicial tribunals. At length sir Thomas Maitland agreed, that the case should be referred to two natives and two Englishmen, appointed by both parties. The arbitrators did not concur in opinion; two were for referring the case to the lower tribunal, and two for the adoption of a different course. The equality of voices led to the introduction of sir Thomas Maitland as umpire; and he, in an elaborate letter, dated the 12th April, 1820, filling several pages, and containing the most extraordinary view of the whole case, decided against the complainant, upon the authority of an act passed by the Senate of Venice, in the year 1412, which declared that church property was inalienable. In vain did the complainant urge the length of time, during which this property had been in the possession of his family; in vain did he point out, that, when they got it, the land was uncultivated, and that it had been made productive by the application of their own capital and industry.

In May 1820, continued Mr. Hume, an act was passed by the influence of sir Thomas Maitland, for the appointment of an administrator-general to superintend ecclesiastical domains. This supervision was of course to extend to all the property of the church; and the person appointed to exercise the office was colonel Robertson, a captain of marines. The appointment was signed on the 30th of May, 1820; and, its announcement was considered as proclaiming no less than universal confiscation. This measure took away from the inhabitants all the rights, which were previously vested in them. The high commissioner's authority was to be every thing; and from it there was to be no appeal. On the 26th of June an order came, which might be put in comparison with the most arbitrary decree that had ever been issued in any country. The administrator of convents enacted, that all convents not having four inmates, ought to be abolished. This violent and arbitrary proceeding created a considerable sensation, and much opposition on the part of the people; when, in the most wanton and unjustifiable manner, one of the richest and most respectable inhabitants of Zante, whose name was Martinengo, was seized by armed men in the middle of the night in his bed, hurried to a ship and transported to Corfu, where he was kept in confinement. The final sentence was as harsh and unjustifiable, as the previous proceeding was cruel and unprecedented. He was doomed to 12 years' imprisonment in the island of Santa Maura, which, considering his advanced age of 66, and the unhealthy nature of the place

of his confinement, might be regarded as imprisonment for life. His majesty's ministers had lately changed his punishment to three years' exile into any of the islands he might select.

Mr. Hume went on to state the hardships of those, who, having signed petitions for instituting inquiries into the late disturbances, had in consequence been arrested and thrown into prison. Thirty-two persons were in this predicament. Another body of 50 had presented a petition to colonel Ross, and were in a similar manner arrested and punished. One of them, who was a member of the legislature, had been degraded and was to be tried for high treason; while signor Rossi, who was a magistrate, and who had signed the first petition, had likewise been degraded and ordered for trial. The hon. member then restated the list of grievances of which the people of the Ionian islands complained. The monopoly of corn, which had been at first abolished as unwise and impolitic, was re-established on the 27th of April, 1819. The effect of the measure was to raise the price of grain from six to ten piasters, and to threaten the islands with a scarcity. In the second place, a great partiality was shown in the treatment of different individuals. For instance, while some persons were detained on board during the regular time of quarantine, others were allowed to land immediately. A third grievance was the exaction on salt, which was severely felt by all classes. A fourth was the employment of foreigners in the police; thus furnishing in every village the sign and evidence of degradation. The police establishment in these is-

lands was a system of revolting *espionnage*. No one durst speak his mind, because every expression, however idle, might be reported and punished. The last grievance he should mention was excessive taxation to support useless officers. Within these few years 16,292*l.* had been levied for additional salaries. Colonel Robertson received a half per cent. on the whole revenue of the islands, amounting to 432,408*l.*, which was equivalent to 21,671 dollars. Sir T. Maitland himself held appointments to the amount of 10,000*l.* a year, and resided in the Ionian islands, while his presence was required at Malta, of which he likewise held the governorship. The members of the senate, who were the creatures of sir T. Maitland, were paid, in all, 36,000 dollars. Mr. Hume concluded with moving an address for the appointment of a commission to proceed to the Ionian islands and inquire into their condition.

Mr. Goulburn justified the conduct of sir Thomas Maitland. The proceedings against Fiamboriale were not at the instance of the lord high-commissioner. The period, at which the transaction occurred, was the time of the meeting of the legislative assembly. Upon Fiamboriale's landing at Corfu, that assembly, who were in possession of a paper which was afterwards made the ground of their proceeding against him, demanded, whether it was of his hand-writing or not. He replied in the affirmative; and the assembly thereupon took upon themselves to decree, that in consequence of his having in that paper libelled them, as a venal, corrupt, and oppressive body, he should

be expelled from their number. The consequence of this measure was, that Fiamboriale lost his situation under the government, and he was afterwards prosecuted for perjury. With respect to Santa Maura, a public work was to be undertaken in that island, part of the expense of which was to be defrayed from the public treasury, and the remainder from the local treasury; and for this purpose certain duties were levied, after the best evidence had been obtained as to the most proper mode of carrying the object contemplated into effect. These duties had no concern with the subsequent disturbances. The insurrection broke out in consequence of the militia fearing that they would be draughted to the West Indies, of the unwholesomeness of which they had heard a great deal. The utmost forbearance was shown to these people. On the 29th of September a large body of them appeared in arms. In such a case, the first feeling usually was to resist force by force. But what was the conduct of the commanding-officer? He desired the people to state their real or imaginary grievances. On the following day, the 30th of September, the resident induced certain persons to go among them for the purpose of tranquilizing their minds. These individuals were ill-treated, and driven back to the town; and a person, who assumed something of an official capacity, was assassinated by the peasants. It was not until the day following, that the commanding-officer sent a body of troops from Corfu. They arrived just as the insurgents had burnt into the town and were about to set it on fire. The commanding-

officer saw that it was necessary to put an end to the insurrection. He immediately took measures for that purpose, and when it was effected, those only were brought to justice who appeared to have been particularly active in the disturbance. The executions were confined to four individuals, and no property was confiscated, except that which belonged to persons who had fled from the island. The instances of violation of the rights of property which Mr. Hume had adduced, were, in fact, cases in which property was taken from those who had obtained wrongful possession, and was restored to the true owners. The affair of Alessandro Pataglie was decided before a legal tribunal. It involved the title to a certain estate; it came before a regular court; and the question was, whether a particular Venetian law gave to the possessor of the estate the right which he claimed; or whether, under another Venetian law, the property did not belong to the church? On this the judges were divided in opinion—two declared themselves on one side, and two on the other: it then became the duty of sir Thomas Maitland to decide: and he had given his decision according to the best of his judgment. The decree for the reclamation of church property had been issued during the absence of sir T. Maitland, who on his return caused it to be recalled. With respect to the disturbances at Zante, and the prosecutions which followed, the hon. member had contended that those prosecutions ought not to have been instituted, because the disturbances emanated from the act of government. But even if that

had been the case, he must deny that the disturbances were justified. The fact however was, that the disturbances originated, not in any alarm for the interests of the church, but in the alarm of those who feared, that the property, which they had iniquitously obtained, would be taken from them. Martinengo was undoubtedly arrested, but with other persons. The hon. member objected to the tribunal by which Martinengo was tried, as unauthorized by the law of the Ionian states; and to the prosecution itself, as exhibiting a disregard of justice. Both those positions he denied. He maintained, that the tribunal was competent, and referred to the articles of the constitution in proof of his assertion. The lord high-commissioner had referred the subject to the highest legal authorities in the Ionian states, and their opinion was, that the ordinary civil tribunals could not take cognizance of the particular crime; and that there was no alternative but that the lord high commissioner, or some one delegated by him, should act as judge on the occasion. It had been argued, that the tribunal, before which this individual was tried, was not competent to the inquiry; but even Martinengo himself had made no objection to the competency of the tribunal. He had appealed on different grounds, namely, that he had petitioned the king and government of Great Britain, and therefore he claimed, as a matter of right, that he should not be put upon his trial, until an answer to that petition had been received. The hon. gentleman might contend, that this was a legal ground of postponement; but how could it be so considered,

unless it was allowed to operate in criminal cases generally? If such a delay were allowed, it would overthrow the whole criminal jurisdiction of the Ionian states. He would say, therefore, that whatever inconvenience arose in the trial of this gentleman, it was not at all attributable to the lord high commissioner. If the delay claimed by the accused could not be allowed by law, what course could be followed, but that of giving the party time to enter upon his defence, and in default of any defence to pronounce sentence? He denied that Martinengo had been punished with more than necessary severity—he had been allowed to take necessary exercise under the inspection of a police officer. As to the alleged unhealthiness of the prison in which he was confined, he did not deny that sickness had prevailed in Santa Maura, but it appeared from the report of an officer, who had long served in the Mediterranean, that that island was more healthy than any other of the Ionian islands, except Cerigo, the situation of which made it inconvenient to send persons to it.

Mr. Goulburn then proceeded

to show, that the fees and emoluments under the former state of things were much greater, than the regularly established salaries of officers now were. This had been the work of sir T. Maitland. He had also put down the monopoly of grain, and had left that trade open in the islands. This however, was not easily done; it was not until all attempts to induce the merchants to open the trade had been found fruitless, that the funds of government had been placed in the hands of an individual for that purpose; and by what means, he would ask, could those islands expect to be supplied, unless the granaries of Europe from the Black Sea were opened to them? This it was that had preserved the Ionian islands from that famine, which otherwise would inevitably have come upon them.

The vindication of sir Thomas Maitland was satisfactory to both sides of the House; and even those who voted for inquiry seemed willing to admit; that the fault lay not in the man, but in the system which it was his duty to administer. The motion was negatived: the Ayes being 27, the Noes 97.

CHAP. VII.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Claim to Participate in the Coronation—Her Illness and Death—Her Funeral; the Tumults attending it—The King's Visit to Ireland—Disturbances in Ireland.

AT different periods of the session (and particularly on the 21st of May) the ministers had intimated, that the Queen would not be allowed to participate in the honours of the coronation. As the period of the prorogation of parliament drew near, an occasion was taken two or three times by her majesty's partisans, to assert her right to share in that honour; but no regular motion was made on the subject, till the very day and hour when the session was to terminate. On that day (the 11th of July) Mr. Hume moved "That an humble Address be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to issue his royal proclamation for the coronation of her majesty; thereby consulting the true dignity of the Crown, the tranquillity of the metropolis, and the general expectations of the people."

The hon. member had just commenced the reading of his resolution, when the deputy usher of the black rod was heard knocking at the door, and as he was concluding it, he was called to order by the Speaker, who reminded him of the presence of that officer. Mr. Hume immediately took his seat, and the deputy usher informed the House, that

his majesty's commissioners for giving the royal assent to several bills, and also for the prorogation of this parliament, attended in the House of Peers, whither the attendance of the Speaker was required. The Speaker, accompanied by most of the members present, immediately repaired to the House of Peers.

After the royal assent had been given, by commission, to several bills, a speech of the lords commissioners was delivered to both Houses by the lord chancellor, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen;

"We have it in command from his majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in parliament, he has determined to put an end to this session.

"His majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important inquiries in which you have been engaged.

"He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of a metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its pay-

ments in cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last parliament.

"His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

"We are commanded by his majesty to return you his thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his majesty trusts he shall be enabled by the continuance of peace, and of internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by parliament.

"His majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his royal highness the duke of Clarence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continues to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation.

"His majesty deeply laments the distress to which the agricultural interests, in many parts of the kingdom, are still subject.

"It will be his majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depends upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the success

of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions, in your several counties, in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his majesty's subjects."

A commission was then read for proroguing the parliament until the 20th of September; it was afterwards prorogued from time to time by successive proclamations, and did not meet again in the course of the present year.

A proclamation, dated the 9th of June, and inserted in the Gazette on the 12th of that month, appointed the 19th of July for the coronation. Upon this, the Queen addressed a letter to the earl of Liverpool, desiring to be informed what arrangements had been made for her convenience, and who were appointed her attendants on the approaching solemnity. An official answer was returned, stating that it was a right of the Crown to give or withhold the order for her majesty's coronation, and that his majesty would be advised not to give any directions for her participation in the arrangements. The Queen in reply insisted on her right, and declared her firm resolution of attending the ceremony. A respectful, but peremptory answer was returned, re-asserting the legal prerogative of the Crown, and announcing that the former intimation must be understood, as amounting to a prohibition of her attendance. On the 2nd of July, a memorial, bearing date on the 30th of June, was received by the ministers

from her majesty, in which she stated her claim, and demanded to be heard by her counsel in support of it. Her demand was complied with as a matter of grace, not of right. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman were heard before a committee of the privy council in support of her pretended right, and were replied to by the attorney and solicitor-general. The committee reported, "that as it appeared to them, "that the queens-consort of this "realm are not entitled of right "to be crowned at any time, her "majesty was not entitled as of "right to be crowned at the time "specified in her memorials." This report was, on the 10th of July, approved by the king in council.

After the decision was communicated to her majesty, a correspondence ensued between her and lord Sidmouth, in which she demanded, though without effect, a suitable place to view the ceremony. Lord Hood wrote to the duke of Norfolk, as earl marshal of England, informing him that it was her majesty's intention to be at Westminster-abbey at half-past eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and requesting him to have persons in attendance to conduct her majesty to her seat. The duke of Norfolk referred her majesty to the acting earl marshal, lord Howard of Effingham, who, after laying the subject before lord Sidmouth, informed her, that he could not comply with her commands to appoint a place for her at the coronation. Her majesty also wrote a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, in which she informed him of her desire to be crowned some days after the king, and before the

arrangements were done away with, so that there might be no additional expense. The archbishop, in his answer, represented, that he could not stir a step in the ceremony, except in consequence of orders from his sovereign.

Early in the morning of the 19th, the queen was so ill-advised, as to present herself, accompanied by lord Hood, at the doors of Westminster-abbey. This step could lead to nothing but unfortunate results. If she obtained admittance, her presence could produce only confusion; if she were excluded, she incurred humiliation; and if that humiliation had been softened by the declared sympathy of the populace, riot and blood-shed might have been the consequence. The door-keepers refused to allow her to enter as Queen; she was coldly received even by the collected mob; and she was forced to submit to the mortification of retiring, without having even succeeded in marrying the joyousness of the splendid ceremony. For the particulars of that ceremony, we must refer to a subsequent part of the volume.

This was the last of the many mortifications, which it was the lot of this unfortunate daughter of the House of Brunswick to endure. In the beginning of the month of August, she had complained of some slight indisposition at Drury-lane theatre; she was, however, able to remain till the end of the play. On her return home, she became much worse, and the next day her disorder, which turned out to be an inflammation of the bowels, assumed an alarming appearance. Medical skill attempted in vain to arrest its progress. After a

week's sufferings, during which favourable symptoms occasionally gave hopes of recovery, nature yielded to the malady; and at twenty-five minutes after ten o'clock on the night of the 7th of August, this ill-starred, ill-advised, ill-treated, we fear we must add, ill-conducted princess, breathed her last. From the very first she had been impressed with the conviction, that the disease would terminate fatally; and she met her last hour with the same vigorous, elastic, and undaunted spirit, which she had displayed in many of the events of her life. Minute details were published of her behaviour on her death-bed; but none of these were ever authenticated by any name, so as to entitle them to belief, and many of them bore strong intrinsic marks of fiction.

In her will she had directed, that her body should, three days after her death, be carried, without being opened, to Brunswick for interment; and that the inscription upon her coffin should be, "Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England." The government, though they could not comply with the latter injunction, resolved to pay as much deference as possible to the former; the more especially, that the fêtes and rejoicings, which had been prepared by the Irish to welcome the visit of the King to Dublin, could not be begun, till the funeral obsequies were over in England. Accordingly, the funeral was fixed for Tuesday, the 14th of August. On this, a correspondence took place between the ladies of her late majesty's household and the earl of Liverpool and Mr. Hobhouse, under secretary of state.

On Saturday, lady Ann Hamilton and lady Hood wrote to Mr. Hobhouse, stating that they had heard only that afternoon of the preparations for moving the Queen's remains, and that, as it was impossible to complete their mourning dresses before Tuesday night, they could not have it in their power to attend the funeral, unless the time were changed to Wednesday morning. To this Mr. Hobhouse replied, on Sunday morning, by expressing his surprise, that the ladies were not sooner informed of the time appointed, and that he would dispatch their note to lord Liverpool.—In a second note, he stated that he was directed by the earl of Liverpool to apprise their ladyships, that the order for the removal of her majesty's remains on the day fixed was irrevocable; and that their ladyships, if not in readiness to set out then, would probably have no objection to follow, after the procession had proceeded on its route; which was frequent in cases of the like nature. On the receipt of this, lady Hood wrote a second letter to lord Liverpool, again requesting a delay of a couple of days; objecting to the military guard, which had been ordered to attend the funeral, as being likely to produce mischief; and alleging, that, as government had never given the Queen the honor of a military guard during her life, they should suffer the people to pay their last tribute to her without such interference. Lord Liverpool, in his reply, persisted in the orders already given. Lady Hood again exerted her eloquence upon him, and his lordship was obliged to decline any farther communication with her.

. On the morning of the 14th, at eight o'clock, the funeral procession moved from Brandenburgh-house. The Queen's executors had previously made a protest against the removal of the body, and the measures which had been pursued with respect to it. According to the route which had been prescribed, the procession was to go from Hammer-smith, through Kensington, into the Uxbridge-road, then down the Edgware-road into the New-road; along the City-road, Old-street, and Mile-end, to Romford; and thence through Chelmsford and Colchester to Harwich. The crowd which attended was immense, though heavy rain fell incessantly. The procession reached Kensington in solemn order, when, on its arriving at the Gravel-pits, and attempting to turn off to the left, the road was instantly blockaded by waggons and carts placed across the way. From half-past nine till eleven o'clock, the procession halted for orders, and at length moved towards London. On reaching Kensington-gore, a squadron of Life-guards, with a magistrate, sir R. Baker, at their head, tried in vain to open the Park-gates, the crowd vociferating in the mean time—"To the City!"—"the City!" On reaching Hyde-park-corner, the gate there was found barricadoed with carts, and the procession moved onwards to Park-lane. This was also found blocked up, and the procession then turned back hastily, and entered Hyde-park, through which it proceeded at a trot, the soldiers having cleared away the obstacles at the gate. On reaching Cumberland-gate, it was found closed by the populace; and a

conflict ensued, in which the Park wall was thrown down by the pressure of the crowd, and the stones converted into missiles, which were hurled at the soldiers, in return for the use the latter had made of their sabres in attempting to clear the passage. Many of the military and horses were hurt; some of the troops resorted to their fire-arms, when two persons were unfortunately killed, and others wounded. The Edgware-road was now blockaded; but, being quickly cleared, the procession moved on, till it arrived at the turnpike-gate near the top of Tottenham-court-road. There the mob made another stand. So dense was the barrier formed in the space of a few minutes, and so determined were the people, that a passage was found to be wholly impracticable; and sir R. Baker, to prevent the mischief which might have ensued, had he persevered in proceeding turned the procession down Tottenham-court-road. It thence proceeded into the Strand, and through the City. All the streets, including Holborn, through which a turn could have been made to the left, in order to enter the New-road or the City-road, were barricadoed. If ever there was a place where human passions should have subsided, and human enmities have been appeased, surely it was in the presence of the awful relics of poor mortality. Yet, even in the course of the journey to the sea-coast, there was almost a scuffle over the dead body *in a church*! The executors, during the night, affixed to the lid of the coffin a plate, inscribed with the sentence directed in the Queen's will—this was displaced by the authorities, after a strong

protest from the former gentlemen.

Sir Robert Wilson had taken an active part in the procession; and though he had no share in the riotous proceedings of the mob, it was no very seemly conduct in an officer bearing the king's commission to show himself at the head of a procession, which acted in opposition to lawful authority, and in obedience to a lawless mob, who openly resisted the civil and military power. He was shortly afterwards dismissed from his majesty's service; but a liberal subscription made more than ample compensation to him for any pecuniary loss which he thus sustained. Sir Robert Baker, too, had acted with an irresolution and timidity ill becoming the head of the police, and was accordingly removed from that situation.

Inquests were held on the two unfortunate victims of the struggle at Cumberland-gate; and the conduct of some, both of the witnesses and of the jurymen, exhibited a melancholy example of the influence of party spirit. There were jurymen who acted as accusers rather than as judges, and witnesses, who gave or made evidence, not to promote the cause of justice, but to gratify their spleen. One of the juries returned a verdict of wilful murder against a Life-guards-man unknown; the other gave a general verdict imputing man-slaughter to the troops who acted. At the suggestion of a ministerial paper, a subscription was entered into for such of the Life-guards as had sustained injury from the violence of the populace; but a committee of the regiment declined the proffered recompense.

During these proceedings, the King was in Ireland. He had set out the day before the illness of the Queen commenced; but the news of her death reached him, before he had quitted the English shores. He landed at Howth on the 12th of August; and, in consequence of his late consort's decease, wished to have done so in private. But privacy was impossible, and the moment his approach was known, all Dublin poured forth its population to greet him. The enthusiasm rose to extravagance, and the King in return was all affability, condescending to shake hands cordially with the very lowest of the populace. He did not make his public entry into Dublin until the 17th of August. During the whole period of his stay in Ireland, he met with nothing but the most ardent demonstrations of loyalty. The King returned to London on the 16th of September; and, on the 24th, left it again to visit Hanover.

It is melancholy to be obliged to add, that the events of October, November, and December, destroyed all the splendid anticipations, to which his majesty's visit to Ireland had given rise in the minds of those who possessed a superficial acquaintance with the character of that people. The gaudy and hollow bubble of conciliation soon burst, and a system of outrage, robbery, murder, and assassination commenced, scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of any civilized country. The counties of Limerick, Mayo, Tipperary, and Cavan, were the chief seats of the disturbances. In the former of these counties, outrages of the most horrible and aggravated nature were perpetrated.

A most respectable magistrate, a Mr. Going, was attacked upon the public highway, and, to use the vulgarly emphatic phrase in which the intelligence of his death was announced in Dublin, "his body was made a *riddle of*!" Seven mortal wounds were inflicted on him; and such was the daring ferocity of his assassins, that even the dead body was obliged to be guarded home by a military escort. As if to show that they were actuated solely by a sanguinary spirit, they left his watch and a large sum of money in his pocket untouched; and within an hour after the perpetration of the deed, it was announced to the country by bonfires on all the hills, and echoed by a savage yell of exultation from the villages. The Irish privy council immediately resolved to proclaim the district. In various other parts of the country, midnight meetings and robbery of arms were events of common occurrence. In the county of Tipperary eighteen persons, including women and children, were shot or burnt to death in one house. Shee, the father or master of the family, was the first to burst through the conflagration, in which his dwelling was involved by night; but meeting with monsters not

less savage than the raging element which he hoped to escape, he was by them instantly shot, and his body thrown back into the flames. His crime was, that he had recently removed some under-tenants from lands which they held at will. It was clear that common people were confederated—that they wished to dictate the regulation of property—that they had declared war against all public institutions—that they resisted the payment of taxes and tithes, and had bound themselves by the profanation of an oath to enforce their wicked plans by plunder, torture, and murder!

A commission was sent into the disturbed districts for the purpose of bringing some of the perpetrators of these atrocities to justice; and several of them were in fact executed. Numerous bodies of troops were likewise dispatched into those districts. But notwithstanding every precaution and every remedy that could be devised, the country continued at the end of the year in a very unquiet state. Among other measures adopted, was that of sending the marquis Wellesley to replace lord Talbot as lord lieutenant.

CHAP. VIII.

FRANCE.—*Coalition between the Ministry and part of the Côté Droit—Finances; Estimated Expenditure; Ways and Means—Bank of France—French Navy—Proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies with respect to the Slave Trade—Discussions on the Affairs of Naples—The Censorship—Regulations of Colleges—Ecclesiastical Arrangements—Repeal of the Additional Tonnage on American Ships—Trials for Treason in the Chamber of Peers—Explosion in the Tuilleries—Disturbances at Lyons and Grenoble—Religious Fanaticism—Death of Bonaparte—Dissensions in the Ministry—Resignation of the Chiefs of the Côté Droit—New Elections—Precautions on the Spanish Frontier—Trials for Political Offences.*

THOUGH the ministers, into whose hands the direction of public affairs in France came upon the death of the duke of Berri, were decidedly unfavourable to the Liberals, they were by no means devoted to, or wholly under the influence of the opposite party. The duke of Richelieu had always been a moderator between the two factions, rather than the decided partisan of either; and among those who held office under him in 1820, none of the leaders of the *côté droit* were to be found. From that side of the chamber, he received only an occasional and doubtful support. In the course of the session of 1820, the keen opposition which he met with, and the small majorities which he was able to command, made him sensible of the necessity of looking round him for re-inforcements. Coalition with the Liberals was out of the question; for to unite with them, would be to abdicate his office; they would not be content with a subordinate share of influence and authority; if admitted as colleagues, they would

soon turn him and his friends out of office; and, though the duke had always shown himself personally indifferent to the possession of power, he could never think of voluntarily putting the reins of government into the hands of his adversaries, and of thereby bringing about a complete change in the situation of all his friends and adherents, and in the course of political events in France. He, therefore, turned his views towards the *côté droit*; who, though of late, they had risen considerably in power, were still too weak to aspire to governing by their own proper strength, and would be useful allies to the ministers, without being in a situation to make themselves his masters. The policy, indeed, which they were inclined to follow, was, in many respects, inconsistent with the predominating interests, passions, and prejudices of the country; but, in a cabinet, where they would form only a feeble minority, their zeal would be so curbed and checked, as to prevent all dangerous excesses. As union with them was safe, so

neither could there be much difficulty in accomplishing it. A party, who could have no reasonable hopes of engrossing all authority, would be glad to accept a moderate share of the administration. Their leaders, especially M. de Villèle, who from 1815 to 1820, had acted an important part among them, and had distinguished himself by the steadiness and ability of his conduct, were by no means averse to an union with the ministry; by strengthening which, they conceived, that, at the same time that they gratified their own ambition, they confirmed and promoted the cause of good order. But they were held back from yielding readily to these views, by a prudent deference to their adherents; many of whom, they knew, were devoted to principles, which no wise statesmen would act upon in France, and expected from their chiefs, if once in office, a line of conduct, which circumstances would never permit them to adopt.

The elections, which took place towards the end of 1820, by adding to the strength of the aristocratical party, made it still more requisite, than it had been in the former session, for the duke of Richelieu to come to some understanding with them. Negotiations were begun, were broken off, were again renewed; and at last, just at the close of the year, Messrs. Villèle, Corbieres and Lainé, were admitted into the cabinet. Their accession brought along with it the support of the more moderate members of the *côté droit*: by the zealots, the three new ministers were regarded as deserters from the good cause.

The first important measure brought before the chambers, was the project of a law, by which, besides opening a credit of 200 millions of francs, the first six twelfths of the land-tax, and of the tax on property, moveable and personal, were to be collected according to the rates of 1820; and, until the promulgation of a new law of finance, all the other taxes were to be received, according to the regulations enacted for the service of the preceding year. The minister of finance made this proposition on the 2nd of January; and, in doing so, expressed his regret, that it should be necessary to have recourse to any such provisional measure. The discussion was long and keen; but the *côté droit* gave the ministers their support, and the measure was carried by a majority of 268 to 65.

On the 16th of January, the budget of the year was brought forward. The expenses were classed under two heads, the fixed and the administrative. The former, comprehending the interest of the debt, pensions inscribed in the Great Book, the sinking fund and the civil list, were estimated at 351,271,489 francs. Of this sum, 25 millions were appropriated to the civil list, 9 millions to the royal family, 40 millions to the sinking fund, and 189,052,764 to the discharge of the interest of the 5 per cent. consolidated annuities, and *reconnoissances de liquidation*. This interest was greater than in 1820, by upwards of 700,000 francs.

As to the general expenses, those of the presidency of the council and of the ministry of justice, were the same as in the former year. The expenditure

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of the ministry of foreign affairs was fixed at 7,870,000 francs. The insufficiency of the former estimate for the pay of diplomatic agents, and for the expense of couriers, rendered the demand of 300,000 francs necessary, beyond the grants of the year 1820. The ministry of war was limited to 175,442,000 francs, which was less than the estimate of the former year, by the sum of 4,582,352 francs. The expenses of the marine were estimated at 53 millions; which was an augmentation of three millions. The ministry of the interior, estimated at 103,720,000 francs, presented a diminution of 909,600 francs. The funds required for the administrative service of the ministry of finance sustained a

diminution of 120,000 francs. This saving was effected almost wholly, by diminishing the number of persons employed. The expenses of diplomacy were estimated at 14 millions; that is, at 1,896,000 francs less than in the last year. The commission for managing the old sinking fund was suppressed, and with it the expenditure it occasioned. The sums required for the expenses of the chambers of peers and of deputies, of the court of accounts, and of the administration of the Mint, &c., exhibited some variations; the expenditure of the chambers having increased, while that of the Mint and of some others had diminished. In the Mint there was a saving of 45,970 francs.

The Statement of the Minister of Finance, when dissected and compared in its different parts, furnishes the following view of the estimated Expenditure for the Year :—

CONSOLIDATED DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Interest on Reconnoissances de Liquidation	13,500,000
Five per cent. Consolidated Annuities ...	175,552,764
Appropriation for the Sinking Fund	40,000,000
	<hr/> 229,052,764

GENERAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES.

Civil List.....	25,000,000
Royal Family	9,000,000
Presidency of the Council of Ministers ...	180,000
Justice	17,879,500
Foreign Affairs	7,055,000
Ordinary Service	10,426,800
Public Worship and	
Clergy.....	28,450,000
Public Works, Bridges,	
Highways, Mines, &c.	33,606,691
Expenses of Depart-	
ments	34,137,232
Aids for Casualties by	
Fire, Storms, &c.....	1,886,037
Secret Services, &c....	5,500,000
	<hr/> 109,006,800

Home
Department.

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War Department	174,736,600	
Navy	52,980,000	
Finance Department.		
Life Annuities	10,800,000	
Pensions	63,984,725	
Interest on Money deposited as Securities.	10,000,000	
Interest on Anticipated Payments by Receivers	3,400,000	
Services and Negotiations, &c.....	10,600,080	
Special Credits for Interest on the Hundred Millions paid to Foreigners	4,500,000	
	<hr/>	103,264,725
Chamber of Peers, Chamber of Deputies, Legion of Honour, &c.	6,254,080	
Ministerial Salaries	6,240,000	
Court of Accounts, Mint, &c.	3,914,600	
	<hr/>	516,811,225

CHARGES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Registration and Domains	11,634,700	
Forests	3,384,200	
Customs	25,716,300	
Post Office	11,944,130	
Lottery	5,139,750	
Indirect Contributions.....	48,048,300	
Direct Taxes	25,733,905	
Reimbursements and Restitutions.....	5,270,000	
	<hr/>	136,871,285
Afterwards two Charges were introduced for Public Instruction	2,170,400	
General Directorship of Gunpowder and Saltpetre	3,289,489	
	<hr/>	5,459,889
Grand Total.....	Francs	<u><u>387,695,163</u></u>

In providing the ways and means to meet this expenditure, the government, as a boon to the agricultural interest, who complained loudly of distress, determined to lessen the land tax, and to seek a compensation for the deficiency that would thence result by making small additions to some of the indirect taxes. The minister proposed, that this relief should commence from the 1st day of the ensuing July, and that the amount of it should be fixed at

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27,951,136fr. 98c. The land-tax would, after this reduction, produce the sum of 230,224,952 fr. No change was to be made in the tax upon personal and moveable property, nor in the duty on windows, doors, and licences. These would produce 81,229,075fr. In the registry, it was stated, a considerable deficit was to be apprehended; not exceeding, however, the sum of two millions. Its produce was estimated at 150,500,500fr. The woods, valued in 1820 at 17,047,400fr. produced only 15,247,400fr., notwithstanding the sale in the course of the year of 20,000 *hectares*. This year they were expected to produce 18,500,000fr., that is, 3,252,600fr. more than in 1820. The indirect contributions were estimated at 191,000,000fr. The customs and the import salt, valued in 1820 at 109,013,000 fr., were calculated for this year, exclusive of 3 millions to be returned out of the gross proceeds, at 119,000,000fr.; the administration of the posts, at 24,310,000fr. The lottery, it was supposed, would exceed the produce of 1820 by about one million, and was estimated at 15,000,000fr.

The scheme for the Ways and Means of the year, and for their general appropriation, stood finally as follows :

PROCEEDS APPROPRIATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Registration, Stamps, and Domains	157,800,000
Forests	18,500,000
Customs.....	73,000,000
Salt Duties	49,000,000
Penalties and Seizures.....	2,000,000
	<hr/> 300,300,000

PROCEEDS APPROPRIATED TO GENERAL EXPENSES.

Indirect Contributions.	{	General Duties	123,500,000	
		Tobacco	64,000,000	
		Gunpowder ...	3,500,000	
		Penalties, &c....	2,025,000	
			<hr/> 193,025,000	
Post-Office.....			24,310,000	
Lotteries			15,000,000	
Drawbacks of Salaries			2,800,000	
Payment by the City of Paris, in Virtue of the Law of the 19th July 1820			5,500,000	
Miscellaneous			16,628,000	
Direct Contributions			327,000,000	
Balance in the Treasury			4,458,745	
			<hr/> 588,721,745	
Grand Total			<hr/> 889,021,745	

Besides this income, funds, amounting to nearly five millions and a half of francs, were appropriated to meet the charges of public instruction; and of the general directorship of gunpowder and saltpetre; so that the presumptive receipts exceeded the estimated expenses of the year by 6,786,471 francs.

Notwithstanding this favourable balance, it was found expedient to contract additional debt to the amount of 12,514,220 fr. of *rentes*; of which about one-half appears to have been a residue of loans authorized in 1818, while the remainder consisted partly of stock redeemed in 1818; and partly of a new loan. The sale of these *rentes* took place on the 9th of August, by public competition and sealed tenders. The lowest offer was 84,02½ fr. from Ricardo and Groves; the highest bidders were Delessert, Baguenault, and Hottinguer, who contracted at the rate of 85,55fr. for each annuity of 5 francs. The purchase money was to be paid in fifteen months, by equal monthly instalments, commencing on the 6th of October 1821, and ending, on the 6th of December 1822.

While in financial measures, the government was acting with a publicity and regularity, not inferior to that of our own country, the great national establishment, the Bank of France—far from imitating the reserve and secrecy which veils all the concerns of the Bank of England from the general view—sought to inspire confidence by a clear development of the state of its affairs. From the report, which was published in the *Moniteur* in the month of December, it ap-

peared, that the Bank had a fixed capital of 790 millions of francs; that the bills discounted in the course of the year amounted to 384 millions, being 190 millions beyond the discounts of the preceding year; that the accounts current had risen from 544 millions to 605 millions; and that the total amount of receipts and payments during the year was 546,924,108 francs in specie, and 7,049,708,000 francs in paper. The whole current expenses of the establishment, including salaries and all other outgoings, did not exceed 461,000 francs. The dividend was upwards of 8 per cent, though a large sum was reserved out of the profits to meet future contingencies.

The ministry appear to have been anxious to render the naval force of France respectable, as far as was consistent with a state of peace, and to dispose of it in such a manner as might promote the national interests and honour. At the commencement of the year, 76 vessels were equipped and dispatched to stations, where their presence would be useful for the protection of commerce. These 76 vessels were manned by 10,000 mariners, and armed with 1,029 cannon; among them were 3 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 6 corvettes, 9 brigs, 3 bomb vessels, the remainder were galliots, sloops, and luggers.

Part of this force was intended to act in the repression of the Slave Trade; but there is reason to believe, that in this purpose the government was not very sincere. It was a notorious fact, that ships were fitted out in the ports of France for that infamous traffic; that companies were formed to carry it on; and that on the

coast of Africa, the French flag was used as a cover for the most horrid atrocities. The vigilance of the British naval officers had detected many French ships engaged in the Slave Trade; the attention of the public had been called to the subject, both by parliamentary discussion, and by various publications; and at last, some attempts were made to bring it before the Chamber of Deputies. On the 26th of June, in the debate upon the grant for the maintenance of the navy, General Foy inquired whether "the ships destined to prevent the felonious and detestable traffic in slaves had discharged the duty assigned them in an exemplary manner? Europe," exclaimed the general, "says no."—M. Duvergier de Hauranne replied, "The English parliament has said yes." "It is precisely what has passed in the English parliament," said the general, "that proves my doubts are but too true. We are guilty of an infraction of the treaty, and thus foreigners may justly interfere. I am hostile to such interference, and to the visiting of our ships; and these are reasons which demand, on the part of France, a religious observance of the treaty of abolition." The minister of marine refused to enter into any details on the subject. He contented himself, with declaring, that, by the report of the committee, who were now engaged in considering the state of the Slave Trade, the chamber would see, that the government had sincerely executed the treaties and laws which prohibited that odious trade. This declaration, however it might be received by the chamber, had little credit given to it any where

else. The fact is, that in France the public detestation has never been excited against the Slave Trade. Eager to rise into colonial wealth, and to promote the importance of their West Indian possessions, they look upon that branch of commerce as essential to the accomplishment of their aims, and ascribe the seal of England in promoting its abolition, less to her sense of duty and humanity, than to her reluctance to see other nations in possession of advantages, which she herself renounced at a time when they were of little consequence to her.

Some of the keenest discussions, which occurred during the session, were called forth, by the revolutions in the adjacent countries. The liberal party showed on every occasion, a strong sympathy with all who had thrown off, or were attempting to throw off, the yoke of ancient authority. The ministers took no active part openly against the new-born constitutions of Spain and Italy, and they abstained cautiously, from expressing any decided sentiments concerning them. The Liberals wished to drive them from this reserve, and to force them to identify themselves before the world, as they were accused of having done privately, with the decided course which Russia, Austria, and Prussia were pursuing. With this view, they, from time to time, urged them with questions on the foreign relations of France. To these, the ministers constantly refused to make any reply, holding that they were not bound to answer questions, or give explanations touching their policy, foreign or domestic. On one occasion, when M. La Fayette, seconded by M.

Chauvelin, demanded information with respect to the conduct of the French government towards Naples. M. de Serre, the keeper of the Seals, called upon them, instead of putting questions, to move an address upon the subject to the crown; and being pressed in argument by the authority of the parliamentary practice of England, he formally announced, that neither he, nor any of his colleagues, would follow that precedent. Both M. de Serre, and his opponents forgot, that the usage in the British parliament, of asking, and answering questions, is founded merely on a mutual understanding, with a view to save time, or to relieve anxiety, and that it is not claimed as a matter of right or obligation.

Shortly afterwards, general Sebastiani moved an address to the king, requesting that his majesty would order his ministers to communicate to the Chamber, an account of the existing diplomatic relations with Spain and Naples. The motion was negatived. In the course of the debate, the ministers admitted, that France had adhered to the resolutions of the congress of Troppau, and denied that she had, in any way acceded to those of Laybach, or come under any engagement to furnish troops or subsidies to Austria. The violence of the factious spirit of the Liberals, on this subject, was illustrated by what took place on the arrival of the news of the battle of Rieti. Intelligence of that event was immediately communicated by the minister of Finance, to the syndics and brokers of the stock-exchange. This communication, general Foy gravely denounced to the chamber, as a direct breach

of neutrality. Another heinous offence, of which the ministers were accused, was, that they had sent both an ambassador to king Ferdinand, and a chargé d'affaires to Naples. In the eyes of these fanatic Liberals, moderation and conciliatory conduct were the greatest of crimes.

The ministers brought forward a scheme of a law, for continuing the censorship. M. Vaublanc, a keen royalist, reported on it, and, after very warm animadversions upon it, he proposed that it should be rejected. He was adverse to the principle of the measure, and blamed the ministers, who, while they asserted the insufficiency of the existing laws against the press as applicable to the public journals, came forward with a demand for a previous censorship, instead of requiring a more effectual system of law. This, he contended, was an abuse of the initiative power, vested in the executive government, because it left the legislature no alternative, but that of making either the press or the ministers despotic. He complained of the mode, in which the censors had exercised their power. They expunged passages from articles already printed, when there was no longer time to correct them, and to bring them from their mutilated state into a form proper for the public eye. The government had refused to lay before the commission the passages and phrases, which had been suppressed in the Journals, or any specimen of them; so that there were no means of having any insight into the spirit and internal workings of this arbitrary institution. But there could be no doubt of its endeavours having been uniformly directed to fetter

the opinions of the public, and to let the nation know nothing but what the minister chose that it should know. Only let a dextrous, and decided character, said the reporter, preside over the censorship—let all the erasures be combined according to his personal views; he will inevitably tire out the most spirited writers, and will shortly have no articles submitted to him, but such as shall be after the most approved model. The action and reaction of the press, and of public opinion upon each other, are wholly destroyed by the censorship, which, in its nature, can be no otherwise than arbitrary—distorting and perverting the sentiments of men by an hidden power, which no resistance can reach, or check, or divert. To prove how inefficient the censorship had been in producing domestic peace and security, he compared the period from May 1819, to May 1820, during which it had been abolished, with the subsequent twelve months. “Have we not,” said he, “seen within the last year the conspiracy of Jura? the seditious movements at Paris, Brest, and Rennes? the military conspiracy—two attempts upon an august princess clad in pious mourning, and an audacious enterprise against the sacred person of the monarch? No one can allege that such extraordinary events were caused by the public journals, for that would be to accuse the censorship. We must seek the evil elsewhere than in the press—the remedy in some other project than a censorship. The course pursued by government is the origin of both.” “You require this censorship,” continued he, addressing the mi-

nisters, “as a weapon against the violence of party; but what free government ever existed, or can exist, without party? You form your own party, and strive to reinforce it by all imaginable means. Cease, then, to do that, or have done with your complaints of party. You have had this grand instrument, this censorship, at your disposal for almost seven years. You confess that you have made but an unsuccessful use of it—since the government is neither more popular, nor party more subdued, than if it had never existed—why then do you importune us for it still? Recollect, however, that this censorship is an avowal of weakness; it is mere weakness, which says to its political opponents—your thoughts—your writings—are too formidable for us to contend with—we fly before them.” This powerful and eloquent reasoning from a chief of the *côté droit*, was extremely acceptable to the Liberals; but the favour, which he thus found in their eyes, was destroyed by the earnestness with which he recommended, that the cognizance of offences of the press should be taken away from juries, and referred exclusively to the courts royal.

The discussion on this law was extremely animated, and was prolonged through several sittings of the chamber. Vaublanc, in replying to those who had espoused the ministerial side of the question, and especially to Pasquier, animadverted with severity on the political versatility of his opponent. “I know,” said he, “a man (meaning M. Pasquier) who never left one administration till he had prepared to enter another, who never deserted one set of

friends, till he had looked out for another, which possessed more courtfavour, and who has skipped into successive cabinets with that ease which marks all his movements."

The project laid before the chamber was, that "The law of the 31st of March 1820, relative to the publication of the journals, and periodical writings, shall continue to have effect till the end of the session of 1821." Four amendments were proposed, three of which were rejected. The fourth, proposed on the 9th of July, by M. Courtarvel, was, "That the law authorising a censorship of the journals, shall not continue beyond the first three months after the opening of the next session." This was opposed by the partisans of the ministers; and the Keeper of the Seals, and M. Pasquier, spoke at considerable length against it. But, the strength of the *côté droit*, having united in support of it with the Liberals, it was carried, on a division, by a majority of 214 to 113. At this time, the situation of ministers was supposed to be very critical. B. Constant, in the sitting of the 7th of July, declared, that for a long time past there had been divisions in the ministry; that within the last twenty-four hours, negotiations about office had been thrice resumed, and thrice broken off; and that the parties had as yet come to no definitive resolution.

Among the measures adopted by the ministry, there were two, which were regarded by the Liberals, as peculiarly indicative of tendency towards the views and plans of the old regime. In an ordinance of the 27th of February 1821, were the following articles:

"Religion, monarchy, legitimacy, and the charter, are the basis of education in the colleges; the bishop of the diocese shall exercise, as to religion, the superintendence of all the colleges of his diocese, he shall visit them himself, or by one of his vicar-generals, and shall bring before the royal council of public instruction such measures as he shall judge necessary." Remonstrances against this decree were poured in from the Protestants, who complained of it as an encroachment upon their rights. They insisted, that, in the eye of the law, their system of religious belief was not merely tolerated, but was entitled to equal privileges with the Roman Catholic. In truth, however, it was neither meant nor pretended, that the Catholic visitor should have any authority over Protestant students in the colleges: the whole injury done to them was nothing more, than that they were left without any religious superintendent or instructor furnished by the state, while their Catholic comrades were provided with both.

The second measure, which was supposed to mark a strong partiality for antiquated systems, related to the ecclesiastical arrangements of the kingdom. In 1802 the number of archbishops had been fixed at ten, and that of bishops at fifty. It was conceived, that these were not now adequate to the purposes of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and, therefore, in the month of July, a law was passed for providing endowments successively for thirty new episcopal and metropolitan sees. In October, the king by an ordinance, carried this law partially

into effect, and re-established the archiepiscopal sees of Rheims, Sens, and Avignon, and the episcopal sees of Chartres, Perigueux, Nîmes, and Luçon.

We saw in our former volume, that the United States had retaliated upon France, the burthens which the latter had imposed on their navigation. France felt that she had no chance of being againer in this war of prohibitory enactments. She, therefore, in the month of April, annulled the first article of the ordinance of the 26th July 1820, which imposed a special duty of ninety francs a ton, besides the additional tenth, on vessels belonging to the United States. It was at the same time further decreed, that the article then repealed should not be enforced against such vessels as had entered the ports of France after the 12th of last December; and, also, that the amount of the sums which, by virtue of the special duty, had been raised from American vessels, that entered the ports of France before the 13th of December, should be reimbursed to the rightful claimants, except a deduction of a sum equal to the ordinary tonnage duty.

The Chamber of Peers were occupied, during a considerable part of the session, with the trial of the persons, who were accused of being concerned in the plot of the 19th of August of the preceding year. In the course of this investigation, the peers had not only to sift and ponder evidence, in order to arrive at the truth of facts, but also to determine many legal, judicial, and constitutional questions, of the greatest importance; and they seem to have discharged their duty in a manner

which merited universal confidence, and procured general applause. The result of the trial was, that, on the 17th of July, the court found that Noel Nantil, Gaspard Lavocat, Joseph Philippe, and Etienne Rey, were guilty, *par contumace*, of having participated in a plot to change the government and the succession to the throne, and to excite the citizens to arm against the royal authority; that Jean Baptiste Alexander Guatiere de Laverderie was guilty of having made a proposition, not agreed to, for forming a similar plot; and that Adolphus Edward Martial Tragoff, Louis Delamotte, Joseph Robert, Jean Baptiste Gaillard, and Francis Loritz, though not guilty of having conspired against the state, were guilty of having concealed the plots, and of not having declared the treasonable circumstances which came to their knowledge. The rest of the accused were acquitted, and ordered to be set at liberty.

Nantil, Lavocat, and Rey, were sentenced to capital punishment; Laverderie to five years imprisonment; Tragoff, and Delamotte, to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs; Robert and Gaillard to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs; Loritz to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs.

While the law was occupied with the punishment of past crimes, the restless spirit of the revolutionary party, seemed to be preparing a succession of new offences:—On the 27th of January, while the king was engaged in his cabinet, a loud explosion of gunpowder took place in the Tuilleries, at no great distance from the king's apartments. The

officers of justice repaired immediately to the spot, and found several windows broken. Other explosions of a similar nature happened in Paris on the same day;—two in the Rue St. Honoré, a third near the Carousel, and a fourth in the office of the Treasury. The chambers presented addresses to their sovereign, expressive of their indignation at the late attempt on his life, their determination to rally round the throne, and their confidence that the machinations of the ill-disposed would be frustrated. The king in his reply characterized the recent attempt, as a crime rather insolent than dangerous. From subsequent investigation, there was every reason to believe, that the king's life was not in fact aimed at, and that the attempt was only a contrivance of some desperate speculators to cause a depression of the funds. This effect was at first produced by it; but the terror soon subsided, and the funds rose. A man of the name of Neveu, upon being arrested as concerned in the plot, put an end to his own existence.

The news of the revolution in Piedmont, in the month of March, raised new hopes, and produced fresh activity, among the disaffected in the South of France. On the 18th of March, the very day on which the rumours concerning the Piedmontese revolution received official confirmation, Lyons was thrown into alarm, by the diffusion of a report, that a complete revolution had taken place in Paris, that the tri-coloured cockade had been mounted, that the king had abdicated, and that the constitution of 1791 had been proclaimed.

A physician, of the name of Vinay, announced in one of the most frequented coffee-houses, that a courier had arrived with intelligence of these events, and others no less extraordinary. Universal agitation was the result, and groups began to collect in the public places, composed of persons; of whom many showed themselves not ill pleased with the news, and all were eager to learn the details. The activity of the magistrates prevented the mischief from going so far as might have been apprehended. Vinay was arrested, and pains were taken by the authorities to convince the people, that the reports in circulation were altogether unfounded.

On the 26th, a much more serious effort to excite disorders was made at Grenoble. The same rumours, which had disquieted Lyons, were circulated and believed. The inhabitants quickly assembled in different parts of the city; a tri-coloured standard was hoisted; the revolutionary cockade was adopted, and shouts of revels were raised. The students of the faculty of law distinguished themselves by their activity, in creating and fomenting these disturbances. General Lacreix put the garrison under arms, on whose approach the seditious dispersed. Several were arrested; among whom were some students and professional men. Before the close of the evening tranquillity was entirely restored. In consequence of the share which the students had taken in these disturbances, a royal ordinance was published on the 2nd of April, suppressing the faculty of law at Grenoble, and requiring the students who

belonged to it, to obtain, before the 11th of the ensuing November, the special authority of the president of the royal council of public instruction, to enable them to continue their studies in other faculties. As a farther measure of precaution, the duke of Belluno was sent to take the command of the 6th, 7th, 18th and 19th, military divisions. The authority of his name, it was supposed, would secure the fidelity of the troops, and discourage the disaffected. Upon his arrival in Lyons on the 7th of April, he published a general order, in which he communicated to the troops the king's satisfaction with the good sentiments which they had evinced in a difficult emergency, and cautioned them against the seductions which the ill-disposed might practise on them.

At a later period of the year, the spirit of insubordination again manifested itself in Lyons. On the 9th of October, upwards of 250 persons assembled to give a dinner to M. Corcellos, in honour of his election as deputy for the city. The toasts given on the occasion were even more than ultra-liberal. After dinner, the company adjourned to the neighbouring hills, where a display of fire-works was prepared; and there the seditious cries, that were uttered by the crowd, betrayed too plainly the prevalent sentiments of their hearts. The authorities were obliged to interfere, and the city was restored to tranquillity without the effusion of blood.

During this year, a fanatical party, favoured by many of the old noblesse, and by a still greater proportion of the clerical body,

laboured diligently to reanimate the almost extinct spirit of religion in France, or rather to restore the ancient superstition in its pristine rigour, with all its ornamental appendages, and in all its exclusive intolerance. For this purpose, missionaries traversed the provinces of France, as if France had been a heathen land, preaching conversion and planting the cross, in a country where the cross crowns every altar, and surmounts every monument. In some cases they bearded the authorities, and threatened them with dismissal, if they opposed their views. Towards the end of the year, they even appeared in the capital, and, taking up their station at one of the principal churches, addressed the Parisians as heathens. The working of miracles, the efficacy of relics, and every part of the old system, which required the most abject surrender of the understanding, were the themes of their discourse. Rites the most remote from any affection of the heart, and a credulity the most inconsistent with the plain dictates of reason, were recommended and encouraged, as the perfection of religious worship and pious belief. At Lyons and several other places, some of the churches began to be covered with votive offerings, as an acknowledgment for the performance, and an evidence of the existence, of miraculous cures.

Among the important events in the history of France, must be classed the death of that man, who had long been her scourge, and made her the scourge of Europe. Napoleon Buonaparte expired at St. Helena, about ten minutes before six o'clock, on the

evening of the 5th of May. His illness had confined him to his apartments from the 17th of March. Up to the 31st of March, he was attended only by his own physician, professor Antommarchi; but from the 1st of April, to the time of his death, he was visited daily by Dr. Arnott, surgeon to the 20th regiment; and, on the 3rd of May, in consequence of a request from Dr. Antommarchi, Dr. Shortt, physician to the forces, and Dr. Mitchell, principal medical officer of the Royal Navy on the station, assisted at a consultation on his case. Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. On the following day the body was opened, in the presence of five English physicians and surgeons, Dr. Antommarchi, and counts Bertrand and Montholon. The stomach was found to have been the seat of his disease. A small part of it, near the termination of the cesophagus, presented a healthy aspect; the remainder of it, on its internal surface, was a mass of cancerous disease, or in a schirrous state advancing to cancer; and about an inch from the pylorus, an ulcer had penetrated through all the coats, making an aperture large enough to allow the passage of the little finger. Napoleon's remains lay in state, attired in his plain uniform, with a star on his side, and a crucifix on his breast, on a small brass tent bedstead, which had served him in most of his campaigns. The body was afterwards put into a leaden coffin, inclosed in one of mahogany, on which were displayed the sword and mantle he wore at the battle of Marengo. The funeral took place on the 9th of

May, and was attended, not only by his own friends and servants, but by the governor, and by the military stationed in the island. His remains were deposited in a grave at the head of Rupert's valley, about half way between James' town and Longwood, under the shade of a large willow-tree, near a small spring well. When visiting the well some years before, in company with Madam Bertrand, he had expressed his wish, that, if the British government should determine to bury him in St. Helena, this spot might be preferred.

The news of the death of this wonderful man reached London on the 4th of July, and was communicated by telegraph to Paris. In neither country did it produce any very strong impression. In England, if it excited any interest, it was chiefly as enabling us to diminish our expenditure, by the reduction of the establishment at St. Helena. In France, it gave occasion to some bitter allusions of triumph or sorrow in the Chamber of Deputies, but produced no sensible effect on the funds. The last years of Napoleon's life, except so far as they derived a gloomy and awful importance, from the remembrance of his terrific career of blood, and power, and destruction, and guilt, were as insignificant as the first. He could neither act upon, nor be acted upon by the transactions of the world. He seemed to be buried alive; kept as he was in close custody, by a power with whose strength it was hopeless to cope, and whose vigilance there was little chance of eluding. Thus completely cut off from all influence

on the great questions which interested mankind; it is not strange, that his death should be regarded with indifference; and we shall err widely, if we take that indifference as a proof, that his greatness was accidental—a mere whim of fortune—and did not arise from any intrinsic superiority of mind. No human being ever gave more unequivocal proofs of commanding genius. During every part of his career, all who approached him seem to have felt, that they were in the presence of one born to command. He availed himself of the events of the times, in which his lot was cast, to place himself at the head of the armies of a people among whom he was a stranger; thence to exalt himself into their acknowledged sovereign; to put an end to the anarchy, whose long continuance had wearied them out; to restore internal tranquillity to the nation, while he placed it in a state of permanent war with the whole world; to destroy the armies, and overturn the thrones of the surrounding princes; and to make his will the law of the continent of Europe. If to perform such exploits, and to acquire such influence over the minds of men, be not incontrovertible proofs of superior genius, we know not to what evidences of genius or talent we can give faith.

In the end of July, the divisions, which distracted the French ministry, rose to a greater height. The accession of Villèle and Corbières, we have seen, did not procure to the duke of Richelieu the support of the violent ultra-royalists; and even the more moderate of that party were not satisfied with the share of power

which their friends possessed. To gratify them, the duke of Richelieu consented, it is said, to place Villèle at the head of the marine. This, however, was not enough. M. Corbières insisted, that the direction of the public worship, which had hitherto been dependent on the ministry of the interior, should be transferred to him. M. Simeon, minister of the interior, would not accede to this proposition, and declared, that, if it should be carried into effect, he would immediately resign. MM. Pasquier and Roi did the same. The duke of Richelieu was afraid to yield: and MM. Villèle and Corbières gave in their resignation and quitted Paris. Two days afterwards, M. de Chateaubriand gave in his resignation, both as ambassador and minister of state.

The ultra-royalists did not look upon this temporary secession of their friends from power, as of bad omen. On the contrary, they regarded it as a prelude to a more vigorous assault upon the ministers, which would probably end in procuring for themselves a greater share in the administration.

On the 7th of September, two royal ordinances were promulgated; one fixing the 1st of October for the convocation of the electoral colleges, to renew the out-going fifth series of deputies; the other, nominating, the presidents of these colleges. The elections did not turn out favourably for the ministers. It was calculated (but such calculations are always of dubious authority), that they lost twenty votes, of which fifteen were gained by the ultra-royalists, and five by the

Liberals. The chambers met on the fifth of November.

A most pestilent fever, which in Autumn broke out in Barcelona, forced the French government to take strict measures of precaution for the safety of its southern provinces. All communication with Spain, except by the road of Perthus, was forbidden. Reinforcements of troops were sent to the passes of the Pyrenees, and a cordon of health was maintained along the whole frontier. Every traveller coming from Spain was subjected to quarantine, and all animals and goods, supposed to be capable of conveying the contagion, were placed under the most peremptory and vigilant superintendence. Men, women, and children, attempting to enter France in breach of any of the prescribed rules, were to be indiscriminately repelled by the soldiers; and death was to be the penalty of a successful violation of the cordon.

During this year, there seems to have been a considerable improvement in the state of the manufactures of France. The artisans at Lyons, in Normandy, and towards the Flemish frontier, had more abundant employment, and were better paid, than they had been for some time. The whole kingdom, indeed, was evidently in a state of progressive prosperity; yet the public mind was far from being tranquil; and the administration far from being popular.

Some very extraordinary trials took place at Paris towards the end of the year, the result of which gave a strong indication of the state of popular feeling. M. Barginet was indicted for a libel
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on the king, in a pamphlet, of which he avowed himself the author, entitled, "The Queen of England and Napoleon, who both died of cancer," and which manifestly ascribed to poison the death of the two individuals mentioned in the title. The following expressions may serve as a specimen of the whole:

"But our young hands will not carry the censor before the idols to whom human blood is sacrificed—before we were subjects of kings we were citizens of a country; we will speak for it, and we will wait for the future. Caroline was sacrificed to private interest, and Napoleon to policy. I hesitate not to repeat, that both died of the same distemper! Where will that cruel delirium end, which has taken possession of European cabinets? Weary of treachery and perfidy, have they resolved henceforward to employ only poison and the steel?" The jury, after some deliberation, acquitted the author of this production; probably upon the ground, though not expressed, that it was a libel rather on the king of England than the king of France. This was followed by the trial of M. Flocon, who avowed himself the author of a pamphlet addressed to "Francis Charles Joseph Buonaparte, born at the Castle of the Tuilleries, March 20, 1811." He was charged with "an attack upon the order of the succession to the throne, an offence against the person of the king, and an offence against the members of the royal family." The passage, on which the charge principally rested, was the following, "Twice have I seen the soil of France polluted by the steps of foreigners, whose arms

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have twice imposed upon us shame and slavery; and being then too young, I could not enjoy the glorious right of dying by the hands of the enemy. Time rolls on, things change, men pass away, sovereigns are alarmed, yes, for the sad offspring of a degenerate race!" M. Flocon, who defended himself, contended, that he had not transgressed the boundaries of free discussion allowed by the charter; and the jury agreed with him. The circulation of such wretched productions, and their acquittal, are equally melancholy proofs of the perverted state of public opinion.

Another political trial deserves to be mentioned for the curious ground on which the acquittal proceeded.

A man of the name of Desjardins was tried on his own confession, for having admitted that he was an accomplice of Louvel, the assassin of the Duke de Berri. The case was clearly proved. Desjardins set up, as his defence, that he was so notorious for his falsehood, that nobody could give credit to a word he said, and produced a whole host of witnesses, his friends and relatives, who all swore to the fact with such effect, that he was declared *Not Guilty*.

CHAP. IX.

NETHERLANDS—*Expedition against Palembang—Slave Trade—The Estates—Trials—Sweden—the Conduct of the Norwegian Storting—Their Measures for the Abolition of Nobility—The King's endeavour to obtain a Compromise—Proceedings with respect to the Prolongation of the Session—Firm Conduct of the King—Close of the Session.—Germany—The Diet—Constitution of the Federal Army—Dispute between Anhalt Koethen and Prussia—Appeal to the Diet—Compromise of the Dispute.—New Regulations for the Navigation of the Elbe.—Prussia—Finance—Conspiracy in Pomerania—Restraints on the Press—Commission for a Constitution.—Hanover—State of the Administration of Justice—Improvements in it—Changes in the Administration of Criminal Justice—Change in that of Civil Justice—Visit of the King to Hanover—Cassel—Death of the Elector—His Character—Dispute with the Purchasers of National Domains.—Darmstadt—Plans of Commercial Policy—German West Indian Company—Saxony—Proceedings of the College of Representatives of Towns—Weimar—the Opposition of the Estates to the Publicity of their Proceedings—The Right of the Grand Duke to Remove Public Servants—Wurtemberg—Proceedings against one of the Representatives for Libel.—Bavaria—Cures of Prince Hohenlohe.—Austria.*

IN the course of this year, the government of the Netherlands brought to a successful conclusion the expedition, which it had undertaken in the preceding, against the sultan of Palembang, on account of its eastern possessions. After making themselves masters of the works by which he had defended the entrance of the river, the Dutch troops, on the 20th of June, attacked his capital; but the difficulty of the approach, and the obstinacy of the resistance, compelled them to retire. A second attack, which was made some days later, proved more

successful, and ended in the occupation of all the principal forts. The sultan now endeavoured in vain to capitulate; he found himself compelled to surrender at discretion, with the single condition, that his life should be spared. His brother, who had accompanied the Dutch expedition, was rewarded with the throne, and the deposed sultan was transferred as a prisoner to Batavia. The only other measure, which directly affected the colonies was, a royal edict, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Dutch islands from any

other European settlements which still maintained that traffic with Africa.

The king opened the meeting of the estates, at the Hague, on the 15th of October. In his speech he adverted principally to the rising state of the manufactures, and to the improvements which he had in view in various branches of the administration; but the measure, which excited the greatest interest, was the new law regulating the finances. This measure appears to have been all along a greater favourite of the government, than of the country. In the preceding year, an obstinate and vehement opposition had been able to retard, but not to prevent, its progress through the upper chamber; and the opening of the present session, seemed to threaten a still more determined resistance in the lower. The deputies, who were adverse to the measure, and particularly those of the Southern provinces, absented themselves from the estates; so that the assembly was below the number required by the constitution, to the enactment of such a law. The embarrassment, however, in which the government thus found itself, was but temporary; for such a mode of opposition is always too desperate to be long or steadily followed. A sufficient number of deputies was brought together, and the proposed law was carried. Much less difficulty was found in passing another bill, which had for its object to increase the commerce of Holland, by diminishing the transit duty on foreign productions, from four to one quarter per cent. The party opposed to the government, exulted in the acquittal of some persons

accused of sedition, for having published a pastoral letter of the bishop of Ghent; and the government, on the other hand, showed its strength in the conviction of more than one journal, that had spoken of the interference of Austria in the Neapolitan revolution, in a way which was thought to be subversive of public order.

In Denmark, the police still followed, with a watchful eye, the remnant of a sect, whose religious fanaticism was believed to be connected with political extravagance; and the financial arrangements were completed by an English loan. The government of Sweden found itself involved in a very grave dispute with the legislature of Norway. In the latter kingdom, public opinion, as well as the legislative body, had, for a long time, pronounced itself decidedly against the exclusive privileges, and the feudal rights of the Norwegian nobility. Even when the constitution was framed, which secured the independence of Norway, after it had been ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, the popular party had endeavoured to procure the curtailment of these privileges and rights; but had only succeeded in gaining a provision, that no new privileges should be granted to the nobility reserving to a more favourable opportunity the propriety of abolishing those which already existed. The Norwegian Storting lost no time in bringing this most delicate topic into discussion, and in their session of 1816, passed an act, which, not satisfied with curtailing the rights, struck at the very existence of an hereditary nobility. It was not to be expected, that any thing

but necessity would induce the king to sanction a measure, which annihilated what, in every mixed monarchy, has been esteemed an indispensable safeguard of the throne, and would produce so striking a dissimilarity in the political institutions of the different parts of his dominions, while his whole policy had been wisely directed to remove the distinctions which already existed. He refused his sanction to the decree. The Storthing adhered to their resolution, and in 1819 again passed the same bill, only to have it a second time rejected by the king.

In the present session the measure was brought forward once more, under much more favourable auspices for the Storthing. If that assembly only remained firm, it could not fail. The royal sanction was now a matter of indifference: for by the constitution of Norway, any measure which has been passed in three different meetings of the states, becomes law of itself, even without the consent of the king. It was not to be expected, that the legislature, which had hitherto pushed its object with so much resolution, would draw back in the very moment of victory; and on the other hand, nothing could be more humiliating to the royal authority, than the success of a measure imposed upon the king in defiance of his personal wishes, and all the influence of his crown. As the Storthing showed no inclination to yield, nothing remained for the government, but to avoid a total and formal discomfiture by proposing a compromise, in which each party should appear, at least, to yield something; and such was the es-

sence and the effect of the message, which the king sent down to the Storthing at the opening of the session. In this message, his majesty expressed distinctly his wish, that the diet should not bring the question of the abolition of the nobility to discussion in the present session; but stated his readiness to take any measure under his consideration, which should go no farther, than to abolish such of their privileges, as were inconsistent with the public welfare. At the same time, he pressed upon the diet, the necessity of fixing an indemnification for the nobility, proportional to what they should lose and the state should gain by this curtailment of their ancient feudal rights. It is impossible to deny to both of these views the praise of moderation and justice. To eradicate an hereditary nobility in a country, where it has flourished from time immemorial, is neither easy nor advisable; and pernicious as such a body may be, in so far as it is distinguished only by privileges which depress the efforts and hem the prosperity of the other classes of the community, yet, the very fact that the Norwegian Storthing could thus triumphantly attack the aristocracy, even when shielded by the favour and the influence of the monarch, seems to prove, that this aristocracy might have been as easily amended as destroyed. Considering the state of the public mind in Norway, and the spirit of independence which its legislature had so steadily maintained, there was, perhaps, less prudence in the attempt of his majesty to work upon the Storthing, by holding out the unfavour-

able impression which their conduct might make on the other powers of Europe. "Even, supposing," said his majesty, "that a total abolition of the nobility were useful, must not great caution be shown in the choice of the moment for changing a civil institution, which has existed from time immemorial, in Norway as well as in the rest of Europe? Do not prudence and policy demand, that regard should be had, not only to the people among whom the reform is to take place, but also to those with whom it is connected?"

"But the present moment appears to be not at all favourable to the matter. The ferment of people's minds in Europe, and the attention which the powers pay to all political innovations, give ground to expect, that so decisive a step as is proposed with respect to the nobility of this kingdom would excite great sensation in other states. The unfavourable impression for Norway itself, which might be made upon governments with which it is politically connected, is the more to be apprehended, as such measures as the proposal of the diet includes, will always appear unjust to the families who would be thereby stripped of rights which are guaranteed by the law.

"Norway is, by the constitution, a free and independent kingdom; but, it exists, like the most powerful states, as it were, with other states. Its course must be in harmony with the course which they follow, or must at least not clash with them. The opinions which other nations conceive of our laws, our policy, our wisdom, cannot be indifferent to the Nor-

wegian people. The light which experience and reflection continue to throw on all important subjects, especially politics, will afford us means to take, at a future time, a resolution on this subject, which shall be more secure and more maturely weighed than present circumstances allow."

The diet was as little affected by these considerations of policy, with which the king principally supported his wish, that the measure should be postponed, as by the proposal to confine themselves to the abolition of the most obnoxious privileges of the aristocracy. In pursuance of the report of a committee, which had been appointed to examine the whole matter, two propositions were laid before the diet; that it should accept the measure recommended by his majesty, or confirm the bill which had passed two preceding diets for the total abolition of the nobility. The latter was adopted with only three dissentient voices. The indemnification, however, was conceded; and this point, on which the government had all along insisted, being given up, the king consented with a better grace to the change he could no longer avoid, and at last gave his sanction to the bill, in virtue of which, all nobility should expire in Norway, with the lives of the present nobles and those of their children, reserving to all a claim to be indemnified for the loss which they might be able to prove they had sustained in consequence of the measure.

The total abolition of the nobility, insisted upon with so much obstinacy by the diet, and the partial indemnity which was

granted with so much difficulty, if they did no honour to the moderation or sound views of that body, were, at least, within the sphere of its constitutional powers. But scarcely had they secured their victory on this point, when they allowed themselves to be hurried into a resistance to the royal will in another matter, where even the legality of their conduct became questionable. By the constitution, the annual session of the Storting is limited to three months; in the king alone is vested the power of prolonging its duration, if he should find it necessary for the dispatch of public business. Aware of the unfavourable light in which they must appear to his majesty, the members of the diet were apprehensive, that he might use his prerogative to prevent the continuance of their sittings; and, in fact, a royal rescript of the 10th of May had been dispatched to the viceroy, ordering him to dissolve the diet, if it proceeded to the consideration of any other matters than those laid before it by the government. To avoid, if possible, the impending danger, the diet now adopted the idea of an appeal to the nation; and on the 12th of May, Mr. Rosinskilde, deputy from Haveranger, moved, "That in case a further prolongation of the session should be refused, the assembly should issue a proclamation to the Norwegian nation, justifying their proceedings, and that either the president, or a special committee, should draw up the proclamation." The majority rejected the proposal of the president to proceed to the order of the day. However, as the regulations required that the debate

on the motion should be deferred to the next sitting, and the king's consent to prolong the session was received in the mean time, Rosinskilde withdrew his motion on the exhortation of the president; reserving to himself, however, the right to renew it, if it should be necessary. Lieutenant Hoel, who intended to make a similar proposal also abstained from so doing.

The king considered this motion as a direct attack upon his prerogative, and an open violation of the constitution. In withdrawing his motion, Mr. Rosinskilde had by no means given up the principle, which was in reality still maintained in his reservation "to renew the motion if he should find it necessary;" and from the moment the principle should be made good, that the duration of the session was to depend on the will of the members, the prerogative of the crown, to prorogue them at the end of three months was empty words. The king acted with energy and celerity. Although the sittings were allowed to go on in the mean time, a new order was given to the viceroy, to dissolve the diet immediately, if any member should presume to renew Rosinskilde's motion; and on the 24th of May, a royal message was transmitted to the diet, in which, after stating what had happened, his majesty expressed himself thus. "To mislead the legislature, to appeal to the people against a measure taken by the king conformably to the laws and the constitution, is to tread all forms under foot, to dissolve all the bonds of society, and to commit a crime against the state. For what could such a justifica-

nion mean; but an attempt to persuade the nation that the king did wrong in dissolving the diet, and that the latter had done right in spending many months in discussing subjects of little importance to the welfare of the state? The diet, besides, has no right to make any kind of proclamation to the nation.

"As his majesty cannot, or dare not, pass over such an infringement of the majesty of the laws, and of the authority which they recognise, he thinks that the dignity of the nation, and the respect due to the constitution, require that the diet should desire the vice-consul Rosinskilde, to take back his motion without any reserve, or else call him to account before the national court of justice, by the medium of the Odelsthing. When the legislative authority loses sight of its duties, and of the bounds which the constitution has assigned it, it is the duty of the sovereign to bring it back to the right way, by paternal advice and serious admonitions. If passions and infatuation cause this to be disregarded, the constitutional edifice is in danger of being shaken to the foundation, and of being destroyed sooner or later by popular fury and by despotism. His majesty, who equally condemns these two destructive extremes, and feels himself strong enough, by the cause of the people which he defends, and by the purity of his own intentions, will endeavour to protect Norway against both evils, whatever departures from the right way his majesty may yet have to lament. As the 86th sect. of the constitution has fixed no punishment for the criminal, and the tribunal can, therefore, only

decide by analogy, and as the laws of Norway originated in the ordinances of absolute monarchs; when a case like the present could not be foreseen, his majesty proposes a law to the diet for the purpose of restraining those members who may seek to pass the bounds of the constitution, and of determining the various degrees of criminality and the punishments suitable to them."

The result of these measures was, that the diet continued its sittings, which lasted till the 21st of August, with greater moderation, though without belying the general spirit that had hitherto pervaded their proceedings. They provided for the acknowledgement and payment of the old debt, which Norway still owed to Denmark; postponed the consideration of a law for restraining the abuses of the liberty of the press, and which was pressed on their attention by the government, until the whole of the intended new criminal code should be laid before them; and ordered the ministers of finance and of the navy to be prosecuted for malversation in office. It is not to be wondered at, if, from the whole history of the session, the government was impressed with the idea, that, to secure to the crown, the influence necessary to maintain its prerogatives, it was indispensable to modify in some respects the Norwegian constitution. A proposal to this effect, was, by order of the king, laid before the Storting, on the 2nd of August, but the discussion was delayed till next session, because every measure, modifying or altering the fundamental articles of the constitution, must be

presented to the diet during the session preceding that in which it is to be made the subject of deliberation. The king who had made a journey to Christiania, probably in the hope that his presence might operate beneficially on the diet, spoke of the proposed modifications in the following manner, in the speech with which he closed the session, on the 21st of August.

"If the character of a constitutional government is to favour the development of ideas, it is likewise the duty of enlightened men to avoid the danger of too great an exaltation. The past has left us; let us take advantage of the lessons which it has taught in viewing the future, which requires all our solicitude. After having maturely weighed my duties and the wants of the nation, I proposed to you diverse changes in the constitutional act; and in doing so, I was animated only by the desire of preserving that liberty which I had acquired for the Norwegian people. I flatter myself that public opinion, if it is well directed, will appreciate my intentions as they ought to be, and in this respect I must rely upon the frank co-operation of the national representatives. Make known to your fellow citizens that liberty cannot be durable unless the government is strong; that there exists no security for its continuance, when the different branches of power are not preserved in a just equilibrium; and that a constitutional state which is desirous of avoiding shocks, the consequence of which cannot be calculated, should allow the balance to incline in favour of the government

which protects it with all its exclusive influence."

An edict by which the harbours of Norway and Sweden were opened for the reciprocal importation of all the productions of these countries, free of duty, provided the vessels belonged to the country from which the cargoes were brought, encouraged the commerce, and at the same time assisted the union of both kingdoms. The negotiations for indemnifying the English merchants, whose property had been confiscated some years before, at Bodoe, in Norway, were continued in a manner which promised a satisfactory termination to the whole matter.

The attention of the Germanic diet was principally occupied with the organization of the federal army. In the preceding year, the amount of the military force to be raised, and the proportion that should regulate the contingents of the different states, had been already settled: it still remained to fix the rules, according to which this common army should be employed, and to determine the relations which it should bear to the diet. The different resolutions adopted at various sittings, were finally embodied in twenty-four articles,* which, on the 17th of April, were submitted to the diet in *pleno*, and unanimously adopted as fundamental articles of the confederation. By this act the diet alone is vested with the power of determining what portion of the army shall, on any occasion, be called into activity; but each state is bound to maintain its con-

* See these articles in the Appendix.

tingent, even in time of peace, in such a degree of readiness, as to be able to take the field in the shortest possible time, after an order of the diet to that effect has been issued. Each state names the commander of its own troops, where they are sufficiently numerous to form a division; if the division consists of the contingents of several small powers, these powers must arrange with each other, the nomination of their general. The commander-in-chief of the whole army, is named by the diet; to the diet he takes the oath of fidelity; to the diet alone he is responsible; and although, from military considerations, the formation and execution of his plans is left entirely to himself, the diet may still call him to account, or order him to be tried by a court martial. He is allowed to separate divisions for the purpose of making detachments; but is bound to observe religiously, the distinctions between divisions which may have been established by the diet or the particular states in the formation of the army; and, it is even provided, that no state, whose contingent forms one or more corps d'armée, shall be able to join the troops of any other confederate in the same divisions with its own. The maintenance of the army is provided for by general commissaries under the direction of the commander-in-chief, acting in concert with commissaries named by the state in whose territory the troops happen to be stationed; the inhabitants of countries through which the army marches, or in which it is cantoned, are to be indemnified from a fund which shall be form-

ed by proportional contributions of the confederates, for defraying all the expenses of the military establishment.

Another topic, of much higher importance to the internal constitution of the confederation, came shortly afterwards, to discussion in the diet. The duke of Anhalt Koethen is one of the small sovereigns, who escaped the process of mediatisation in 1815. His duchy is entirely surrounded by the territories of Prussia, and is watered by the Elbe, which, in its course from Wittenberg to Magdeburgh, flows for some miles through the country of Anhalt. The possession of a small part of this navigable river formed nearly the whole wealth of the principality; it was its only means of commercial intercourse with the countries to the North and South, and furnished a free communication with Saxony and Hamburg. The Prussian government had latterly imposed new duties upon all commodities imported into the kingdom for consumption. All vessels intended for the duchies of Anhalt, whether descending the river from Saxony, or coming up from Hamburg and Magdeburgh, must necessarily pass through the territories of Prussia; and Prussia insisted upon levying the new duties even from the subjects of Anhalt, who passed with their cargoes on the Elbe. The duke considered this attempt by a foreign power to impose duties on the commerce of his subjects, as a direct violation of his sovereignty, no less than a contempt of the principles laid down by the congress of Vienna, for the freedom of the great German rivers;

which principles, however, existed as yet, only in their general enunciation in the act of the congress itself. The duke first applied for redress to the court of Prussia itself; but the cabinet of Berlin, allowing the full validity of the freedom intended to be conferred on the rivers by the congress, and of which that cabinet had itself been the principal mover, maintained that this freedom had no relation to the present case, where the duty imposed, was not a toll for the use of the river, but an impost on the importation of goods; and so much did Prussia seem to be convinced of the correctness of her doctrine, that, while her envoy at Vienna, in 1820, signed the protocol of the German ministers then assembled in that capital, in which the freedom of the river was again formally decreed, her custom-house officers at the same time seized the first vessel that descended the Elbe from Anhalt, and her government obstinately refused to order restitution.

The government of Anhalt, little inclined to submit to a proceeding so humiliating in itself, and which the public voice of Germany condemned unequivocally, as an outrage on the sovereignty of an independent prince, now applied to the diet for justice against its powerful neighbour. The novelty of the occurrence excited a great deal of interest throughout the whole of the Germanic body. It was the first occasion, on which, since the formation of the diet, that assembly had been called to exercise its highest prerogative, and fulfil its first duty. It was now to be seen, whether, by its constitution it was really able to maintain

that equality among the members of the confederation, without which, a federal constitution is but a name; or, whether there were just grounds for the discontents of a party, inconsiderable neither in numbers nor in talents, who had all along regarded the confederation as a mockery, if not as a political engine contrived to throw the government of Germany into the hands of a few, leaving to the majority of the members, the outward pomp and the sounding titles of sovereignty, but without any of its real, efficient prerogatives. Nor could a case easily occur, in which the relations among the confederates would be more distinctly brought to the question. The injured party complained of nothing less than an attempt on the part of a more powerful sovereign, to fill his treasury by arbitrary impositions on the subjects of another prince; and while the accused stood at the head, the accuser ranked among the most insignificant of the confederated states.

On receiving the complaint of Anhalt, the diet ordered Prussia to give in an answer. In this answer, Prussia showed an inclination to question the competency of the diet to interfere in what was a matter of mere financial regulation, but entered at the same time into a full defence of her conduct. Her right to increase, as she might think proper, the duties on all articles imported into her territory, was, she maintained, unquestionable; it was a measure of finance, with which the diet, just as little as any other sovereign, had a right to interfere. The vessels, belonging to the subjects of Anhalt, could not leave their own terri-

tory without entering those of Prussia, with their wares; and yet they claimed an exemption, which would set at nought the internal regulations of the monarchy, and sacrifice its revenues for the sake of the imagined rights of a foreign prince. For although Anhalt pretended, that the commerce carried on by its subjects had no relation to Prussia, and that their cargoes were intended either for the duchy itself, or some other state traversed by the river, it was asking too much to require of her to give credit in every case to this ostensible object; nor could it reasonably or justly be requested of her, that she should line the banks of the Elbe, traversing her territories for so many miles, with a host of custom-house officers, who would swallow up more than the whole amount of the duties. She disclaimed any idea of laying imposts on the subjects of Anhalt, or arbitrarily impeding their commercial intercourse with the rest of Germany; she was merely taking measures, within, and on the frontiers of her own territory, for the strict execution of her own revenue laws, and the welfare of her finances; and the subjects of Anhalt, like those of every other state, when they entered the Prussian territory with cargoes which the laws of that kingdom subjected to duties, were bound either to pay these duties on the spot, or, before proceeding into the interior, to give a full and satisfactory security that no part of the cargo would be landed at any point of the Prussian dominions.

The duke of Anhalt Koethen, replied to the answer of Prussia, by repeating the grounds, on

which he had originally founded his complaint. In this state the matter lay over during the Summer, without receiving any decision from the diet, or being even brought to a formal discussion. It is not improbable, that the diet was anxious to avoid the necessity of deciding a dispute, where its judgment, if in favour of the stronger, would have been ascribed very generally to undue influence, and where that influence, at the same time, was sufficiently strong to render it still more difficult to give judgment for the weaker. This embarrassment was removed by the contending parties coming to an amicable arrangement in the course of the year. The dispute, however, seemed to hasten the deliberations of the commission, which had been sitting at Dresden for nearly three years, charged with the task of framing a new system of regulations for the Elbe, to prevent for the future, all disputes among the states traversed by that river, or, at least, to furnish a certain rule by which they might be decided, and to reduce the number, and simplify the collection of those vexatious tolls, which, with their concomitant inconveniences, have hitherto rendered the rivers of Germany almost useless for navigation. The commission brought its labours to a termination towards the end of the year. The number of custom-houses on the river was reduced from 27 to 16. The city of Magdeburgh was deprived of its staple-right. Hanover was allowed to retain the custom-house at Stadt or Brunshausen, on the ground of its being a sea and not a river establishment; but that state

gave a pledge never to raise the duties there, and also to suppress its other custom-house at Hitzacker. Saxony, Hanover, Denmark, and Mecklenburgh, renounced provisionally for six years, their right to a special verification of all cargoes on board of vessels which had passed either of the Prussian offices of verification at Muhlberg or at Wittenberg.

Prussia, although a party to all the deliberations which took place early in the year among the great powers, in regard to the affairs of Italy, bore no active share in the measures adopted against the Neapolitan revolution, farther than by formally adhering to the principles laid down by the congress of Laybach. She prudently avoided every thing, which could interfere with the regular march of her finances. In June, a statement of the expenses and revenue was published by the government, by which the expenses were fixed at fifty millions of rix-dollars, and the amount of the different taxes, with the revenue of the royal domains, covered precisely this sum; but as some of the taxes were taken at too high a rate, it was apprehended that a revenue which reached so precise an equality with the expenses, would be found deficient in practice. The earlier arrangements, however, for the extinction of her debt, suffered no interruption. In August, the commissioners for its reduction, published a report, from which it appeared, that, with the sums of 1,000,000 dollars, annually destined to diminish the national debt, they had, during the last three years, purchased more than 5,000,000 of outstanding bonds.

In the year 1818, bonds to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars; in 1819, nearly the same amount; and in 1820, bonds amounting to 2,035,000 dollars had been taken out of circulation. The interest saved by bonds so cancelled is added to the sinking fund, to assist further in the extinction of the debt.

The aspirations after a constitutional government still continued, and in one corner of Pomerania, assumed the form of a secret conspiracy, which, if there was any accuracy in the little that was known of it, had for its object, to seek political amelioration by the assassination of such as were supposed to be most interested in maintaining the absolute monarchy, because they profited from its abuses; another fruit of that hot-headedness and wrong-headedness, which, in more than one instance, have already led to scenes little consistent with the general solidity and moderation of the German character. The plot did not escape the vigilance of the police. In the month of June, a M. Hedemann, of Schoneck, was arrested, in whose possession an incendiary proclamation to the Prussian nation was found, exciting to the murder of all foreigners engaged in the military and civil service of the country, as the most likely persons, having no interest of their own in the cause, to be opposed to the diffusion of constitutional sentiments. Seventeen other persons, among whom were two foresters, one sergeant, and several farmers, were arrested, along with M. Hedemann, who, without hesitation, confessed himself to be the author of the proclamation.

More than 600 persons were said to be implicated in the design to proclaim a new constitution, and their leaders had flattered themselves with being able to seduce the regiment of militia in garrison at Stargard to join their cause.

The government found no difficulty in crushing a conspiracy equally wicked and contemptible, and which it very wisely treated as altogether insignificant. It was followed, however, by increased rigour towards the press, and besides the general censorship, a new institution of the same sort was erected, for the sole purpose of examining and licensing the works published by M. Brockhaus, of Leipzig, the most enterprising, and among the most successful of German publishers. His presses have, in particular, been the principal medium, through which the moderate Liberals of Germany have, in late years, given their doctrines to the world; and, above all, the periodical works, which he conducts, have left no abuse untouched, and no path of metaphysical politics untried. In the month of May, the Prussian government had already prohibited his journal called, "*Literarisches Conversations-Blatt*;" and, about two months later, this new tribunal was erected for examining all the works which issued from his press, before their importation into the kingdom should be allowed. Its vigilance was not directed merely to prevent the diffusion of political poison, but extended to publications purely literary and scientific. At the head of this college of censors, was placed Mr. Heydebreck, president of the government of Brandenburg, and, under his di-

rection, a host of inferior examiners for the different branches of literature. At the same time, the government seemed at last inclined to take some steps towards the formation of the constitution, which had been so long delayed in Prussia, and the necessity of which was the constant theme of the Liberal press. The king named a new commission, under the presidency of the prince royal, to deliberate on the formation and introduction of the intended changes. Among its members, were the minister of the interior, and Mr. Antillon, the only member of the Prussian ministry, at all known in political literature.

The estates of Hanover were assembled early in the year, and their deliberations were marked by the same want of harmony between the chambers, which had hitherto impeded much of the good which had been expected from them when they were first convoked. The constitution of the assembly still retained so much of ancient forms, as to secure the preponderating influence of the aristocracy, and disapprove in many instances, the proposed improvements of the second chamber. In the course of the year, however, one great step towards the reforming the institutions of the country, was made, by a royal edict, limiting and regulating the exercise of patrimonial jurisdictions; a measure which, though emanating as a law from the crown, had been eagerly demanded, and, in what regarded its most important provisions, had been proposed by the states. It would be difficult to form any adequate idea of the melancholy state into which the

administration of justice, both criminal and civil, had fallen, from the immense number of hereditary jurisdictions, often broken down into such minute fractions, and, in every case, so little acquainted with any thing like general principles, as to destroy all respect for the forms of law, and all personal respectability in those to whom the proprietor confided its administration. If, in the towns, the evil, from very evident causes, advanced less rapidly, nothing in judicial arrangements could equal the confusion which reigned in the rural communes. It was nothing uncommon to find in the same village, one portion of the inhabitants, or rather of the hearths, subject to the jurisdiction of the crown; another to count A, a third to baron B, and so on through half the alphabet; a host of independent, and not co-ordinate jurisdictions, within the compass of a few square miles. Frequently, in a larger tract of country subject to the crown, or a single individual, were to be found insulated farms and villages, which, in consequence of reservations in sales, marriage contracts, and similar deeds, remained under the jurisdiction of another and distant proprietor. More mischievous than all, and as numerous as any, were the cases where the hereditary jurisdiction either originally extended over so insignificant a district, or had gradually been frittered down into sub-divisions, so minute, that no man, capable of administering justice, would throw himself away on so miserable a pittance; while the proprietor, whose interest it was, that the duty should be done not as well, but as cheaply, as

possible, would not burthen himself with a competent salary to an officer who added nothing to his revenues. Hence arose the crowd of country judges equally unfitted by ignorance for their office, as self-conceited from the superiority it gave them; surrounded by every temptation, and in the total absence or the careless exercise of superior control, furnished with every facility to pervert its powers to purposes of extortion and chicanery; fitted only to make justice ridiculous by their folly, or render her hateful by the oppressions to which they abused her authority and her name. To bring something like order out of this chaos, and confer something like regularity and respectability on the administration of the law, had been one of the first objects that attracted the notice of the estates. The influence of the nobles, whose personal dignity and importance were interested in retaining them, rendered it impossible to eradicate the evil, by rooting out at once, the patrimonial jurisdictions; but at length, on the 13th of March, appeared the edict in question, founded on the discussions which had taken place in the chambers. By its provisions every patrimonial criminal jurisdiction is entirely abolished, and annexed to the crown, except that exercised by the magistrates of towns and cities and; even these are limited in a way which evinces the little confidence reposed in the civic tribunals. In towns, where the magistracy is not assisted by, at least, three regularly bred legal assessors, it is confined, in fact, only to the lower branches of the police; for it can inflict no

severer punishment than imprisonment during fourteen days, or a fine of fourteen rix-dollars. Where the transgression seems to merit a higher degree of punishment, the magistracy only conducts the inquiry, and transmits the documents to the supreme court of the district, for its determination. In larger towns, again, where the magistracy forms a college, with the proper complement of legal assessors, its competency extends to imprisonment for eight weeks. In cases of doubt, they are directed to take the opinion of the juridical faculty of Gottingen; beyond this limit, their sentences cannot be carried into execution, until ratified by the minister of justice.

In regard to the civil jurisdiction of private proprietors, the provisions of the new law are much less sweeping. To remedy the confusion arising from the mixture of different authorities, the jurisdiction over the whole village or small district, where they cross each other, is given to that party, be it the crown or an individual, whose jurisdiction extends already to at least one third of the hearths; and where the concurring jurisdictions are all private, and no one proprietor possesses the above qualification, they are bound within a fixed time, to come to some arrangement by which the jurisdiction over the whole, shall be given to one of themselves, under the penalty of its devolving on the crown, if such an agreement is not concluded within the appointed term. But, notwithstanding these, and some other less important enactments, the great, perhaps the greatest part of the private civil jurisdictions, still

remains, though subjected to rules whose aim is, to create a more respectable administration of justice, the only thing that can ever inspire public confidence in the laws. For this purpose, the ratification of the crown is declared to be necessary to the appointment of judges by the private proprietors. This ratification cannot be granted, till a regular contract has been executed by the judge and his superior, fixing distinctly the nature and the amount of his emoluments; this contract is subject to the sanction of the crown, as well as the appointment itself; and from the moment this sanction has been given, neither the one nor the other can be altered without the same authority; the judge is considered in all respects to be a public officer; totally independent of the private proprietor; nor can he be removed from his office, except with the approbation of the government. By these regulations, if honestly observed, if the control vested in the government were conscientiously and vigilantly exercised, some limits might be set to the oppressions, which the Dogbarries of Hanover every where allow themselves, to gratify their own rapacity, or evince their subserviency to a master. The Hanoverian government seems to have been sincere in its wish to do good; that it has to so great an extent adopted only half measures, is not to be wondered at, considering that its powers are chiefly lodged in the hands of those, who believe that their own dignity and influence are interested in preserving institutions so pregnant with evil.

The political differences, which

sometimes vented themselves in vehement debates in the chambers, diminished in nothing the universal joy, with which, later in the year, the Hanoverians received their king in his German capital. His majesty left England at the end of September; and directing his journey from Calais, by Lille and Brussels, arrived in Hanover, on the 8th of October. From the moment he entered the kingdom, his subjects displayed every where their attachment to the family which had so long ruled over them, and their joy at seeing once more a reigning prince, and that prince the first of their kings. In Hanover were assembled, besides several personages of royal birth, nearly the whole diplomatical body of Germany, and the Austrian minister for foreign affairs, appeared in person to represent his sovereign. His majesty remained in the capital ten days, which passed away in public festivals and private entertainments, in military reviews and civic processions; and after visiting Göttingen, where the students received him with as loud acclaims as the rest of his subjects, he returned to England by Cassel and the Rhine.*

In Cassel, the year opened with the death of the elector, at a very advanced age. That strong attachment, with which every German people clings to the family of its hereditary princes; the recollection of all they had suffered while they were under the domination of France, and their prince was in exile, added

to the affability of his conduct, and the sincerity of his character, had gained for William I. in no inconsiderable degree the affections of his subjects. He could have boasted of leaving behind him a people who regretted his loss, had he not been stained with the most unprincely of all failings, niggardliness and avarice; and had not the natural prejudices of an absolute monarch, and the ordinary weaknesses of an old man seduced him sometimes, in the later years of his reign, into measures which many called unjust, and all allowed to be harsh. He left behind him a treasure which placed the elector of Cassel, in comparison with his wants, among the wealthiest of the secondary princes. The foundation of these riches had been laid by his predecessor, and was the price he received from England for troops which he furnished to her during the American war. The long reign of the elector had been spent in adding to the heap. None of his inclinations led him into expense; his court was, perhaps, less gay and magnificent, than the splendour of a prince required; he squandered little for his own pleasures; although justly taxed with libertinism, it never overcame his frugality; and his subjects had reason to rejoice, when they compared it with the costly profligacy of the royal lustling from France. When driven from his territories by Napoleon, he had already been provident enough to put his treasures in safety. The seven years that elapsed, before the victories of the allies recalled him to his dominions, were spent chiefly at Prague. Upon his restoration, he brought back with him all his

* For the farther details of the king's journey, see the Chronicle, p. 149.

fondness for old forms, and his love for amassing. In the estates a spirit showed itself, which called for more liberal institutions, but without effect; partly because the elector was little inclined to brook any limitation of his ancient prerogatives, and partly because the estates gave symptoms of a disposition to relieve in some measure the burthens of the country, by appropriating to the public service a portion of the immense treasure which had been amassed from the taxes and the revenues of the domains. The accession of the new elector excited hopes that the scene would change. His character was supposed to have already given promise, that the gold amassed by his predecessors would no longer remain useless in the electoral coffers, and that all the establishments of the state would be put upon a footing more suitable to the dignity of the prince, and the honour of the country. One of the earliest acts of his government was the appointment of a commission to organize anew every department of the administration; and the whole was remodelled before the end of the year. He seemed likewise inclined to terminate amicably the unfortunate dispute, in which his father had found himself involved with the purchasers of the electoral domains. Under the expensive government of king Jerome, great part of these domains had been sold to provide for the exigencies of the state. The purchasers had always held their title good, as the kingdom of Westphalia had been formally recognized in the treaty of Tilsit by the great powers of the continent, to whom alone the elector was ultimately indebted for his

restoration. The late elector himself, however, had never acknowledged the newly-created kingdom; and, although similar sales were respected in every country where they had taken place, immediately on his return he dispossessed the purchasers, without any indemnification for the price they had paid, on the ground that their titles were null, as being derived from a military usurper who had no right to make the sales. All remonstrances on the part of the purchasers were vain. He allowed them to try their claim before the supreme court of Cassel; but, to that court every edict of the sovereign is law, and he had already put forth an edict in 1814, declaring the sales null. In consequence of an article in the act of the German ministers at Vienna in 1820, by which the confederation has the right of interfering even between the prince and his subjects, where the latter complain of a refusal of justice, the purchasers applied to the Germanic diet. That assembly lent a favourable ear to their claims; but remonstrances produced no change of any moment in the resolution of the elector. Wangenheim, the envoy for Wirtemberg in the diet, was appointed to examine and report upon the whole matter; but, before it was brought under discussion, the elector died, and his successor was inclined to follow more liberal views; at least, as the day approached on which the matter was to be brought under the consideration of the diet, the purchasers themselves made an application, praying for postponement, as there was reason to believe, that an amicable ar-

rangement would now be carried into effect.

In Darmstadt, the legislative body continued to organize and improve the internal administration, and provide for the better arrangement of the finances. At the same time the congress of deputies for the commercial interests of Germany ripened their plans, and left no effort untried, which might induce the different governments to adopt their principles as the foundation of a system of general policy, by establishing unlimited freedom of trade among the states of the confederation, and prohibiting, or loading with duties which should amount to a prohibition, the productions of every country which refused to meet them on the same terms. In the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, likewise, was erected in the course of the year, a commercial company, with the view of opening up a market for the productions of Germany, by forming a direct intercourse with the West Indies. The object of the company was twofold; to act as a medium, by which the German manufacturer might carry on his speculations; or, if he held it to be more advisable, to purchase from him his goods in Germany, and pursue the speculation on its own account. A sufficient capital was made up of a multitude of shares; the goods were brought together at Cologne, and descended the Rhine to Amsterdam; and, before the end of the year, the first vessel freighted by the company had sailed for St. Domingo, to which, with the free states of South America, their attention and their hopes were chiefly directed.

A desire of effecting such changes in their political institutions, as would better suit the more liberal principles which had already triumphed in so many parts of Germany, began to display itself in the meeting of the estates of Saxony. These estates still retained their ancient form; the colleges of which they were composed, deliberated separately on the matters submitted to their consideration, and communicated, each to the others, the result to which they had severally come. The college formed of the representatives of the towns, believed that they had found cause, in the course of the present session, to complain of various measures of the government as trenching on the privileges of the estates, and setting at naught the control which ought to be exercised by them over the public expenditure. The remonstrances, which they ventured to address to the king, were not only ineffectual, but the answers were couched in terms which the college held injurious to its dignity. They now requested, that since his majesty did not think fit to comply with requests, which they had made only from a conviction of their own rights and a regard for the welfare of the state, he would at least allow all possible publicity to be given to their proceedings, that they might be justified in the eyes of those whom they represented. This proposal was, of course, rejected by the government; and the college now addressed to the other members of the diet, a memorial, in which, after recounting the measures that had attracted their notice as unconstitutional, they said, "We

laid them before his majesty, as oppressive alterations of the constitution, which had been introduced without the advice of the diet, and were not compatible with the better principles formerly announced by his majesty. We prayed, at the same time, for the production of the accounts of those branches of the administration, for which extraordinary supplies had been demanded, and for the publicity of our proceedings, as the only means of justifying our conduct to the people; firmly convinced, that those arrangements which the experience of neighbouring states has already shown to be the best means of confirming the union between prince and people, and in the establishing of which several princes have not only met but outstripped their subjects, must be considered as indispensable to a good constitution. With deep pain we have seen a negative put upon all our proposals by the government, and in expressions where we miss entirely the paternal language in which his majesty used to address the diet. As constitutional representatives of the nation, we cannot give up our wishes, without, at the same time, renouncing the complete justification of our conduct, and awakening distrust in the minds of our constituents. We think it due, therefore, to the dignity of our situation and our personal responsibility, to renew once more our pressing request for the publicity of the proceedings of the diet;—and they crave, for this purpose, the co-operation of the other colleges.” But the point could not be carried, and the diet was dissolved without the

discussion having led to any result.

In the representative assembly of Weimar, likewise, the publicity of the proceedings gave place to much debate; but here the position of the parties was changed; and the little parliament of this Saxon Duchy presented the unusual spectacle, of the prince enforcing publicity on the representatives; while the latter, in defiance of the government, as well as of their constituents, wished to shroud themselves in secrecy. The grand duke, in the speech with which he commenced the session, strongly recommended to them to throw open their doors. This proposal was the first to which they turned their attention, and, after a good deal of debate, it was carried by a great majority, that their proceedings should *not* be public; but that an abstract of the most important discussions and decisions should be regularly published, under the authority of the chamber, without containing, however, the names of the movers or speakers.

If this decision did little honour to their sagacity or public spirit, the failing was in no way amended by what followed. In 1819, a distinguished professor at Jena had been dismissed from his chair, on account of the political tendency of a journal, of which he was the editor. The legality of this step on the part of the government, was now brought under the consideration of the diet in the shape of a question, “Whether the grand duke could legally dismiss a public servant without judgment being regularly passed upon him according to the laws?”

a question, the universality of which rendered any correct answer impossible; for it brought ministers and judges, chamberlains and professors, under the same category. The diet decided by a majority, that a public servant might be so dismissed; but determined, at the same time, to present an address to his highness, praying for an express assurance, that no functionary would be deprived of his office, except on legal grounds, and according to legal forms, till they should find time to enact a law upon the subject. Even when all due allowance is made for the deference and respect, which the members of this assembly must necessarily feel towards a prince who has every possible claim on the love and obedience of his subjects, it is still to be feared, that if the representatives of Weimar do not bring with them more constitutional life into the constitutional forms which they have received from the liberal hand of their sovereign before any other people in Germany, they will neither fulfil the patriotic hopes he himself entertained, nor be useful allies to the general cause of constitutional freedom.

In the southern states of Germany, in Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, the government, and the legislature were principally occupied with the internal state of their respective countries. The financial arrangements gave rise to much keen debate, the popular party sparing no effort to effect every practicable reduction in the expediture, and in many instances with triumphant success. In Wirtemberg, much notice was excited by a question which interested very deeply the

rights of the representative body. A Mr. List, deputy for Reutlingen, a small town in the circle of the Neckar, had attended meetings of his constituents during the holidays, at which it was agreed to draw up a petition to the government, complaining of various grievances, under which, it was alleged, the kingdom still suffered, and pointing out the means by which they might be removed. The draught of a petition to this effect was prepared by Mr. List. The government, to whose knowledge it had already come, held it to be of a seditious tendency, and ordered the author to be apprehended and brought to trial. After a procedure, which was alleged, when the matter came before the chamber, to have been informal and illegal, Mr. List was declared guilty. The government now informed the chamber, by a message, of this conviction of one of its members, and requested his expulsion, in virtue of an article which disqualifies every person convicted of a crime from sitting in the legislature of the kingdom. The question was, whether that, of which Mr. List had been convicted, could be held to be one of those crimes to which the disqualification attaches. The point was most vehemently contested. The friends of Mr. List maintained, that even allowing there was any thing punishable in his conduct, it could not amount to more than a misdemeanor; that it never could have been the intention of the constitution to exclude a man from the most honourable of all public charges, because he had overstepped the limits of propriety in a thing of such nice shades and uncertain

definitions as political libels; that the nature of the case, and the very object of the provision itself, showed clearly, that the disqualification was meant to attach only to crimes implying the absence of that moral feeling which is indispensable in a legislator; while the daily history of every constitutional monarchy in Europe proved, that misdemeanors, like that in question, could often be laid to the charge of men of the soundest heads and the purest hearts; that it would be madness to eject from the representation a man who had spoken too freely of what he reckoned public grievances, as if he were stained with robbery or murder. "The message," said one member, "speaks indeed of Mr. List having violated laws; but to violate a law is not, in the sense of this part of our charter, in every case the same thing as to commit a crime. All of us may very easily violate laws without being conscious of the slightest injustice or moral guilt, and without needing to blush for our conduct, even in the presence of the law itself. Even if the words of the charter should not be altogether clear, I hope we shall not be anxious to strain it, for the sake of punishing, nor forget, that it is our duty to interpret it in favour of liberty. The ministers once accused me of the same misdemeanor; the same court which has condemned Mr. List, declared me to be guilty; if you are determined to expel him, you must, to be consistent, begin with me. I will not sit here by sufferance. At the moment when ministers have been issuing ordinances plainly inconsistent with the constitution, and have even taken upon them to

mortgage part of the public revenues, they propose to us to expel a member of the chamber, on the suspicion of a misdemeanor of the most dubious nature. If you grant their request, we shall have only one duty more to discharge, that of celebrating the obsequies of our freedom, which, young as it is, will have lived too long, when it has outlived our willingness to defend it." The debates terminated in referring the message to a committee. It was understood, that the committee had agreed upon a report, recommending to the chamber to declare, that it saw no reason for complying with the request contained in the message. The court party set itself against the production of this report, and when it was moved, that the report should be brought up, the question was lost by a majority of five. While the affair was still pending, an address was presented to the chamber by a number of citizens of Heilbron, declaring their adhesion to every thing contained in the petition, which had raised this storm against Mr. List; but it was rejected as disrespectful to the House.

The state of the criminal law, likewise, engrossed much of the attention of both chambers. In particular, the increase of theft seemed to call for a more instantaneous remedy, than the new criminal code which was about to be commenced, and severer punishments than the present laws awarded. On the 10th of April, the second chamber expressed its sentiments on this topic in an address to the king, in which they stated, "That his majesty having given to the chamber an assurance that a new

penal code shall be drawn up, which will afterwards acquire authority from him, according to the forms of the constitution, the accomplishment of this undertaking will anticipate the wishes of the chamber, and satisfy a want which has long existed. But a work of this extent and importance necessarily requires much time in order to be carried to the desired point of perfection. The chamber, therefore, begs his majesty to cause one branch of the penal code, which seems to call for a prompt correction, to be treated separately. The law of Charles V., relative to thefts, is no longer effectual. The punishments inflicted by that law, are not of a nature to deter hardened men, who hold labour in horror, from committing new thefts, after they have once given themselves up to crime, and violated that respect which ought to be felt for the property of others. Men of this description easily accommodate themselves to a temporary confinement: their class is very numerous, and it appears to be always increasing; and this places the property of the public in very great hazard, especially in places which do not possess the advantages of walled towns. In consequence, the chamber entreats his majesty to cause to be presented, as soon as possible, and even before the introduction of the new penal code, a *projet* of law which shall fix a punishment appropriate to the crime of theft in general; which shall aggravate the punishments in cases of repetition, and against habitual thieves; and which shall contain regulations of a nature calculated to render the incorrigible incapable of doing farther mischief, and in particular

to deprive them of the means of corrupting others."

In Bavaria the public curiosity was attracted, and the public credulity allowed itself to be abused, by a pretended worker of miraculous cures, who appeared in the person of prince Hohenlohe, a branch of an ancient sovereign family of the empire. He had early devoted himself to the church; and, having hitherto laboured in vain after a bishopric, he began to be conscious of a decided vocation to perform miracles. The principal scene of his performances was Bamberg, a considerable town in the northern part of the kingdom. Dupes were not wanting; in a short time there were hundreds who could attest his efficiency in their own persons, and thousands who were willing to attest it in the persons of others. Crowds flocked to Bamberg from distant parts of the kingdom, and from the neighbouring states; even the daughters of princely houses repaired to him from Vienna, to recover health and beauty through the word of his power; for prayer and exhortation were the sole and simple means by which he made the blind to see and the lame to walk. Unfortunately for his progress, the Bavarian police were seized with sceptical doubts. They informed him officially, that as it was defrauding mankind to exercise only in private, the powers with which he had been vested for the good of humanity, they were determined to yield him all the assistance they could, in giving his miraculous gifts the greatest possible publicity; that in future, therefore, he must do no good work in private; and moreover, that to furnish him with

the means of putting to silence all the doubts of incredulity, they had given orders, that a commissary of police, and a commission from the medical faculty, should be present at all his cures. The prince very naturally held it unworthy the high powers with which heaven had clothed him, that he should expose his holy influences to the profane gaze of official eyes. The police, like all heretics, was stubborn. They expressly prohibited him from working any more miracles, and inserted a notice in the newspapers, warning all against wasting their time and money on a journey to Bamberg, as in the present unfortunate schism between church and state, the performances of his highness were, in the mean while, suspended. His highness shook off the dust of his feet against the town of Bamberg, and repaired to seek new dupes, and less prying inquisitors, in the capital of Austria.

It was only in the foreign relations of Austria, that any thing occurred particularly deserving of notice. Some riotous proceedings, which took place in Moravia, were speedily crushed, though not without the interference of the military; and neither their origin nor their extent was communicated to the public. The threatening aspect of affairs in Italy seemed to the Austrian government to call for increased vigilance in defending its German dominions against the political infection, and for exemplary rigour against those who might be already tainted. While a special commission, which sat at Venice, traced out the plots of alleged Carbonari, and condemned numbers of them to the last punish-

ment of the law, which in the sequel, was uniformly mitigated; the police of Vienna watched over the tranquillity of the capital, by measures of a still less ordinary nature. A printed circular was sent to every householder in the capital, containing the received legal definition of a Carbonaro, and stating, on the authority of the government, that the designs of such men were in every case treasonable, so that no one could in future justify any share he might take in their machinations, by pretending that he had believed their designs to be more innocent than he had ultimately found them. Each householder had to subscribe the circular thus addressed to him, and return it to the police, in whose archives it remained, to be used in case of his falling into political errors, as a proof that he had erred from wilfulness, not from ignorance. The same diligence was not evinced against the progress of superstition. A newly founded monastic order waxed strong in proselytes and influence. Although originally intended as a refuge for a portion of the Jesuits expelled from Russia in the preceding year, and denominated the order of Redemptionists, because it was held prudent to abandon the name which had rendered them suspected in every corner of Europe, these refugees formed by no means the majority of its members. The emperor presented them with one of the churches of Vienna for divine service; but as they had no regular funds of any amount, and were not in possession of any real property, they saw the necessity of founding their prosperity on the devotion of the people, and the

liberality of proselytes. At their head, though not nominally, yet in real influence, was an apostate from the Protestant faith; owing to the pretended sanctity of his life, the less experienced looked to him with veneration; and he brought with him to the pulpit a style of preaching, whose vulgarity was adapted to catch the crowd, while its eccentricity furnished amusement even to the more sensible. The spirit of proselytism did not labour in vain; and Vienna again beheld men forsake active life, where they were advancing rapidly, with no less reputation to themselves than advantage to society, to wrap themselves up in the sanctity and seclusion of this new order.

The foreign relations of Austria during the year, her share in the negotiations that went on at Constantinople, her military ope-

rations against the revolutionists of Naples and Piedmont, were of the first importance to herself, and affected deeply the whole state of Europe; but they seem to belong more properly to those parts of our history which are devoted to the affairs of Italy, and the differences between Russia and the Porte. Her finances were by no means in so flourishing a state, that the prospect of a war should not affect materially the credit of her government and the value of its obligations; but the unexpected termination of the Italian campaign, the rigorous measures adopted to ensure repayment of the expenses it had occasioned, and the quartering of a large portion of the Austrian army on the revenues of Naples, removed every apprehension of new financial embarrassments for the year.

CHAP. X.

SPAIN.—*State of Parties in Spain—Address of the permanent Deputation of the Cortes to the King; His Reply—Disturbances in Saragossa, Cadiz, and Madrid—Abuela's Attempt to excite Insurrection—Arrest of Vinuesa—Consequent Agitation of Madrid—Insults to the King—Quarrel between his Body Guards and the Mob—Supposed Plots—Alleged Nature of Vinuesa's Plot—Meeting of the Cortes—King's Speech—Debates and Proceedings in consequence of it—New Ministry—Merino's Insurrection—Proceedings of the Cortes with respect to the Affairs of Naples—Law for the Punishment of political Offences—Popular Disturbances—Murder of Vinuesa—Tumults in Madrid—Promotion of Morillo—Proceedings of the Cortes—Sentence of Elio—The Relations between Spain and the Court of Rome—Plans with respect to America—Insurrections and Conspiracies—Conclusion of the Session of the Cortes—Disturbed State of Madrid—Steps preparatory to the Meeting of the extraordinary Cortes—Violent Disturbances in Madrid—Morillo's Resignation—Plot for the Establishment of a Republic—Riego's Disgrace—Agitation produced by these Events—Libels on foreign Governments—Preparatory Sittings of the extraordinary Cortes—Opening of the extraordinary Cortes—New Division of Spain—Distracted State of the Country, and unpopularity of the Ministry—Cadiz, Seville, and other Towns, refuse to obey the Ministers or the Functionaries appointed by them—Representation from Cadiz in Justification of these Proceedings—Measures of the Cortes—Effect of the weak Conduct of the Cortes—Barcelona follows the Example of Cadiz—State of Spain at the End of the Year—Her Finances—The Plague.*

THE old government of Spain was so thoroughly bad, that it is difficult to conceive how any essential improvements could have been introduced into it. It was in all its parts pure unadulterated despotism: to have endeavoured to bring it gradually to the spirit and forms of liberty, would have been entailing upon the nation all the evils of a long protracted war; for, in a course of slow alterations, the existing authorities would have been rous-

ed into vigorous resistance, and would have possessed sufficient strength to render that resistance formidable. To demolish completely the whole structure of government was, perhaps, the wisest thing that Spain could do; and this she did in 1820.

After she had thrown off her old fetters, it was the duty of her patriots to have established a moderate and wise system of government, in which the executive power should have possessed force

enough to give firmness and durability to the new system, and to prevent the late changes from becoming merely the first in a long series of revolutions. Unfortunately for the cause of rational freedom, this was not done. The new constitution was full of the maddest extremes of a hypocritical democracy; and the executive power was left by it in a state of helpless imbecility, which rendered it altogether unequal to the task of administering the affairs of the country, or of keeping in due check the unruly spirits, who sought through public disorders the advancement of their own interest and power.

Though the revolution had been accomplished by the army, yet, as the leaders of it had been men not even of high military rank, they had not presumed to place themselves at the head of public affairs; and the reins of government had fallen into the hands of the Liberals of 1814. We have seen with what ardour this party proceeded in subverting ancient establishments; but they took no successful steps for bringing the country into a settled state. The old order of things had many zealous partizans; and their number was increased, and their zeal exasperated by the extremes to which the revolutionists went. The unmitigated confiscation of the property of the church drove the ecclesiastics to despair; for, though they received in pensions a pretended compensation, the poor alms of a scanty and precarious payment by a revolutionary administration out of a bankrupt treasury, did not constitute a fund which could be looked to either with complacency or with confidence. The

nobility, too, with a few exceptions, of whom perhaps the duke del Parque was the most eminent, were adverse to the late changes; and the peasants in many places shared in the same sentiments. No pains were taken to conciliate these opposing interests and passions; from which, as we have seen in recording the events of 1820, disturbances soon arose in different parts of the kingdom.

The confusion and embarrassment was increased by the schism which took place among the revolutionists themselves; many of whom thought the conduct of the administration much too moderate, and called for more decisive counsels. Change was to be pushed still farther; revolution was to be succeeded by revolution; the voice of the mob was to dictate more authoritatively to the rulers of the state; and, above all, the present possessors of power were to be driven from office, and to be succeeded by others more worthy of presiding over the destinies of the most magnanimous of nations. Most of the military men, dissatisfied with the share of power which had fallen to their lot, participated in these sentiments; and they were supported by the populace in many of the great towns, and particularly by the political clubs which had been established. The Cortes had passed laws to check the excesses of these clubs, and in December, 1820, a royal decree was issued to enforce the execution of the laws against them. But the spirit of the times and of the people, prevailed over laws and decrees; and the clubs still continued to proclaim and disseminate the most extravagant opinions.

The great instrument, which was employed to keep the popular fermentation in activity, was the diffusion of rumours announcing danger to the constitution. All men in power were supposed to be either secret foes, or at best only lukewarm friends to the new system, and the whole of the political atmosphere was loaded with suspicions and jealousies. These feelings pervaded the populace, and extended their influence in no small degree to the Cortes. In the month of November, 1820, shortly after the termination of the session of the Cortes, the permanent deputation of that body presented an address to the king, in which they stated, that an accredited individual at the court of St. Petersburg had made such an improper use of the royal name, as compromised the dignity of the Spanish nation. They further painted in strong language the alarm in which the nation was kept by certain individuals, and prayed his majesty to terminate these anxieties. The following was the king's answer:—

“ His majesty, who always hears with pleasure the representations of the permanent deputation, and who knew how to appreciate the frankness and loyalty with which it expressed itself in its last, considering to what point foreign relations may be relied on, and convinced, that he can find only in the love of his subjects his true support and real happiness, has ordered his secretary of state to develop to the deputation all the means which an impostor has employed to deceive the emperor of Russia.

“ His majesty, who even in the affairs that relate to his private

person, has willingly yielded to the suggestions of the permanent deputation (alluding to the dismissal of his confessor), will cause to be prosecuted by due course of justice, all individuals, who, by their declared enmity to the actual system, shall have subjected themselves thereto.

“ His majesty will also deprive of their employments all who shall have lost the public confidence.

“ His majesty demands of the deputation its aid for the restoration of confidence, which malice or men's passions have endeavoured to destroy—his majesty's proofs of adhesion to the new system, and his sincere desire for the good of the nation, not appearing sufficient to re-establish it.”

The king found it necessary to accommodate his actions as well as his words, to the general feeling. Don Toledo, a Spaniard, who had gone to Troppau, and representing himself as a secret agent of Ferdinand, had stated that the latter was a prisoner in his own dominions, and disapproved of every act done since the revolution, was deprived of his pension, and forbidden to return to Spain.

The cities were in a very unquiet state. A conspiracy, real or pretended, was discovered at Saragossa. Several persons were in consequence arrested; and among them was the marchioness of Luzan. At the end of December, the people of Cadiz, parading the streets in bodies, called out for vengeance on the authors of the massacre of the preceding March. Few of the better classes of inhabitants joined the rioters, who consisted chiefly of smugglers, and of the dregs of the rabble. The magistrates were

alarmed, and took measures to preserve the public peace. They of course became culprits in the eyes of the patriot mob; and a formal address was prepared and forwarded to the king, in which they were accused of having betrayed the public welfare by discharging from prison the authors of the melancholy events of March, without having brought them to trial. At Madrid, the marquis of Cerralbo, on the 27th of December, repaired to a club which had assembled at the Cross of Malta, to break it up, conformably to the law of the 8th of November. The members made open resistance, and the authority of the magistrates and the laws was defied. The address of the common council of the city of London to George IV., requiring him to dismiss his ministers, was read with loud applause; and a petition of similar tenor to Ferdinand IV. was instantly drawn up, and received numerous signatures. On the following day, very severe measures were taken to prevent the renewal of similar scenes; but the opposition of the people was so keen, that the authorities had no small difficulty in accomplishing their purpose. Among the individuals arrested for their refractory conduct on this occasion, were M. Mera, the editor of the *Constitutional*, a daily journal of extensive circulation in the capital; M. Lana, formerly a Guerilla chief; and the duke del Parque. The popular clamour afterwards made these arrests the matter of loud and grave complaint against the ministers.

If the general spirit of a nation can be judged of from that of the capital, the situation of Spain did

not improve in the early part of the present year. In the month of January, an obscure individual, named Abuelo, who had formerly been the leader of a troop of banditti, wandered for some days in the villages near Madrid, endeavouring to raise partisans in favour of the old system, and publishing proclamations, in which the people were assured, that a foreign army was on its march, who would compel them to return to their duty, to God, and their king. His agents stated, in all places, that he had a force of 4,500 men under his command, and seduced a few poor wretches by promises of commissions and promotion. In a short time he was arrested and thrown into prison. The proclamations were ascertained to have been prepared by the king's honorary chaplain, Don Mathias Vinuesa, who was accordingly arrested on the 28th of January. They bore the title of "The Cry of a true Spaniard;" and their spirit may be judged of from the following passage:—"We desire neither despotism nor anarchy. Let us have no *Camarilla*, but let us also have no factious Cortes. Let us have a free national government, founded upon our ancient institutions and our holy religion."

As soon as this clergyman's arrest was made public at the Fontana d'Oro, some persons mounted the tables, and began to harangue the company. "This culprit," said they, "will be suffered to escape; let us proceed to the magistrates in a body, and demand justice upon him." By these means the people were excited, and a disorderly multitude repaired to the magistrates; who immediately obeyed the voice of

the mob, by doubling the guard of Vinuesa's prison, and by transmitting a letter to the king, which contained the following passages : — " That which we predicted to your majesty on the 22nd of November has been too soon confirmed. It is in your own palace, in your own house, that disorder originates in a great measure, as the people believe. How long are peaceable citizens to live in this agitation ? We have doubled the guards of the prisons, but this is rather a palliative than a remedy. The people believe that all these plots originate from one focus, which remains secure ; that this focus is composed of a handful of men, without virtue, religion, or patriotism, who continue to raise the cry of tyranny and arbitrary power. What opinion will the nation entertain of the power of the government, if such crimes remain unpunished ? The magistracy supplicates your majesty to enforce the law with promptitude and dispatch."

The ministers testified their reverence for the populace by giving orders to hasten the proceedings against Vinuesa.

This event gave new life to all the rumours and alarms with respect to conspiracies : the popular agitation rose in violence, and showed itself in acts of outrage against those who were entitled to peculiar respect. Menaces and threats were freely uttered against the French ambassador, because he was suspected of intriguing against the constitutional system. The king himself, when he appeared in public, did not escape without insult.

On the 6th of February, the municipality of Madrid received a despatch from him, complaining

that on the 5th, during his promenade, he had heard cries disrespectful to him, and commanding the municipal authority to prevent the renewal of such disorders. In consequence, the municipality ordered nine corregidores, with their respective escorts, to proceed to the palace, to maintain good order, and execute the wishes of his majesty. On the same day, when the king came out to make his promenade, the people overwhelmed him with cries of " Long live the Constitutional King !" But the carriage had hardly passed the arcades of the palace, when some of the body-guards, seeing what they conceived to be symptoms of disrespectful behaviour towards the monarch, issued forth, and with their sabres struck two citizens. The people dispersed, but soon returned in great force, and obliged the body-guards to take refuge in their barracks, before which, for greater security, three pieces of cannon were placed. The efforts and promises of the magistrates, aided by the presence of the national guard, calmed the effervescence of the people, who nevertheless, kept the barracks of the body-guards in a state of blockade for three days and two nights. The municipality presented an address to his majesty relative to these events.

The council of ministers, having met under the presidency of the king, determined on provisionally disbanding the four companies of body-guards, and referred how they were finally to be disposed of to the Cortes. The individuals composing the corps were to retire, till that decision, to their homes, after having left in their

barracks their arms and uniforms. Many of them quitted the country, and took refuge in France.

The state of Spain at this time became afterwards the subject of investigation in the Cortes, and a special committee made a report upon it. The report stated, that a systematic series of plots had existed for the overthrow of the constitution; that these plots were directed by a supreme junta, under which were secondary juntas; that central points for similar plots had been established by Spanish refugees, particularly at Bayonne and at Paris in the rue de Richelieu; and that many rich members of the clergy took part in this conspiracy, which showed itself openly on three occasions—1. In the month of June 1820, when it was attempted to disturb the session of the Cortes; 2. In the month of November, during the residence of the king at the Escorial; 3. At the commencement of the session of 1821. The object of these plots, it was said, was, the re-establishment of absolute power; and for that purpose to take possession of his majesty's person, or even to set up another king in his place.

Among the documents in support of this report was a plan of a counter revolution, said to be in the hand-writing of Vinuesa, and one of his cousins. This plan was to be communicated only to the king, the infant don Carlos, the duke del Infantado, and the marquis of Castellar. The king was to be prevailed upon to convoke suddenly the ministers, the captain-general, and the counsellors of state; and when they were assembled, don Carlos was to enter with a part of the body guards and arrest them all: The

duke del Infantado was to place himself at the head of a battalion of the guards cantoned at Leganes, which, with the prince's regiment, the colonel of which was favourably disposed, was to occupy the city gates and the public places. These troops were then to instigate the people to call "Religion and the King!" and "Death to the Constitution!" A new municipal guard was to be immediately formed to march in procession to the square of the Constitution, and pull down the *lapida* (a stone erected in commemoration of the establishment of the Constitution). No person was to be allowed to leave Madrid, except couriers and detachments, who were to be sent to the provinces with the necessary orders.

With regard to the Liberals, they were, according to Vinuesa's plan, to be all arrested and divided into three classes. Those of the first class were to be capitally punished as guilty of high treason; those of the second to be banished or imprisoned; those of the third were to be pardoned. With regard to the *afrancesados*, corresponding measures were to be adopted. The bishop of Ceuta was mentioned as a fit person to draw up a kind of justificatory manifesto. Every thing was to be established on the footing of 1820, except that the king was to convoke a Cortes formed of states general (*Estamentos*). Vinuesa in his plan observed, "There are inconveniences as well as advantages in this scheme. The lives of his majesty and don Carlos may be put to hazard; but they must trust in Divine Providence, and show that they are capable of braving danger and

worthy of wielding the sceptre."

The Cortes was to assemble on the 1st of March; and as doubts were entertained, whether Ferdinand would be inclined to attend in person, a deputation, at the head of which was the bishop of Majorca, was sent to him on the 25th of February to intimate to him the wish of the legislature, that he might be present at the opening of the session. The king's answer was as follows:

"I am informed that the Cortes are constituted. I shall attend with great pleasure at the opening of the session on the 1st of March, at 10 in the morning. I hope from the wisdom and prudence of the deputies that they will adopt energetic measures, capable of arresting the evils with which the nation is threatened, and the precursors of which I perceive in the insults and disrespect shown to my dignity and to my person, in despite of the constitution."

The president replied, that the Cortes would duly appreciate the king's gracious promise to be present at the opening of the session; that, as to the object particularly referred to by his majesty, the Cortes were not charged with the maintenance of public order; but that, in fulfilling the duties which properly belonged to them, they would contribute, by all the means in their power, and with the greatest zeal, towards the complete satisfaction of his majesty's just desires.

Ferdinand was afterwards waited upon by the minister of the interior, to arrange with his majesty the speech to be delivered from the throne.

On the 1st of March the king repaired to the hall of the Cortes,

attended by a strong escort, and delivered his speech. In alluding to foreign affairs, the king stated that "his good understanding with foreign powers had undergone no alteration;" that, "he had ratified the cession of the Floridas;" that "he had felt it due to the dignity of his throne and people to declare to the allied sovereigns that he would recognize nothing (in their conduct towards Naples) which should be at variance with the principles of the positive law of nations, on which repose their liberty, their independence, and prosperity." At the conclusion he inveighed in terms of much bitterness against the public insults and outrages to which he had been exposed, and against the evil projects of those who would persuade his people, that he entertained designs unfriendly to the constitution. "I have now stated," said he, towards the end of his speech, "all that it is necessary to inform the Cortes relatively to the political situation of the nation, in all its relations, internal and external, with all the precision which so solemn an act imposes on me, and according to the information I possess on the different points which my discourse embraces.

"I have purposely deferred to the conclusion of my discourse to speak to you of my person, in order that it might not be thought I preferred it to the well-being and to the happiness of the people, that Divine Providence has confided to my care.

"However, it is necessary that I inform, though with much chagrin, this wise congress, that the ideas of some ill-disposed persons, who strive to seduce

credulous people by persuading them, that my heart conceals views opposed to the system that governs us, are not unknown to my mind. Their object is only to inspire diffidence as to my pure intentions, and the rectitude of my conduct. I have sworn to the constitution, and I have always endeavoured to observe it, as much as depends on me. Would to God that every one did the same! The outrages and the acts of irreverence of all sorts committed towards my dignity, in contempt of what order and respect for my person ought to exact as a constitutional king, have been published.

"I have no fears as to my life or safety. God who reads my heart watches over the one and the other, and will take care of them as also of the greater and better part of the nation. But I cannot this day conceal from the Cortes as principally intrusted with the care of that inviolability which belongs to a constitutional king, that these insults could not have been repeated, if the executive power had displayed all that energy which the constitution prescribes and the Cortes desire. Want of firmness and the indifference of many of the authorities, have occasioned the renewal of such excesses. Should they continue, it will not be surprising if the Spanish nation finds itself engulfed in innumerable evils and misfortunes."

M. Manuel, the president, immediately replied in vague and general terms; but as soon as the king had retired, the count de Torreno rose to express his grief and astonishment at the latter part of what had fallen from the king, and to move that a com-

mittee should be appointed for the purpose of drawing up an answer. The motion was agreed to, and, on the same evening, the ministers gave in their resignation.

On the 4th of March, the Cortes declared themselves permanent, on the ground that there were no responsible ministers.

A discussion then arose, on the answer to be made to his majesty's speech, and it was proposed, that the late ministers should be called upon to give explanations respecting that part of it, which complained of insults to his royal person, and of the want of energy in the constituted authorities. In the mean time a motion being made for the draft of the speech, it was produced from the ministerial office, when it appeared that it did not contain that part respecting which information was desired. The preceding part of the speech was signed by the ministers; but the conclusion was wanting.

The Cortes decided, that as this part of the speech was not in the original draft, and, as it was not signed by any responsible authority, it should not be noticed in the address; and that the signed part of the speech should alone be replied to.

Señor Jaudiolo moved, that the Cortes should make known to his majesty the reasons why they did not reply to the latter part of his speech; and, after some discussion, it was agreed, that this proposition should be considered in a secret committee.

The address in answer to the king, after touching on the previous topics of the speech in succession, thus adverted to the passage respecting the proceedings of the congress at Laybach,

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and to that relative to the insults offered to his royal person:—

“It was just and natural, that the political changes which have taken place in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the intervention which the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, pretend to exercise in that respect, should have excited the solicitude of your majesty. The ties of blood, which unite that royal family with that of your majesty, and the incontestable right which all nations possess of ameliorating their institutions, are motives sufficiently powerful to make Spain regard, with the most lively interest, an event so serious, and of such high importance. The resolution taken by your majesty to recognise nothing contrary to those principles of the law of nations on which reposes the independence of states, and which the Spanish nation will inviolably respect with regard to others, the Cortes conceive to be worthy your majesty, and of the grand nation which you govern. They had, moreover, congratulated themselves, in concurrence with your majesty, that the allied sovereigns, in all their communications, had hitherto manifested, that they recognised these principles with respect to Spain. This recognition has been made in a manner clear and express, such as the Cortes desired, as the national dignity required, and our security in regard to the neighbouring states imperiously demanded. The Cortes conceive, that it becomes the Spanish nation, which has so many claims to the gratitude and admiration of Europe for the glorious part which it took in the emancipation of the continent, and for the ge-

nerous efforts with which it sustained its own independence and gave an example to other nations, to take such measures as may protect it from all political vicissitudes, and place it in the requisite state of security. The Cortes have heard with grief and surprise the conclusion of your majesty's speech. Full of affection, loyalty, and an ardent zeal for the observance of the constitution, which so positively prescribes the respect due to the sacred and inviolable person of your majesty, they can never behold with indifference any act which should not be conformable to this constitutional principle,—an act which could not be conceived but by a Spaniard unworthy of the name, and who would for ever merit the general execration of the nation, and particularly that of a capital which has given your majesty, from the commencement of your reign, so many proofs of affection and fidelity. The Cortes, called by the constitution to the discharge of legislative functions, rely for the rest on the zeal and wisdom of your majesty. They expect with firm confidence that your majesty, as supreme and sole head of the executive power, and as concentrating in your august person the power of causing the laws to be executed, and as extending your authority to every thing that concerns the preservation of public order, which is inseparable from attachment and veneration towards the royal majesty, will give orders for repressing with energy every excess contrary to our institutions, by the means which those institutions themselves prescribe. They finally hope, that by this

conduct, your majesty will consummate the great work of our political restoration, and will more and more secure the vigour and perpetuity of the constitutional throne, conformably to the general and invariable wishes of the Spanish people."

In the mean time, endeavours were made to form a new ministry. His majesty applied to the Cortes, desiring them to point out persons capable of exercising the functions of ministers. The Cortes, having deliberated on this proposal, declared, that as they were a representative and not a consultative body, such a proposal could not be entertained. The king then desired his council of state to present to him a list of three candidates for each department. This the council did; and his majesty chose his servants from among these candidates so nominated. The new ministers were;—For Foreign Affairs, M. Eusebius Bardaxi y Azaro, then envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France;—For the Finances, M. Antonio Barata, one of the managers of the public debt;—For the Department of Grace and Justice, M. Vincent Cano Manuel, member of the supreme tribunal of justice;—For the Interior, M. Valdemoro, honorary counsellor of state;—For the Marine, M. Escudero, ex-secretary to the board of admiralty;—For the war Department, lieutenant-general D. Thomas Moreno Daoiz, then governor-general of Andalusia. It was supposed, that this ministry would be inclined to strengthen the royal authority.

The adherents of the dismissed functionaries showed great exasperation, and in the Cortes brought

forward charge after charge against the king. Secret sittings of that assembly took place daily; and these were for the most part stormy in the extreme. In one of them, M. Zapata proposed, that no reply should ever be given to confidential communications from the king, and that no document coming from his majesty should ever be read in the Cortes, unless countersigned by one of his ministers. A very violent discussion followed; but the motion was supported by only fourteen votes, among which was that of Torreno.

Symptoms of insurrectionary movements still appeared from time to time, and scarcely were they suppressed in one quarter, when they sprang up in another. One of the most formidable of these occurred in the vicinity of Burgos. Merino, curate of Villobiado, who had, in the war with France, exchanged the crucifix for the sword, now suddenly started up at the head of an armed troop, and raised the standard of religion and the king. From Valencia, he hastened by a rapid march to Aranda de Duero, where he was joined by some veterans, who had formerly served under him, and by upwards of 200 young men. His emissaries spread themselves over the adjacent country, and at Soria made a general requisition of horses. So great was the alarm, that apprehensions were entertained of an attack upon Burgos, and the commandant dispatched a messenger to Madrid to request re-inforcements. Merino's strength, however, was not equal to such an attempt; and a detachment of his, consisting of 30 men, having approached too

near Burgos, were taken prisoners. The only effect of this, and similar undertakings was, to urge the ultra-revolutionists to further excesses, and to increase the embarrassments of those who wished to follow moderate counsels.

The affairs of Naples excited great and general interest, both among the people and in the Cortes. On the 3rd of April, that body, on the recommendation of a committee appointed to examine the political situation of the kingdom, resolved, "To thank the government for having rejected and disapproved the principle of interfering with the internal affairs of nations, which several powers seem to arrogate; and to invite it to pursue with the greatest energy, the demands for explanations and guaranties which it has already made to foreign powers, as to the light in which they view the affairs of Spain."

An additional resolution was proposed by M. Romero Alpuente, "To invite the government to interpose with energy its mediation with Austria, Russia, Prussia, France, and England, for a cessation of the hostilities against Naples;" but it was rejected by a majority of 50 to 34. The news of the victorious entry of the Austrians into Naples, produced a very strong effect. The king communicated the events to the Cortes in a message, which expressed his majesty's conviction, that the Spaniards, if placed in similar circumstances, would not behave like the Neapolitans, and his hope, that the allied powers would not interfere with the affairs of the Peninsula. The Cortes in a secret sitting, decided, that a committee should go up with thanks to his majesty for his

message, and concert measures which it might appear proper to take under existing circumstances. On this occasion, a keen debate arose on the question, whether the committee should see the king in private, or in the presence of his ministers. The party of the late ministers warmly opposed the latter mode of procedure; and the Count de Torreno said, that the present ministers did not deserve public confidence to such a degree, that the deputies of the legislative body could speak to his majesty in their presence. "I see," said M. Traver in arguing for the opposite side, "and I am forced to say it against my inclination, that there is a faction in the bosom of the Cortes, and that this faction is discontented, that the king, having made use of the powers which the constitution has given him, has changed the ministry, who flatter themselves with the hope of seeing those restored to power, who have just been deprived of the confidence of the monarch. They flatter themselves in vain. They have fallen for ever. Public opinion had dismissed them, before the king did so. And, after this fall, which all national interests demanded, their friends dare show here the spite which it has occasioned! Sixty millions of the Paris loan have disappeared, and yet they dare speak of their probity! Spain is full of disorders, enmities, factions — enemies of the present system; and they boast of their foresight! Gentlemen, if the present ministers do not please us, so much the worse for us. They are neither our servants nor our organs. They are the servants and the organs of the king. It

is to him that the constitution grants the right of appointing and dismissing them."

The alarm of the revolutionists was strongly marked by a law, which was hastily passed for regulating the judicial proceedings against persons accused of political offences. It enacted, that all who plotted against the constitution, the state, or the person of the king—all offenders, who were arrested by the army or militia—and all who favoured desertion, or seduced the soldiers or militia, should be tried by a council of war, according to military law; and the sentence, if it condemned to capital punishment, was to be carried into execution within 48 hours, from the time of pronouncing it. What else was this than a formal, solemn abjuration of every principle of criminal justice—an extravagant attempt to urge political fury to more than its native impetuosity—to hold out to it every facility for oppression, and to forbid it to allow of any pause in its mad career, lest in the interval reason and humanity might resume part of their power; and some of the victims of faction might be snatched from judicial murder! Yet, this atrocious burlesque of law was proposed, discussed, thrice read, and finally passed, in the short period of four days.

It would be endless to enumerate the scenes of outrage, which took place about this time in different parts of Spain. Scarcely a great town can be named, where the populace did not show, that the reign of justice, and of regular authority, was at an end. At Barcelona, the soldiers, both of the militia, and of the regiments of the line, were in the habit of dis-

cussing their right to choose their own officers, and some of them even published their lucubrations in the newspapers. Dinners were given, at which officers and privates met promiscuously; and, so entirely was military discipline at an end, that Villacampa, the captain general, graced them occasionally with his presence. On the 3rd of April, when it was known, that Naples was in the hands of the Austrians, the authorities, at the command of a junta, calling themselves a deputation of the people, ordered a number of the most respectable persons in the city, to be transported immediately to Majorca. Among these were, the vicar-general, the bishop, general Campbell, baron d'Eroles, general Saarsfield, and others of considerable military rank. Campbell was in bed, when, at three in the morning, the lieutenant-governor, with a guard of militia, announced to him the necessity of his immediate departure. He protested against the violence thus offered him, resigned his commission in the Spanish service, sent a written remonstrance to the captain general, and demanded, as a British subject, a passport to go into France; all was in vain, to Majorca he was sent. The example of Barcelona was imitated in Oviedo, Seville, and many others of the great towns. Banishment and imprisonment was the order of the day; to be suspected, even without being accused, was now a sufficient ground of punishment.

In Galicia, the arrests were very numerous, especially in Corunna, Santiago, Betanzos, and Lugo. The victims of political frenzy, were hurried from all

parts of the province to Corunna; where some of them were exposed to no small danger from the fury of the populace. Their presence, even as prisoners, was deemed dangerous; and the patriotic club of the city, having determined that they ought to be transported to a distant climate, made a representation to that effect to the political chief. He promised to accede to their desires; and, it was only by new arrests, and by embarking many of the prisoners for the Canaries, that the public tranquillity was maintained. Besides some of the nobility, and several merchants, upwards of twenty ecclesiastics were, on this occasion, transported from their native country, without having been convicted, without having been tried, without even having had definite charges brought against them.

In the capital, still more heinous outrages were committed. The canon Vinuesa was, on the evening of the 3rd of May, sentenced by Arias, the judge of the court which had tried him, to 10 years of labour on board the galleys at one of the forts on the coast of Africa; his two nephews were merely reprimanded, on the ground, that the imprisonment which they had undergone was a sufficient punishment for their crime. On the following morning, when the sentence was generally known, great agitation ensued, and groups of people began to collect, and to express themselves dissatisfied, because he had not been condemned to death.

The disturbance gradually increased till 3 o'clock in the afternoon; when the people went to the prison with the intention

of seizing the person of the canon. A detachment of the national militia, appointed to guard him, opposed this attempt; but the people, having taken possession of the town magazine, near the prison, with the implements which they procured in it, forced the principal gate, and, notwithstanding all the resistance made by the national guards, penetrated to Vinuesa's cell.

They found him on his knees, with a crucifix clasped between his hands. "I pardon you my death," said he, "and I only implore one favour—do not make me suffer." He had scarcely finished these words, when one assassin ran him through the heart with a sword, and another split his skull with a blow from a club or hammer. The murderers immediately withdrew. Whilst this was passing at the crown prison, another band of cut-throats surrounded the town prison, where Abuelo was confined, and demanded that he should be given up to them; but the firmness of the troops baffled their fury. They next repaired to the residence of the judge; he had taken the precaution to save himself by flight early in the morning.

The assassins now separated. Towards evening, the populace began again to assemble; at the Fontana d'Oro a numerous meeting took place, and, on the motion of an ecclesiastic, seconded by a person who held a place in the finance department, it was resolved, that some dozens of individuals should be proscribed. A list was accordingly drawn up, which, besides many others, included two captains-general of the army, four or five lieutenant-

generals, as many officers of the supreme court of justice, the secretary of the finance-office, Don Xavier de Burgos, editor of the *Miscellanea*; and Don Sebastian Minano, co-editor of the *Censor*. When it was completed, a band of fifty or sixty proceeded with it to the municipality, and in the name of the sovereign people, presented the filthy scrawl of which they were the bearers. It was full of erasures and interlineations. The municipality, not daring to give a direct refusal, objected to the form of this truly revolutionary document. They declared, that they could not act upon a writing, which, besides that it was not signed, and contained no statement of the grounds on which it proceeded, bore upon the face of it so many successive obliterations and insertions. They therefore recommended to the bearers, to bring it into proper shape. This delay gave the government time to take measures for checking the madness of the populace.

This was a day of terror to the royal family; it was rumoured, that a conspiracy, which aimed at their destruction, was on the point of breaking out. Under these circumstances, the garrison of the palace was reinforced; four pieces of cannon were planted before the entrance, and piquets of cavalry and infantry sent to patrol all suspected quarters and the squares. Towards night the king descended into the court of the castle, where a battalion of the guards was bivouacked. His majesty asked the soldiers, if he could depend upon them. They all protested their devotion to his august person.

On the same night, at 12

o'clock, Morillo was appointed by the king captain-general of New Castile. Morillo, in communicating to the minister of war the orders which he had received, to take upon him the command of that province and its army, begged to be permitted to decline that high office, on the ground that, having returned only lately to Spain, he could not be acquainted with the situation of the country. The minister replied, that he had communicated the general's letter to the king, who, however, insisted upon his immediately assuming the command. He then obtained an audience of his majesty, and repeated his reasons for wishing to decline the employment; but, as their validity was not admitted, he was forced to accept the office, which was thus pressed upon him; and on the 6th of May, addressed a very temperate proclamation to the garrison of Madrid.

This nomination was by no means satisfactory to the ultra-revolutionary party. They looked upon Morillo as hostile to their views, and were not without apprehensions excited by his reputation for decision of purpose and military talent.

The attention of the Cortes, in their sitting on the day after the murder of Vinuesa, was wholly absorbed by that melancholy event. One of the ministers, after giving a succinct account of the transaction, communicated a message from the king, in which he warned the Cortes, that if such deeds passed unpunished, or were repeated, it would be impossible to establish the constitutional system; and Spain and her government would be degraded in the eyes of Europe.

He added, that expresses had been sent to the principal cities, to prevent tranquillity from being interrupted in other parts of the kingdom. In the debate, which arose on this message, M. Arnedo said, it was notorious, even in the morning of the 4th, that the unfortunate Vinuesa was to be murdered in his prison; blamed the ministry for not having taken any measures to prevent such an atrocious crime; and moved that a rigorous inquiry should be instituted into the matter. The president wished the assembly to decide, that there were grounds for impeaching the ministers. The minister of colonies alleged, that his colleagues and himself were not aware of the greatness of the danger; if they had foreseen it, he assured the assembly, they would have endeavoured to avert it. The count de Torreno spoke vehemently against the ministers. He observed, that it was not at Madrid alone, but in the whole kingdom, that the people were arrogating to themselves the right of exercising justice, or rather of drawing up lists of proscription. He asked if it was credible, that the ministry could have been ignorant of the plot, when there was not a single deputy, who had not certain information on the subject; and, proposed, that a special committee should be appointed to draw up an answer to his majesty's message. The committee was named immediately: and on the following day brought up the outline of the proposed answer to the royal message. It stated, that the Cortes had learned with much grief, the crime which had taken place; but that the government

was invested with the power and the means necessary to provide for good order; whereas the Cortes were confined by inviolable limits to the faculties of a legislative body, and could only set the example of respect to the laws; and that the diplomatic relations of the country with other powers, were such, that a single fact would not suffice to give Europe an unfavourable opinion of the new institutions of Spain. —General Quiroga asked why so much bustle was made about the murder of a priest, when the individuals who assassinated two constitutional soldiers of the regiment of Seville, far from being punished, had not even been discovered. He declared, that the king was surrounded by perfidious counsellors, who concealed the truth from him. Count Torreno remarked several important omissions in the proposed answer, and insisted more especially on the profound silence, in which it passed over the scenes of disorder which had filled all the great cities of the Peninsula with terror. M. Golfin made a vehement invective against the ministers. He accused them of having counselled the king not to show himself to the people, and with having suggested to him, the antipatriotic idea of haranguing the troops to animate them to defend his person; and he concluded by moving, that a new committee should be appointed, to draw up another address, which might make the king acquainted with the real causes of the event in question, and of all the evils which affected the state. The new committee was named.

Elio was at this time, a prisoner in the citadel of Valencia,

and was soon afterwards brought to trial before the tribunal of the first instance in that city, for his share in overturning the constitutional system in 1814. The result of the process was, that judgment was given against him; and on the 28th of May, the following sentence was pronounced:—"In the process carried on before us on the accusation of the king's attorney-general against Don Francis Xavier Elio, lieutenant-general of the national army, ex-general of the second corps of the army in 1814, detained in the citadel of this city of Valencia in consequence of the events which, in the said year, prepared the promulgation and execution of the decree of May 4, 1814, and the destruction of the constitutional system, and other things contained in the said process, proceeding to judgment conformably to the dispositions of the law of April 26, we have resolved to condemn, and we accordingly condemn, general Francis Xavier Elio to the punishment of strangulation, he being first degraded with the formalities used on such occasions; and we condemn the said Elio to the expenses of the process.

(Signed)

"MARTIN SERRANO,

"JOHN BAPTISTE ROS."

This sentence, however, was not carried into execution during the present year; and the ministry probably had no intention that he should ever suffer. Such, at least, was the opinion of the people of Valencia, and the tranquillity of the city was more than once disturbed by rumours, that he was about to be set at liberty.

During the remainder of the session, the Cortes were chiefly occupied with matters which do

not deserve to be recorded, either because they were in themselves of little general interest, or because they were not brought to a conclusion. A law was passed against sending money to Rome for bulls, indulgencies, matrimonial dispensations, and other articles of spiritual traffic; and, as a compensation to the pope, nine thousand hard piastres were to be remitted to him annually, over and above any sums stipulated by preceding concordats. The relations between Spain and the court of Rome were in a very dubious and precarious state. Two ecclesiastics, who had distinguished themselves by their zeal for the new system, were named to the sees of Seville and Guadix; but the pope refused his bull for their consecration; and it was intimated, or at least understood, that he grounded his refusal on their conduct in the Cortes.

There was no subject which was more anxiously considered in the Cortes, than the state of the American provinces; but the discussions were of little interest, because they all had a reference to the means of keeping these provinces a part of the Spanish monarchy—an end which had long ceased to be practicable. The committee, to whom this matter was referred, proposed a scheme of a law for extending the constitution to the transatlantic provinces. It contained sixteen articles, of which the most important were, that there should be a section of the Cortes in Mexico, including deputies chosen from New Spain, New Galicia, the peninsula of Yucatan, Guatimala, the interior provinces of the east and west, and both

After singing a notorious democratical song, which was regarded as a hymn of triumph over monarchy, the populace began to throw stones at the troops, and load them with various species of insult: the officer commanding the post interfered, and some blows were struck by the soldiers. The news of the affray soon reached the Club de la Fontana; from whence 400 persons proceeded to reinforce their confederates. More daring outrages were now committed. The political chief repaired to the spot; and being told that the officer of the guard and his men had, without provocation commenced an attack upon the people, he endeavoured to allay the ferment by blaming the soldiers, and almost flattering the real authors of the tumult. General Morillo now made his appearance, at the head of a military detachment; he was assailed with the most unseemly invectives, and the most desperate among the crowd endeavoured to arrest his progress. Seeing that his authority was thus opposed and despised, he determined, to act with that energy and promptitude, which circumstances imperiously demanded, and, with his cane in his hand, forced his way through the clamorous crowd, and compelled them to disperse.

Thence they proceeded in groups to the Club de la Fontana, where the most notorious orators inflamed their rage by perverted narratives of the affair; declaring that Morillo, with his drawn sabre, had grievously wounded many citizens. Cries of "Death to Morillo," "the head of Morillo," followed these inflammatory speeches.

On the following day (the 21st), crowds assembled in the streets early in the morning, and the populace, opposite the Club-house, amounted to above 10,000. Cries for the heads of Morillo and the ministers, were re-echoed in every quarter. The political chief issued a notification, that the minister of war had accepted the resignation of general Morillo, whose functions would be executed, *par interim*, by general Montemayor. This had the effect of calming the violent spirit, which had been manifested by the populace. On the same evening, general Morillo issued a proclamation, in which he complained of the malignant aspersions which designing men had cast upon his reputation, by falsely representing that he had used his sabre against the assembled people. After giving an account of his efforts to restore order, "My sword," said he, "which I will never use but against the enemies of my country, remained in the scabbard. I spoke with moderation to all, and only endeavoured to suppress outrage, and enforce that respect which is due to the laws and the government." His resignation was communicated to the king, who was then at St. Ildefonso; but his majesty refused to accept it, and ordered his conduct to be investigated by a council of war. The minister of war resigned at the same time: and general Contador, a man disqualified for active life by his advanced age, was appointed to the office. Contador had the prudence to decline the dangerous honour; and general Rodriguez, then in his 77th year was nominated in his stead. The marshal de camp, don Ignazio Valanzat, was next named to

that high situation; but he too declined it; and finally, on the 9th of September, the office was filled by general Salvador.

The council of war, to whose consideration Morillo's conduct on the 20th of August was referred, made a report, which was published in the middle of September. It stated, that, the general acted on that occasion conformably to military law, and did not draw his sabre against the people; that sub-lieut. Sturcio, chief of the post San Martin, did his duty in defending the prisoners entrusted to his charge; and that lieut. Mancebo had insulted general Morillo. It concluded with recommending, that the result of the inquiry should be communicated to general Morillo; that sub-lieut. Sturcio should be set at liberty, and lieut. Mancebo put upon his trial.

The minister at war, in transmitting the result of the inquiry to general Morillo, intimated to him, that his majesty was resolved, he should immediately resume the command of the province.

In the latter end of August, rumours prevailed in Saragossa, that a conspiracy was on foot for the destruction of the constitutional government, and the establishment of a republic. Some persons were arrested; and the result of the investigations was, that don Francisco Villamor, if he had not formed, was, at least, attempting to form, a plot, for placing the sovereignty completely in the hands of the mob. Judicial proceedings were commenced against him, and, on the 28th of September, he was sentenced to be deprived of his commission, and rank, and to be

banished for eight years to the Canary Isles. A Frenchman, of the name of Montarlot, seems also to have been engaged in the scheme, and to have carried it so far, as to have intended to enter France, and proclaim a republic on both sides of the Pyrennees. General Vaudoncourt was arrested in Valencia, as a participant in the same designs; and in Biscay also they appear to have been carried on by a French refugee, of the name of Husson. Some of the individuals, to whom Villamor had disclosed his purposes, communicated them to Moredo, the political chief of Arragon, and from these communications it appeared, that the conspirators gave out, that Riego, who had then the military command of the province, approved of their plans, and that they counted upon his co-operation. Moredo informed the government of the rumours in circulation, and of the discoveries which he had made. The result was, that, on the 21st, a courier extraordinary arrived from Madrid, with orders to supersede Riego, and to command the departure of the *regiment of the Constitution*, and of many officers of other corps. Places were named, to which they were directed respectively to repair. The general was ordered to Lerida, and the political chief united provisionally the civil and military functions of the province.

Riego was at this time making a tour through the province. A sub-lieutenant of the national horse-guards was employed to bear to him the news of his loss of command, and the order for him to repair to his destination without re-entering the city. He

found him at Bujaraloz, ten leagues from Saragossa. Riego became furious on receiving this dispatch, and declared, that he would return to Saragossa; upon which the sub-lieutenant hastened back to advise Moredo of his intentions.

The political chief began to take measures to hinder his entrance; he posted detachments on the roads to the town; the garrison, the national guard, and the citizens, took up arms, and in a few hours Saragossa presented all the appearances of war.

It was now determined, that a second deputation should advise Riego of the danger his person would be in, if he sought to enter the town, and of the fatal consequences which might ensue from such an attempt. This deputation, which consisted of gen. Torres, colonel Caminero, and the alcalde Hagues, met Riego at Puebla, and at last prevailed upon him to desist from his purpose of returning to Saragossa, and, in compliance with the order of the authorities, to set out for Lerida. On the 3rd of September he published an address to the army, in which he complained of the mode in which he had been deprived of his military command; and afterwards he sent a written representation to the king, dated on the 22nd, ascribing his disgrace to the private animosities, which Moredo and the minister of war, bore towards him, and to the calumnies which they had circulated against him. Moredo, in a proclamation, issued on the fourth of September, denied, that the conduct of the government towards Riego, had proceeded on any charge of political guilt

against him, and defended it entirely on the ground of the discretionary power, which the constitution gave the government of selecting its own servants.

"Inhabitants of Saragossa," said Moredo, in his proclamation, "Language offensive to the person of the don Rafael Riego, camp-marshal of the national armies, has within these few days been reported to me, and particularly on the evening of the 2nd. I have with pain observed that some from ignorance, and others from malevolence, have wished to make it be believed, that the measure of the government, which deprives him of the military command of this province, had some connection with the facts respecting which a criminal process is instituted in this capital.

"This is an error which might injure the reputation of the general, and I cannot, and ought not, to tolerate any persons, whatever may be their rank, to decide in any manner against the general, or to endeavour to persuade the credulous, that the order of departure for Lerida was grounded on any crime. The command of the troops of a province is an authority, which the government confers on whom it thinks fit, conformably to article 171 of the constitution, without any obligation to make known the reasons of the change; and according to the constitution the withdrawing of the commission of commander, or the giving it to another, carries with it no idea of crime on the part of the officer who is the object of such a measure.

"According to this constitutional principle, the decision of the government, in virtue of which

don Rafael Riego ceases to command in this province, in no way wounds either the dignity or the reputation of that officer, since he preserves all the ranks, honours, and recompenses, which the nation has bestowed on him for his distinguished services."

Certain it is, that no proof has been adduced of Riego's participation in any plot, either for the establishment of a republic, or for the invasion of France. On the other hand, it seems equally certain, that his name was employed by the conspirators, and from the character and connections of the man, there is little doubt but that he would have rather thrown obstacles in the way of the executive, than afforded them any assistance in the preservation of the public tranquillity. His dismissal was, on every supposition, an act of prudence; and Moredo, in executing the orders which he received from Madrid, showed a decision and firmness, which of late has seldom been seen in Spanish magistrates.

Though the majority of the people of Saragossa had taken part against Riego, a considerable party manifested an inclination to favour him; and on several successive days excited disturbances, which the political chief had some difficulty in suppressing. Similar commotions took place in other cities. One mode which his followers adopted of expressing their devotion to him, was, by carrying his picture in tumultuous procession. Many addresses of condolence were presented to him, and many remonstrances in his favour, couched in language by no means respectful, were transmitted to

the government from the different provinces. That from Valladolid will be found among the annexed State papers. In Madrid their zeal broke out in formidable commotions. The news of Riego's arrest arrived there on the 3rd of September. The demagogues of the clubs immediately declaimed against the measure, as emanating from French influence, and a servile deference to the French government. The agitation continued during the whole of the day, and on the morrow assumed a still more violent character. An immense multitude thronged the Puerta del Sol, and demanded the instant return of the king to Madrid, the dismissal of the French ambassador, the assembling of the Cortes, and the removal of all suspected persons from the king's person. Orators had posted themselves in various balconies, who urged the people to excesses by their inflammatory harangues. Even a grandee of Spain, (it is affirmed that it was the duke del Parque) exhibited himself in a gallery, armed with a poniard, and announced to the populace, that notwithstanding his advanced age, he had yet strength enough to plunge his dagger into the hearts of tyrants, and to support the rights of the sovereign people. His address was hailed with loud acclamations. Towards the evening the populace surrounded the hall of the Cortes, where the permanent deputation informed them, that they had dispatched a messenger to the king to advise him of the state of the capital. Thence the people hastened in crowds to the municipality, insisting that an express should be sent off to the king, to desire him

to return to his capital. This the municipality promised, and the crowd dispersed.

Two addresses were now transmitted to the king, one from the permanent deputation of the Cortes; the other from the municipality. The king answered them without delay. In his reply to the former, after expressing his regret, that any discontent should follow the selection of his ministers; he assured the deputation, that he felt all the inconveniences which emanate from any error in the choice of public functionaries, and that the good direction of affairs, and even the credit of the government, depend upon that choice; and he declared, that, if his success had not been always commensurate with his desires, which could not fail to be sometimes the case in so difficult an exercise of the judgment, he had always had in view to select men the most conspicuous for their merit and their talents, because the consolidation of the constitutional system depended upon the selection, as well as his own glory, which he considered as identified with the happiness of the monarchy, and the honour of the Spanish name. In answer to the municipal body, he assured them, that he would meet their desires, by returning to Madrid, as soon as his health would permit.

For a few days tranquillity seemed to be restored; and as the political chief of Madrid had shown himself less disposed to check the excesses of the populace, than to flatter them into insolence, by obsequious complaisance, he was removed from his office, and M. St. Martin appointed in his stead. General Morillo, too, resumed the military

command of the capital, and of the province of Castile. The boisterous chaos of Democracy did not remain long inert. Symptoms of disorder appeared from time to time, and it was known that preparations were in progress, for a general riot on the 18th of September. Accordingly, on that day, the political chief promulgated the following proclamation;—

“ Having learned through various channels, that it is intended to parade the portrait of general don Rafael Riego, and these processions being unusual in Spain, and interdicted by the laws, especially by the military code, which is in full vigour, and which prohibits even holy solemnizations to the honour of God and the saints, without the knowledge and permission of the military authority in fortified cities, of which Madrid is one; considering that such meetings may compromise the public tranquillity, the maintenance of which is confided to me by the constitution and the laws;

“ I hereby ordain, that the said procession shall not take place; and I hope that all the inhabitants of Madrid, who are friends of public order, and who respect the laws, will contribute to the execution of this my order: well understanding that all authorities, as well military as political, will make use of all the means in their power to this effect, if unhappily it should be necessary (which I do not think it will),

“ Having also been informed, that in the sittings of the Fontans d'Oro, the laws have been infringed by several speeches being delivered, of which I had no

knowledge, using the power with which I am invested by the decree of the 21st October last year, I here ordain that this assembly be suspended.

(Signed)

"J. MARTINEZ SAN MARTIN.

"The Superior Political Chief."

"Madrid, Sept. 18th."

As soon as this proclamation was posted, the troops were called out under arms, to prevent the disturbance of the public tranquillity. As evening closed, numerous groups were seen, whose aspect and attire were enough to excite alarm in the minds of peaceable and respectable people. A large portrait of Riego was now displayed, crowned with palm branches, borne by men with laurel sprigs in their hats, and accompanied by a crowd with lighted torches. A battalion of the national militia drew up in front of the Club Fontana, and a detachment of cavalry was posted in the Square of the Constitution; the remainder of the garrison was under arms in the barracks, ready to march at the first signal.

Happily, however, all passed off less seriously than could have been hoped. Some individuals, who assailed the soldiers, were wounded by blows from the butt-ends of their muskets. On their way to the municipality, where they wished to deposit the portrait, some of the populace cried out incessantly, "Riego for ever! Death to his enemies!" The political chief himself wrested the portrait of Riego from them, and threw it into the sewer.

The Club Fontana was closed. The alcalde, who was charged to take into custody some of the most infuriated orators, nearly

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fell a victim to the intrepid discharge of his duty: poniards were raised against him. On the following days, many persons were arrested, and among these, it was said, there were several Frenchmen, who had been active in recommending a revolution and scenes similar to those which occurred in their own country in 1792 and 1793.

It is not at all wonderful, that other governments should be little respected by a people, who were in the daily habit of heaping insults upon their own. The most calumnious abuse of every crowned head, and of every authority in Europe, which was not the creature of a revolution of yesterday, formed a favourite topic of declamation, both for the orators of the clubs, and for the newspaper writers: and it was in vain to demand from the justice of the country, the punishment of these habitual libellers; for their poisonous slanders gratified the populace, whose likings or dislikings were now elevated into the eternal standard of right and wrong. In a French paper, published at Madrid, under the name of the *Regulator*, the following paragraph against our own sovereign made its appearance.—"It is affirmed, that George IV. will marry again within six months. This news can excite no suspicion, since there are persons to whom all crimes are permitted, and who, though the object of general execration, nevertheless enjoy all the favours of fortune, unless, indeed, their remorse torments them every hour and every minute, and if this permits them to enjoy the fruits of their misdeeds." The ambassador, thinking that such an insult to his sovereign ought not to

be passed unnoticed, brought it before a court of justice; but the jury found, that there were no grounds for putting the libeller upon his trial;—in other words, they declared that he had done nothing wrong.

On the 22nd of September, Ferdinand returned to his capital, and made haste to declare his approbation of the firmness, with which Morillo and San Martin had acted in the late disturbances. On that and the following day, the preparatory sittings of the Cortes took place. Calatrava, president of the permanent deputa- tion, opened the former of these sittings with a discourse, in which the most disastrous circumstances in the situation of the country were eulogized as symptoms of political health and emanations of public virtue.

"In the three months that have intervened," said he, "the constitutional system has proceeded in its majestic march, and all the artifices of the favourers of despotism within and without the kingdom have been unable to turn it aside. If there have been some partial oscillations, they are either such as are only a sign of health in a free people, or they have served, as they have always done, while the machinations of a few were disappointed, to show with greater splendor the rectitude, the wisdom, and the love of public order which characterise true Spaniards. Let us congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, and give thanks to Divine Providence, which confers on us so many blessings," that is, the blessings of eternal suspicions and jealousies—of ever-renewing dissensions—of never-ceasing changes of governors—of assas-

sinations perpetrated by the sovereign people in the face of day,—of all legal authority braved and outraged—of avowed contempt for, and disregard of all the forms and all the substance of justice—of conspiracies multiplying in rapid succession—of civil war raging in different parts of the kingdom. A truly devout worshipper of anarchy—a most orthodox believer in revolutionary creeds must he be, who piously thanks heaven for conferring on his country blessings like these.

In the second preparatory sitting of the Cortes, it was determined that no substitutes from the American provinces should continue to act as deputies, except those from the Phillippines and Peru. This exclusion from the extraordinary Cortes, of persons, who had been entitled to sit and vote as members in the ordinary meetings of that assembly, was afterwards made the subject of clamorous invective against the ministers. It was impolitic, as well as illegal, said the popular orators; since it widened the breach between the mother countries and her colonies: and it was adopted only for the purposes of concealment, and to prevent the wretched policy of the government and their negligence, sloth, ignorance, and pusillanimity in the management of transatlantic affairs, from being revealed to an injured nation by the American deputies.

On the 28th of September, the extraordinary Cortes was opened in due form by the king, with a speech from the throne, which will be found in a subsequent part of the volume. The president made a complimentary reply, and a committee was appointed to draw up an answer to the king's

speech. On this occasion, the most perfect harmony appeared to exist between the king and the Cortes. The capital, too, was more than usually tranquil; but this tranquillity was supposed to be, in a great measure, produced by dread of the plague, which had now broken out in some of the provinces. The Cortes proceeded to take into consideration the project of a law for a new division of the Spanish territory. The old distribution of Spain into provinces was extremely inconvenient. Some of these provinces, as Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and Galicia, which were formerly kingdoms, were so extensive as to require viceroys, instead of governors or intendants, for their political chiefs. Others, again, were so small, as to occasion unnecessary charges in their civil government; and a more equal division would tend at once to a quicker despatch of business, a more convenient exercise of authority, and a considerable saving of expense. It was, therefore, proposed, to divide the whole kingdom into forty-one provinces, exclusive of the seven capital cities. The maximum of inhabitants to each was fixed at 400,000; the minimum, at 100,000. The names adopted for the new divisions were borrowed from the chief towns of each, and not derived, like those of the French departments, from rivers, mountains, or other permanent natural objects. The general principle of the division was agreed to in the sitting of the 5th of October, after a great variety of speeches, for and against the measures. The details of the project were then considered, and occupied the attention of the

assembly for a considerable length of time.

While the Cortes were proceeding with these peaceful discussions, the general state and spirit of the country by no means improved. Though there were no positive disturbances of any importance in the capital or provinces, the public mind, over a great part of the kingdom, exhibited feverish and restless symptoms, arising from dissatisfaction with the character and measures of the ministry. In the capital a petition of the citizens for their dismissal was presented to the king, by the hands of Quiroga. From Cadiz strong remonstrances were sent against their continuance in office, and menaces of disobedience eventually held out to the authority of a government, of which they should be allowed to remain the organs. Seville joined in the remonstrance, and applauded the conditional threat of rebellion. Murcia, Valencia, Corunna, and other towns and provinces, expressed themselves equally hostile to the members of the administration. One striking circumstance in many of these petitions was, that they were adopted in public meetings, at which the chief authorities of the city or province attended. In Murcia, the political chief of the province not only proposed the meeting, but invited the judges of the higher tribunal, and all the authorities, to be present, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition "soliciting his majesty for a remedy to the evils that threaten the heroic Spanish nation;" but the judges declined the invitation to an assembly, which they thought forbidden by the provisions of a law passed in the last

session. The citizens, in their petition, expressed their indignation at those who accused them of entertaining republican sentiments, and declared, that they were dissatisfied, only with the mode in which the existing government was administered—with the proscription of Riego, and their other best patriots—with the partiality or corruption of a portion of the magistracy, selected from among the supporters of the old despotism; and with the appointment of military and civil functionaries, who sought not to maintain, but to undermine, the constitution. In Ceuta, the garrison, as it was receiving no pay, refused to do any duty; and in a town in Navarre, the populace, no doubt urged by the monks or priests, whose incomes had been cut-tailed, attacked the soldiers. Every town had its political club, which became the organ for expressing or creating discontent, and was esteemed patriotic in proportion to its severity in censuring the measures of government. Yet, amid all this discontent, no specific charges were made against the ministry: general invective was the only accusation, and the only proof, that their enemies condescended to adduce. The fact is, that the situation of the country was wretched in the extreme: and the people are every where ready enough to ascribe to the misconduct of their rulers, all the evils that may at any time afflict them. The misfortunes that now overwhelmed Spain, were certainly not brought upon her by her unpopular ministers: whether they might not have employed stronger remedies than

were actually used, may be doubted; but this, at least, we know, that their attempts to repress the spirit of anarchy and unceasing change, which was the chief bane of the kingdom, brought upon them by far the greatest part of the odium which overwhelmed them.

The people, not satisfied with expressing loudly their dislike of the ministers, soon went the length of formally renouncing obedience to them and all who acted under their authority. It was at Cadiz, that this spirit of insubordination first showed itself in full strength. On the 18th of October, the government appointed the marquis de la Rencina, a man well known for his devotion to the constitutional system, commandant-general of that town, with a view of thereby conciliating its inhabitants. He had scarcely arrived there, when they publicly evinced their dissatisfaction in the most hostile manner; and he was compelled to solicit permission to retire, in consequence of a declaration drawn up at a meeting of the authorities of Cadiz, and despatched to the king, in which they declared, that they would not recognise him; stating at the same time, that no cause of reproach existed against the marquis, but that they mistrusted all persons deputed by his majesty. Baron Andilla was subsequently appointed; but his authority was equally defied, and he was forced to retire to Uretra. In like manner, general Morano, who had been nominated to the command of Seville, was met at Ecija by a deputation of the inhabitants of that city, who advised him to proceed no further, as they were

determined not to acknowledge his authority. These proceedings were generally applauded, and were imitated in some other cities of less note. To justify them, a representation from Cadiz, to the permanent deputation of the Cortes, dated the 17th of Nov., was drawn up and signed by the political chief, the officers of the troops of the line and militia, and all the municipal, administrative, and judicial authorities. This representation set forth, that, at the time when the report was circulated that baron d'Andilla had arrived to take possession of the military command of the province, agitation manifested itself among the citizens, who ran to the authorities, entreating them not to permit the execution of the ministerial decrees; that they founded their opposition on the fact that, whatever might be the private conduct of d'Andilla, they did not know whether he was devoted to the constitutional system, and still less whether he had given such positive proofs of his attachment, as would permit them to surrender to him one of the most important fortresses in Spain; that this just dissatisfaction increased in an astonishing degree, when the public was informed of the secret manoeuvres, which had led to that arrangement of the government: that the deputies to the Cortes from the province were charged by the civil and military authorities of Cadiz to lay before the king, the representations demanding the dismissal of ministers, and that the command of the province, and the government of Cadiz, should be given only to men who were devoted to the constitutional system; that, when the deputies, after having fulfilled

their duties, entered into conference with the ministers to learn the resolution of his majesty, and to communicate it to the province, and hoped to receive from ministers a definitive answer, the government concealed from them the precipitate departure of baron d'Andilla, who, as if he meditated a surprise, or a *coup-de-main*, imitated the conduct which an able general would follow to get possession of a hostile fortress, or rather acted like general Villavieja, when he brought thither the chains of despotism; that this conduct towards the deputies and the city of Cadiz set the seal to every thing which preceded it, and gave an irrefragable proof of what the nation had said of the ministry, when they decreed it an enemy of their institutions and their liberties; that such hostility to the rights of the people authorized all cities and villages not to trust the ministers, and gave just ground of refusing obedience to their orders; and finally, that the province would on these most sacred grounds oppose every order emanating from any ministry, which should not have given positive proofs of firm adhesion to the constitutional system. The knowledge of these events was accompanied with considerable disquietude in the capital; and on the 26th of November the following message from the king was communicated to the Cortes:

"It is with the most profound bitterness of heart, that I have learned the late events at Cadiz, where, under the pretext of attachment to the constitution, they have trampled it under foot, by despising the rights which it vests in my person. I have commanded my secretaries of state to pre-

sent to the Cortes the details of so lamentable an event, in full confidence, that they will co-operate with energy, in concert with my government, in taking steps that the prerogatives of the crown, as well as public liberty (which is one of their guarantees), may be preserved inviolate. My desires are the same as those of the Cortes—they have for their object only the observation and consolidation of the constitutional system; but the Cortes know, that the infractions which ministers may commit against the rights of the nation, are not more contrary to that system than are the excesses of those who attack the rights which the constitution has reserved to the throne. I hope that, in these solemn circumstances, the Cortes will give to our country, and to Europe, a new proof of the spirit of conciliation which has always distinguished them; and that they will take advantage of the occasion now offered, to contribute in the most efficacious manner towards the consolidation of the constitution of the monarchy; the advantages of which cannot be experienced, and which would even be exposed to immediate ruin, if the evils which we now deplore be not crushed in their birth.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

"San Lorenzo, Nov, 25, 1821."

This message was immediately referred to a special commission, which, before the close of the sitting, presented the draft of an answer. This answer commenced with thanking his majesty for his confidence in the Cortes, and assuring him of their faithful co-operation in maintaining inviolate public liberty and the royal prerogative: and that they would,

without delay, take his message into consideration, and prove their determination to omit nothing towards the consolidation of the constitutional government. On the same day a committee was appointed to consider of the steps proper to be taken, in consequence of the royal message. The report, which they afterwards made, consisted of two parts. The first part was read on the 9th of December. In it the committee, after detailing the transactions at Cadiz and Seville, say:

"It is true, public offices ought to be conferred on those only who have given positive proof of their attachment to the political constitution of the monarchy; and nobody can be more persuaded of this than the members of the committee; but from the documents laid before them, it is evident that no objection whatever was made to the marquis d'Andilla by the people of Cadiz, or to Don Tomas Marino Daoiz and Don Joaquim Alvista, by those of Seville. The committee find that there is more excuse for the people of Cadiz than those of Seville; the latter not having any ground of complaint whatever, but only wishing to retain Don Manuel Velano and D. Ramon Luis de Escovedo; so that those two persons have been more regarded than the respect due to the government, the tranquillity of a whole province—more than the reputation of the Spaniards among foreign nations—more than the constitution and the sacred empire of the law. Whereas the people of Cadiz had some motive of dissatisfaction at least, though none that could authorise the mode of conduct which they adopted.

"The committee, therefore, does not confound the events at Cadiz with those at Seville, in the latter of which it cannot help recognising a certain character of faction; whereas in those of Cadiz it is persuaded that the whole has proceeded from an error, from an excessive ardour, and a distrust which cannot be wholly condemned in those who love liberty, and have suffered much for it; the error in some points, and the aberration of some persons in others, are not such that the committee attributes them to the will, and they cannot but merit the indulgence of the Cortes. But the national congress cannot but expressly disapprove, in the face of all Europe, the disobedience and illegal proceedings of those authorities; and this will doubtless suffice to make them return to their duty, acknowledging that they have erred." The committee concluded the first part of their report by proposing an address to his majesty; in which they declare "that the political chief and commandants-general of Cadiz and Seville have not only failed in their duty, but have, by their conduct, contributed to legitimate, if it were possible, the malicious assertions by which the favourers of despotism endeavour to decry liberal institutions as incompatible with order; that the Cortes cannot but express to his majesty and the nation, how highly they disapprove of those events; and believing on the one hand that the disobedience of the authorities of Cadiz and Seville arise principally from error, and on the other, that the loyalty and patriotism by which the citizens are so distinguished, cannot render

the triumph of the law and of order doubtful for a moment, have resolved, first, solemnly to declare, that both the one and the other ought to have obeyed, and ought now to obey, and punctually to fulfil the measures of his majesty, which have not been carried into effect; the Cortes being sure that this resolution will be sufficient for those authorities, and all whom their example has misled, to return to their duty, without placing the national representation in the afflicting necessity of adopting other measures." This address was carried by a majority of 130 to 48.

The second part of the report had been presented under seal. On the 12th of December, it was read. It accused the ministers as the cause of the present disorders, though it cautiously avoided bringing any specific charges against them, and recommended their dismissal as the proper remedy for existing evils (see p. 577 of this volume). The debate upon it continued through the three following days. The ministers defended themselves boldly, particularly Felieu, minister of the interior, and Pellegrin, minister of the colonies. The former ascribed to the preceding administration, the evils which now distracted the country. The latter stated seven causes of the present difficulties:—1. A general discontent: 2. The new offices, which had excited the ambition of a great number of persons: 3. The growth of a violent party, whose members were actuated solely by the vanity of wishing to raise themselves above their equals, and even above their superiors. A citizen, he added, who had the honour of sitting in

that assembly, Don J. Moreno Gozra, excited discord at Cadix, Cádiz, and other places. The 4th cause was the abuse of the liberty of the press. The 5th, the discredit of the treasury: for none of the measures decreed by the Cortes had had the effect of restoring public credit; and all the efforts to procure funds for the treasury had failed. The 6th cause was the bad financial system, and the difficulty which every new system experiences in establishing itself. The 7th was the weakness of the judicial power. In the opposite party, M. Romero Alpuente distinguished himself by his violence. He attacked all the ministers in succession—the war minister, for having placed the king's pages in the army, instead of disbanded officers; the minister of the interior, for general misconduct and unconstitutional schemes; the minister for foreign affairs, for having made a bad choice of diplomatic agents at Paris, Lisbon, Rome, and particularly for having appointed as consul-general at Bordeaux, a member of the ancient *Camarilla*, while there was a great number of military men who might have filled these offices. He also complained of the opposition made by the government to the demonstrations in favour of Riego; of sending from Madrid, after the attempted procession of the 18th of September, the regiment of Saguntum, which he described as one of the most patriotic in the whole army: of the arrest of the chiefs of that regiment and of the imprisonment of the orators of La Fontana, Nunez and Macrobun. He concluded by declaring, that the ministry was nothing else than an assemblage of agents for the ene-

mies of the constitutional system, who wished again to load Spain with its former chains.

At the conclusion of the debate, M. Calatrava, who had presented the report of the committee, proposed a resolution to the following effect:—

“That a message shall be addressed to his majesty, stating to him, that the Cortes, considering that the present ministry have not the moral force necessary for properly conducting the government of a nation, and causing the dignity and the prerogatives of the throne to be respected, hope that his majesty will, in the exercise of his powers, deign to take such measures as the situation of the kingdom so imperiously requires, &c.”

This resolution against the ministers was adopted by a majority of 104 to 59: and in consequence of it, the following address to the king was drawn up and agreed to:

“The extraordinary Cortes, in taking into consideration your majesty's message of the 25th of November last, and the documents referred to them with it, on the events of Cadix and Seville, have recognized, that if the evils were the effect of error, of mistake, or of weakness of some of the authorities of these provinces, other causes have contributed to prepare them, and that they require a prompt remedy, in order that the mischief may not be renewed, and that public tranquillity may be consolidated. But finding the royal authority of your majesty disregarded, and one of the most important principles which our fundamental law has consecrated forgotten, the Cortes conceive that they are bound, first of all, to secure the observance of the con-

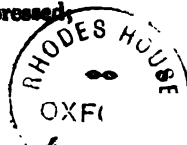
situation, and obedient to the throne; and they are happy to recollect, that your majesty has been pleased to make known to them, how much you are satisfied with the manner in which these two objects were accomplished in their representation of the 13th of this month.

"After having fulfilled this first duty, the Cortes have considered it right to examine the causes which may have had influence in producing the events in question, and other evils which require a prompt and radical remedy. They cannot forget that his majesty has been pleased to invite them to contribute in the most efficacious manner to the consolidation of the constitution of the monarchy, and to take measures for preserving the prerogatives of the Crown untouched, as well as public liberty. Being extraordinarily assembled, the Cortes cannot carry this investigation to the extent which is necessary, nor adopt other measures; but the representatives of the nation wish to reply once more to the august confidence of your majesty, by making known, with that frankness which becomes them, the result of their observations, in order that the paternal love of your majesty may deign to provide for the wants of the country.

"The disorders which Spain experiences emanate chiefly from the conduct of some of the governed; but the Cortes cannot refrain from believing that the conduct of your majesty's ministers has also had some part therein, though in a manner involuntary and innocent. They will not censure the acts of the government, the examination of

which does not belong to them, at present, and which are not well known to them. They merely found their opinion on notorious results—on the effects which those facts have produced on public opinion. From these results they conceive that the errors of ministers have caused them to lose the confidence of the Spanish people.

"Public expectation, disappointed as to the discovery of conspiracies, the reality of which could not be disputed—the intrigues of foreign agents against liberty and the throne—the complaints respecting the administration of justice—the deplorable state of the finances—the uncertainty respecting transmarine affairs—serve all to maintain men's minds in a state of disquietude, when measures not duly considered, or ill understood, unfortunate incidents of which your majesty is not ignorant, augment suspicions, irritate passions, and light up discord among a part of the citizens. Then motives of fear were ascribed to some—to others pretexts for disquieting and criticising the government; then persons of all classes began to petition your majesty for dismissal of your ministry; but in their addresses carried their freedom so far, as to forget respect; and to proceed to unheard of disobedience. Imprudent men were then observed to seek liberty in tumult, and anarchy appeared to profit from these circumstances, to raise her hideous head. A small number of turbulent and ambitious men have abused the credulity of some towns, to precipitate them into disobedience; and peaceable and respectable citizens have been menaced and oppressed.



several public authorities have been compelled to yield to the factious, and the conservatory principles of true liberty and order have been disregarded, and scandalously profaned.

"In the meanwhile, your majesty knows to what an extreme the excess of speaking and writing has lately been carried by those who, doubtless, only wish to render that right odious; and your majesty will assuredly agree with the Cortes, that the laws on this point have not been properly enforced by those who are charged with their execution.

"That your majesty's ministers have not been able to repress these evils, is fully proved by the message in which your majesty was pleased to call for the co-operation of the Cortes. The fact is, therefore, no longer questionable, whatever may be the cause. The Cortes have no reasons for doubting the good intentions of the ministers; they know that they have not all an equal share in the complaints which have been made against them; but good intentions, talents, and virtues, are often not sufficient to secure success; and success itself is frequently insufficient to conciliate public opinion, without which it is impossible to govern a free people.

"The state of the nation requires a vigorous ministry, capable of producing the greatest confidence by wisdom, zeal, patriotism, and love of public liberty, which might aid your majesty in calming the passions, uniting hearts, rectifying erroneous opinions, repressing licentiousness, and consolidating the empire of the laws. Even the authority of the throne, which is usually, but

mistakenly, confounded with the individuals employed to transmit the orders which emanate from it, imperiously requires a change; and the Cortes, to whom your majesty's glory and the splendor of your crown are not less precious than the liberty and the happiness of the heroic people they represent, would believe themselves wanting in their duty, did they not make known to your majesty their intimate conviction that the present ministry does not possess the moral force necessary for successfully directing the government of the nation, and for supporting and causing to be respected the dignity and the prerogatives of the throne.

"The national congress, animated by the confidence which the sentiments it has always found in your majesty's royal breast are calculated to produce, therefore hopes that your majesty, making use of your power, will deign to adopt the measures which the situation of the country so imperiously demands. The Cortes rely on your majesty recognizing the purity of the motives which dictate this humble representation; and on your being assured that they are always ready to co-operate with you in whatever may conduce to the prosperity of the monarchy:

"Madrid; Dec. 18."

In the sitting of the 18th of December, a deputation was appointed to present this address. The king, after hearing it read; replied, "I receive your message (*quedo enterado*). The affair is very important—I shall consider it." No change of ministry, however, took place immediately.

In the sitting of the 22nd, a message was read from the per-

manent deputation, stating a dispatch from Don Louis Escovedo, ex-political chief of Seville, accompanied with a representation to the Cortes from the civil authorities, several military chiefs, and the inhabitants of Seville; and also with a copy of an address to the king, signed by the same persons, dated the 17th of December.

The representation to the Cortes described the state of agitation into which the city and province were thrown on receipt of the first resolution of the Cortes in reply to the king's message, and called upon them to take the subject again into their consideration, and to weigh the motives by which the authorities were actuated in opposing the imbecility of an administration, which, having lost the confidence of the nation, could no longer pretend to govern it. The address to the king conclude with praying for a change in the administration, and the appointment and choice of authorities which should enjoy the confidence of the province.

After some discussion, M. Martel proposed, that the president should appoint a committee to examine the affair forthwith, and present their report before the close of the sitting. The Cortes finally adjourned to the 23rd, when the committee read their report, which stated, in substance, that the condition of the inhabitants of Seville was not such as the persons who signed the address wished to represent it; and that the majority of the committee gave it as their opinion, that there was room to prosecute Velasco, Escovedo, and all those persons who signed the representation, on the grounds of their disobedience, and of their having

represented the congress as hostile to the nation. After a warm debate, the congress adopted the resolution of the committee by a majority of 76.

This last resolution was undoubtedly most proper; but the general tenor of these transactions affords a melancholy proof, that the patriots of Spain were deficient either in the understanding, or in the virtue, which would have induced them to sacrifice private views and animosities to the good of their country. The most considerable cities in the kingdom had risen in open rebellion against the executive, and justified themselves on the ground, that the public functionaries were not such as they approved. If social order was to be any thing more than a name, the first duty of the great assembly of the nation was, to crush the rebellion and punish the principal traitors. Instead of this, the Cortes, while in form they disapproved, in effect encouraged the disturbers of the public tranquillity. They suggested every excuse for their guilt, admitted every palliation: they represented their conduct, though doubtless illegal, as morally innocent, and as having emanated from good motives: they took no measures against those, who, with arms in their hands, and in deliberative meetings, systematically resisted the executive power; but they directed all their efforts against those very authorities, whose commands had been disobeyed. In words they disavowed the insurgent populace of Cadiz, Seville, Carthagena, Mer-cia, and Valencia; in effect, they co-operated with them.

The consequence was what might have been expected. The

cities and districts, which had thrown off the yoke of civil obedience, proceeded in their mischievous career; the most audacious addresses were presented to the king, and thanks were returned to the Cortes for the course which they had followed. Other cities were encouraged to act in a similar way. On the last Sunday of the year, the militia of Barcelona, with the regiments of the line of Arragon and Soria, which composed the garrison, and with the first regiment of artillery, swore, in the most solemn manner, not to acknowledge in future a ministry, which, said they, "according to the happy expression of the Cortes, has lost its moral power of governing, and which is going to plunge us into an abyss of disgraces, compromising our laws and our liberties. *Viva la Constitucion! Viva Barcelona!*" The regiment of Cordova at first refused to join them, and a serious affray was expected; but a deputation from the militia met a deputation from that regiment, and, upon explaining to them that their object was by no means to establish a republic, but to support Cadiz, Seville, and the other towns of Spain, which had determined to refuse obedience to any mandate of the present ministers, and not to receive any public functionaries appointed by them, the latter acquiesced, unanimity was established, and a declaration to the effect above stated was signed by their chiefs.

In fact, at the close of the year, political union and subordination seemed to be nearly at an end in Spain. The secret societies were active — popular

demagogues were restless; while the ministers, finding no sure aid on any side, and meeting with resistance everywhere, were unable to act with efficiency. In consequence of their financial embarrassments, the persons employed by them were not paid. The military force either threw off subjection to the civil power, or, ceasing to look up to the central government, obeyed only the impulse given by the local authorities: while these authorities, in their turn, formed themselves into juntas, and decided supremely on the affairs of their respective provinces.

To these evils, which must be ascribed exclusively to the folly, the wickedness, and the dissensions of the partizans of the new order of things, were added others occasioned by attempts to re-establish the ancient despotism. In the month of December, insurrections broke out in different parts of Arragon, Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay. The insurgents proclaimed their purposes by their shouts of "The absolute king for ever." They nearly succeeded in surprising Gerona; kept Pampeluna in alarm, and threatened Bilboa: but they acted in separate bodies, without any regularly concerted plan. The ministers, on the other hand, showed themselves not wanting in energy: troops were dispatched from all quarters into the disturbed districts: many skirmishes took place, in which the military were generally victorious; and the insurgents, if not completely put down, were at least everywhere checked, and were prevented from collecting upon any point an imposing force.

The financial year of Spain begins on the 1st of July. The estimated expenditure for the year ending the 1st of July 1821 was as follows:

	Reals.
The King's Household	45,190,000
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	12,000,000
Ministry of the Interior.....	8,410,375
The Colonies	1,368,235
Justice.....	11,131,110
Finance	173,351,669
War.....	355,450,915
Marine	96,000,000

702,802,304

The estimated Revenue of the year was 530,394,271

Deficit..... 172,408,033

It afterwards appeared, however, that the actual charges of the year amounted only to 665,957,886

But there were Arrears to the amount of ... 118,271,581

Making the Total Expenditure..... 784,229,417

The effective produce of the taxes was only 342,951,456 reals. From the 1st of July 1821, to the end of the year, the receipts of the exchequer little exceeded ninety millions of reals.

Considerable debts had been contracted by the old government in Holland. The Cortes had, on the 11th of September 1820, recognized this debt, and engaged to repay both the capital and the interest in arrear. But, in the course of the present year, a resolution was adopted, without the consent of the holders of the stock, or their agents, that the payment should be made in paper money (*creditos*), which was afterwards to be received in payment for the national domains.

Towards the end of the year, a loan was contracted for at Paris, with MM. Ardoin, Hubbard, &c. The principal conditions of the contract were, that M M. Ar-

doin and Hubbard should supply Spain with 140,000,000 reals, for which they were to receive inscriptions of 5 per cent *rentes*, at the rate of 10 piasters of capital for one of *rente*; and, as they were allowed a commission of 3 per cent, it follows, that Spain received for 5 piasters of *rente* only the sum of 47½ piasters.

The Spanish government was to receive from MM. Ardoin and Hubbard, at certain specified rates, the bonds and premiums of the loan of Paris, the bonds of the Dutch loan, and notes for arrears of interest on the Dutch loan.

If the contractors anticipated their payments, they were to be allowed a discount of 5 per cent. The interest was to be paid, without deduction, on the 1st of May and the 1st of November, in Madrid, Paris, and London.

In September a most destruc-

tive pestilential fever made its appearance in the eastern and southern provinces of Spain. Catalonia, Arragon, Malaga, Grenada, Murcia, and parts of Andalusia, were afflicted by it; but Tortosa, and, above all, Barcelona, suffered more than any other place. The malady assumed many various aspects. It generally lasted seven or nine days; the body became cold, and the pulse low. The stomach was the organ which usually exhibited the first symptoms of the attack; and the kidneys, those which first ceased to perform their functions. It was calculated, that, in Tortosa, upwards of seven thousand persons had died before the 26th of September, and about seventy each day afterwards. In Barcelona the mortality was at the rate of 350 daily, from the 25th of September to the 5th of October. From this time it gradually abated. Towards the end of October, it still amounted to more than a hundred per day; by the beginning of December it had nearly disappeared in Barcelona; and by the end of that month, even Cadiz and Xeres, where it had broken out latest, were free from its ravages. The vicinity of Barcelona to the French frontier had

excited great anxiety in France, and a commission of five physicians had been dispatched from Paris to aid the resident practitioners. This commission, at the head of which was Dr. Pariset, pronounced the malady to be contagious, and directed their efforts to entirely cutting off all communication between the diseased and those who continued healthy. Towards the termination of this afflicting visitation, a different doctrine was held. It was then maintained, that, in the fever of Barcelona, there was not a particle of contagion; and that the propagation of that belief, under the authority of the French commissioners, had been the cause, by means of terror and barbarous restrictions, of increasing the otherwise inevitable mortality. The number of those who died in the city was stated by the junta at between nine and ten thousand; but it was generally believed, that the authorities, especially at the commencement, represented the mortality much below the truth, and that not fewer than twenty thousand persons fell victims within the space of three months to the fever of Barcelona.

CHAP. XI.

PORTUGAL—*Installation of the Cortes—Prerogative of the Crown—British Officers—Amnesty—Various Decrees—Arrival of the King—His Reception by the Cortes—Law of the Liberty of the Press—Ministry—Discussions in the Cortes—Increase of Duties on British Woollens—Bank—Quarrel of the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires with the Government—The Austrian and Russian Envoys quit Portugal—BRAZILS—Revolutions at Para—Bahia—Pernambuco—Rio de Janeiro—Further Disturbances at Pernambuco—Monte Video.*

PORTUGAL, though drawn into the revolutionary career by the example of her neighbour, continued during the year peaceful and orderly. Her revolution had not, like that of Spain, been brought about by the soldiers alone, nor in opposition to the wishes of the privileged classes and the great proprietors. The clergy and nobility had either co-operated in producing it, or had submitted to it, without much reluctance; and though men were not wanting, who showed an inclination to run into the wildest extremes of political fanaticism, and to urge their country through a succession of changes, these were speedily checked in their projects and deprived of power. Some theoretical doctrines were propagated, and some practices adopted in the constitution, which a more enlarged experience would probably have rejected: but in the mean time the order and subordination of civil society remained undisturbed; and if, amid the many

improvements that were made, a few ill-advised alterations found a place, there was at least time and opportunity to apply a remedy, before any serious mischief could be occasioned.

The Cortes assembled in the beginning of January; and, after some preparatory meetings, their solemn installation took place on the 6th of January. On that morning, at ten o'clock, the deputies being met in the church of St. Mary, solemn mass began, accompanied by vocal and instrumental music; at the same moment a flight of sky-rockets gave the signal, and immediately the castle of St. George, and the fortresses, the ships of war, and all the vessels in the river, fired a royal salute. Then the deputies proceeded to take the oath on the Holy Gospels, in the following words:—

"I swear faithfully to fulfil, in the exercise of the powers which have been given me, the duties of deputy to the extraordinary Cortes, which are about to make

the political constitution of the Portuguese monarchy, and the reforms and ameliorations which they shall judge necessary for the good and prosperity of the nation, the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, maintaining the throne of Senhor Don John VI., king of the united kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, and preserving the Dynasty of the serene house of Braganza."

After the oath was taken, father Vincente de Santa Rota Lisboa ascended the pulpit, and delivered a discourse adapted to the solemnity; after which the members of the government and the deputies proceeded to the hall of the sessions, amid the acclamations of an immense multitude.

At two o'clock, the members of the government and the deputies began to enter, the galleries being already crowded with spectators. The members of the government took their seats on the right of the president's chair: and on the left and remaining places on the right, the preparatory junta of the Cortes. The archbishop of Bahia acted as president, and the deputy Felgueiras as secretary. All being seated, count de Sampaio addressed the assembly in an appropriate discourse, and declared the Cortes to be installed. They proceeded immediately to elect a president. The choice fell on the archbishop of Bahia, who had 64 votes out of 74. They then proceeded to choose the members of the executive government.

A preparatory junta had been appointed to draw up the bases of a constitution; and the consideration of the fundamental articles, which this junta had agreed upon,

was for some time the principal occupation of the Cortes. These articles, in all important points, were borrowed from the Spanish system; most of them were approved of by the national assembly; a few were referred back to the junta. An unsuccessful attempt was made to deviate from the Spanish model in one most essential point, by either introducing a second chamber, or giving the king an absolute veto. The proposition to this effect was made by M. Pinheiro Azevedo. The debate on it commenced on the 22nd of February, and was continued with much animation till the 26th. The people in the galleries frequently applauded the members who spoke against the proposal, so that the president was obliged to admonish them not to carry their marks of approbation to excess. It was resolved at length to reduce the question to three points, on which the chamber proceeded to vote:—

1st. That there should be only one chamber—Carried by 58 votes to 26;

2nd. That there be no absolute veto in the person of the king—Carried by 78 votes to 6;

3rd. That a suspensive veto should be given to the king: which was carried by 84 votes to 41.

An attempt was afterwards made to give the king the right of proposing laws; but this alteration was likewise rejected; so that the new constitution left the king of Portugal with little more power, than was possessed by his half-debrowned brother of Spain.

It was no easy matter to determine how to behave towards the English officers, who had

served in the Portuguese army. It would have been dangerous to have allowed a set of men, who were looked upon by the people as intruders, and who could not be well affected to the new order of things, to have remained in power. On the other hand, the abrupt dismissal of them, by exciting the displeasure of Great Britain, might be the cause of serious difficulties. The subject was referred to a special committee, who, in their report presented on the 24th of February, after expressing their gratitude for the services of the English officers, and regretting their inability, from the nature of the Portuguese laws and the state of the national treasury to reward them adequately, proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That the English officers who, by the declaration of the 26th of August, 1820, of the provisional Junta of the supreme government of the kingdom, retired from the service of the Portuguese army, be dismissed with honour and with the thanks of the nation, solely from the necessity of giving a new organization to the national royal army.

2. That these officers should continue to receive the pay of their commissions for as many years, as they were in the war, in the Portuguese army.

3. That those who did not serve in the war should continue to receive their pay for one year, it being understood that their gratifications are personal.

4. Finally, that the brigadiers should receive the honour of commanders (*commenda*) of the order of the Tower and Sword, and the colonels and lieutenant-

colonels, the insignia of the same order.

One trait in the proceedings of the Portuguese legislature and people is deserving of particular praise; they showed no inclination to harrass with suspicions and jealousies any part of the community. Soon after the Cortes met, an amnesty was decreed and published for all who since 1807 had left their country on account of their political opinions or conduct, whether they were prosecuted, or feared to be so; and whether any process had been instituted against them or not; and it was afterwards declared, that this amnesty comprehended all those persons, who, up to the day of the installation of the Cortes, were under arrest, or restricted to a certain place of residence. On the other hand, it was decreed unanimously (and the decree was directed more particularly against the Patriarch), "that, inasmuch as he alone is a member of a society, who submits to its fundamental laws, every Portuguese who refuses to take the oath, simply and without any restriction whatever, to the constitution, and to the bases of it, ceases to be a citizen, and is immediately to quit the Portuguese territory."

All parks or preserves for game, not walled in (*contadas abertas*), were abolished as detrimental to agriculture, to the rights and property of the environs, and to their tranquillity and security; all offices and employments relative to the granting and management of such parks or enclosures were likewise abolished: but the officers were to continue to receive their pay, till the Cortes had

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decided on their future destination.

While the Cortes were proceeding tranquilly in their career, their eyes were anxiously turned to the Brazils. The intelligence that the king had approved of the late changes was most acceptable; but when it was known that he was on the point of returning to Europe, a degree of anxiety was again excited; for any opposition on his part, to the new order of things, could not fail to produce much embarrassment. Accordingly, considerable precautions appear to have been taken, that on his arrival he might be without means of resisting the plans of the Cortes. These precautions were unnecessary. John VIth showed no inclination to oppose the prevailing current of the times. On the morning of the 3rd of July, it was announced at Lisbon, that the squadron which was accompanying him to Europe was in sight; and on the same day, he anchored in the port of Belem. A deputation of the regency immediately waited on him, and, in compliance with the orders of the Cortes, remained on board with him till next day; when a deputation of the Cortes, with the archbishop of Bahia at its head, proceeded to congratulate him on his arrival. They were graciously received by his majesty, who declared to them that he with his whole heart approved what the Cortes had done. On the same day (the 4th), at noon, his majesty and the royal family landed with great pomp, and went in procession to the cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung. They afterwards repaired to the hall of the Cortes. It was

five o'clock when his majesty entered the hall, supported by the secretary Felgueiras, preceded by the deputation of the Cortes, and accompanied by all the officers of his royal household. When he had taken his seat on the throne, the book of the Holy Gospels was presented to him by the president, on which his majesty laying his hand, pronounced the following oath:—

“I, John VIth, by the grace of God and by the Constitution, king of the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, swear, upon the Holy Gospels, to maintain the Catholic Apostolic, Roman religion; to observe, and cause to be observed, the bases of the Constitution decreed by the general, extraordinary, and constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation, and the Constitution which they shall make; and to be in all respects faithful to the said nation.”

After the oath was taken, the president addressed the king in a speech, which, amid much rhetorical finery, breathed a tolerably moderate spirit; and the king on his part, left a written reply with the president, requesting at the same time, that, as he was too fatigued to read it himself, the president might communicate it to the assembly. This, however, it was observed, ought to be done by one of the ministers; and accordingly the minister for foreign affairs, being sent by the king, read the speech. [See the Foreign Documents, p. 586.]

This speech, though very massive in its general strain, contained the following passage: “They (the Portuguese) have also sanctioned the fundamen-

principle of every constitutional monarchy, that the exercise of sovereignty, consisting in the exercise of the legislative power, cannot be vested separately in any one of the integral parts of the government, but in the union of the monarch and the deputies elected by the people, as you have been, who are to form the supreme national council, called by our ancestors the Cortes, and to whom collectively belongs the exercise of the legislative power; so that if ever the monarch usurped this right without the participation of the chamber of deputies, the government would be transformed into a despotism; and, in like manner, if the chamber of deputies should attempt to exercise alone the legislative power, the constitutional government would be transformed into the government of a mob."

This passage drew from the secretary of the Cortes, Felgueiras, the following letter, addressed on the 12th of July to Ignácio da Costa Quintilla:—

"*Illustrious and most Excellent Sir:—*The general and extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese nation have heard with much satisfaction the principles and expressions, truly constitutional, contained in a part of his majesty's speech, read by his minister Silvestre Pinheiro, in the sitting of the 4th, in answer to the speech of the President of the Cortes. Nevertheless, the Cortes cannot help remarking, that the 5th and following paragraphs contained expressions contrary to the 21st, 23rd, and 24th articles of the bases of the constitution, in which the line of demarcation was drawn between the legislative and exe-

cutive power. By these articles, the national representation and the executive power are exclusively reserved to the general Cortes. The king is excluded from all direct initiative; to him is confided the right of assent, and a veto, which is never absolute. Such are the arrangements fixed by the said articles.

"That there may not be ascribed to this majesty ideas and expressions contrary to these articles, while it is manifest that on all occasions he has declared his adherence to the principles consecrated by the constitutional bases, I send your excellency the enclosed discourse to lay before his majesty, who may give those explanations on the subject which he may deem expedient."

On the 14th, the minister Da Costa Quintilla sent an answer to the secretary of the Cortes, stating that "his majesty commanded him to declare, that having sworn to adopt the bases of the constitution, it could not be his majesty's intention to insert in his speech any idea or expression, which was not in perfect accordance with those bases and his oath."

In addition to this communication, the king desired that his declaration should be made public, and addressed a letter to the Cortes on the 14th, which was read in the sitting of that day. His majesty repeated the sentiments expressed in the letters of his minister, and again declared, "that having sworn in the most solemn and unreserved manner, to observe the bases of the constitution, there was nothing in his speech intended to be inimical to those bases, nor had he ever cherished such a wish; and he

therefore desired that all the phrases which were in any shape ambiguous should be omitted."

The phrases, however, were in no respect ambiguous. They advanced a clear and positive claim to a share of the legislative power; and the final answer of the king was in effect a complete retraction of them.

One of the first acts of importance which his majesty performed, was to give on the 12th of July, his royal sanction to a law for protecting the liberty and preventing the abuses of the press, which, after long discussions had passed the Cortes. This law contained 63 articles, of which we can mention the substance only of the most essential.

The first article declares, that every Portuguese may print, publish, buy, or sell any books or writings, without previous censorship. The second secures the copyright of original works, or translations to individual authors, or their heirs, for 10 years, and to literary societies for 70 years; and persons who pirate a work, lose all the copies of it, and if they do not amount to a thousand, pay for the deficiency. The fourth article provides, under a penalty of thirty milrees, that every work printed in the states of Portugal shall bear the date of the impression, and the name of the printer. The seventh article imposes on the author or editor, or, in case they are not forthcoming, upon the printer of any work, responsibility for any abuses of the press which it may exhibit in the cases specified by the subsequent provisions of the statute. The publisher or bookseller is also responsible for such books, prints, or stamps, as he may

sell, though executed abroad. The abuses of the liberty of the press, says the 8th article, may be committed—1. Against the Roman Catholic religion. 2. Against the state. 3. Against good morals. 4. Against individuals. The liberty of the press is abused in the case of religion, when the whole or any one of its doctrines are denied; when false doctrines are stated and defended; or when the name of God or of his saints is blasphemed. The first offence is punished by one year's imprisonment, and a fine of fifty milrees; the second, by eight months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty milrees; the third, by four months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty milrees; and the fourth, by a penalty of 50 milrees only. The liberty of the press is abused where the state is concerned—1. By exciting the people directly to rebellion. 2. By provoking them directly to disobey the laws, or the constituted authorities. 3. By attacking the form of representative government adopted by the nation. 4. By defaming or insulting the national congress, or the chief of the executive. The first species of seditious publication is visited with five years' imprisonment and a fine of 600 milrees; the second, with three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 400 milrees; the third with one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 200 milrees; and the fourth with three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 milrees. Public morals may be outraged—1. By publications attacking the Christian morality of the universal church, and,—2. By obscene prints or books. The offence in the first

case, incurs a fine of 50 milrees; and, in the second, a fine of 40, 30, or 20 milrees, is the punishment annexed to the offence. The liberty of the press may be abused against individuals,—1st. By imputing to them crimes which might be made the subject of criminal proceedings, which is to be visited by a fine of 100 milrees;—2dly. By imputing to them vices or defects which may expose them to public hatred or contempt, which is punished by a fine of 80 milrees; and—3dly. By insulting them in terms of contempt or ignominy, which may be punished by a fine of 60 milrees. Besides this protection, individuals injured by the abuse of the press, may have redress by a civil suit. The 19th article, which follows immediately the provisions just enumerated, is in the following words:—"He shall be exempt from punishment who can prove the crimes which he has imputed, when they are against the state, or consist in abuses of authority, committed by a public functionary, and in other cases, when the fact imputed shall have been proved, in an anterior judgment, there being no inclination to offend."

The cognizance of offences of the press is committed to councils of judges of fact, which are to be created for this purpose in certain districts pointed out in a table attached to the statute. In each of these districts there are to be two councils of judges of fact; one consisting of nine, and the other of twelve; and each having a judge of law attached to it. These judges of fact are to be elected by the people; and are to consist nearly of the same class of persons, and to perform

generally the same functions, as our juries. The mode of election, the combination of their functions with those of the judges of law, and the regulation of the judicial procedure are extremely complicated. The judge of law regulates the trial, and passes sentence.

The 60th article creates a special tribunal to protect the freedom of the press, composed of five members, to be named by the Cortes in the beginning of each session, who are to enjoy a salary of 600 milrees annually. Their duty is, to hear appeals, to apprise the Cortes of doubts that may arise on the law, and to present at the beginning of every session a report on the state of the press, the obstacles to be removed, and the abuses to be remedied.

By the arrival of the king, and his adherence to the constitution, the regency was at an end; and his majesty nominated his own ministry. Some of the nominations were not altogether satisfactory to the Cortes.

In the beginning of September, considerable changes took place; and a new ministry was formed; composed of the following individuals:

For Foreign Affairs, M. Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira.—For the Marine, M. Ignácio da Costa Quintilla.—For the Interior, M. Phillip Ferreira de Arango e Castro.—For Justice, M. Joseph de Silva Carvalho.—For Finances, M. Joseph Ignácio da Costa.—For War, General Pamplona.—The first two had been members of the preceding ministry: Quintilla, who had the reputation of an excellent naval officer, being now transferred from the interior.

to the marine. The third was a magistrate of eminence and integrity: he had been intendant of police under the constitutional regency: and had since been elevated to the dignity of chancellor of the supreme court of justice. The fourth was one of the members of the constitutional regency; an enlightened magistrate, and ardently attached to the new order of things. The fifth was one of the first advocates of Lisbon; besides being an able man of business, he had the reputation of being very learned in commercial jurisprudence, and enjoyed the confidence of the mercantile class. Pamplona was an experienced officer, who had served under Buonaparté.

In the mean time, the Conde dos Arcos, who had been the confidential minister of the king at Rio Janeiro, arrived as a prisoner in Europe. At first he was confined in the tower of Belem; but was afterwards set at liberty, under the restriction of remaining at the distance of ten leagues from the coast. The charges against him, which at one time threatened to be of the most grave nature, dwindled down to that of not having caused the papers belonging to the offices of the secretaries of state, and especially the diplomatic correspondence, to be brought from the Brazils, and of having, in conjunction with the Prince Regent, removed various letters and papers, from the public archives there.

After the arrival of the king, the Cortes continued, as before, to be occupied principally with the discussion of the articles of the Constitution. A proposal

was made to exclude from the Cortes all who held any place or office. This was rejected: but, on the other hand, to secure the independence of the legislature, the following decree was duly made and published:

"1. No deputy of the Cortes, during the time of his holding the place of deputy, shall accept or solicit from the government, for himself or for any other person, any pension, mark of honour, or employment, except when it belongs to him, by virtue of the law, in the career of his profession.

"2. No deputy is allowed to make a request to the government, in any manner, without the previous consent of the Cortes.

"3. The dispositions of this decree are applicable to the substitutes of the deputies, from the day when they are called to the exercise of their functions."

The constitution of the council of state was the subject of much deliberation. It was finally determined, that this council should be composed of members chosen by the king, from a triple list, presented to him by the Cortes; that none of the councillors should be capable of being nominated to any office or employment; that the ministers should not have a vote in, or be present at the meetings of the council; that it should assemble in the palace twice a week, or oftener, if the king should so wish; that the king should be at liberty to follow, or reject the opinion of the council; that the resolution taken by him should be recorded by the secretary, in the margin of the minutes, and read in the following sitting; that the council should propose to the king triple

lists of persons to be appointed to offices in the magistracy, to bishoprics, and to all other ecclesiastical benefices in the patronage of the Crown, and that the king should appoint one of the persons so named to the vacant office, dignity, or benefice.

The Cortes directed their attention, also, to the encouragement of the national industry, and showed in many minor regulations a strong disposition to adopt a severe restrictive system as the surest source of prosperity. It was upon such principles, and with such views, that the duties on the importation of British woollens were raised from 15 to 30 per cent, by the following decree promulgated on the 14th of July.

"The resolution of the 5th of May, 1814, is revoked, and the 26th Article of the Treaty of Commerce of the 19th of February, 1810, is restored to its literal and due observance; and, in consequence, the woollen cloths, and other British woollen-manufactures, which are imported into this kingdom, shall continue to pay, on importation, the duties of 30 per cent, which they paid before, and some years after, the said treaty.

"The present decree shall receive its due execution, only with respect to such woollen goods as shall leave Great Britain after the 1st of August next ensuing."

Mr. Ward, our diplomatic agent at Lisbon, remonstrated against this decree; and a correspondence ensued, which was afterwards laid before the Cortes.

In the month of December, the project of a law for establishing a bank at Lisbon was agreed to by the Cortes, and received the

royal assent. The charter is to be granted for twenty years. There are to be 10,000 shares, each of the value of 500,000 reas, to be paid half in paper currency, and half in coin. The subscriptions are to be opened on the 1st of January, 1822, under the inspection of persons named by the president of the Cortes; and as soon as 2,500,000,000 reas are subscribed, 150 subscribers who have the largest number of shares, are to form a general assembly, and choose, by a majority of votes, a president and 16 directors, each of whom must be a Portuguese by birth or by naturalization, and be a proprietor of at least 12 shares.

The foreign relations of Portugal underwent no alteration in the course of the year; though some excesses of the mob of Lisbon caused the interruption of her regular diplomatic communication with Austria and Russia.

The people having spontaneously illuminated their houses on the last three nights of the month of March, in celebration of the oath to the basis of the new constitution, and various ministers and foreign consuls having thought that they ought not to join in the illumination, the populace on the first night proceeded to break with stones the windows of the delegate of the court of Rome. The regency lost no time in making known to that minister, and to all the members of the diplomatic corps, by means of a circular, how much they regretted so unfortunate an event. They exerted the utmost foresight, that a similar occurrence should not again take place; and with such effect, that neither on that occasion, nor afterwards on

the 28th of April, and the two following nights, when the illuminations were repeated, was the slightest outrage committed against the dwellings of the foreign ministers or consuls, where the patrols posted by the government complied with the strict orders which had been given them. It happened, however, that the serjeant who commanded the patrol stationed in front of the house of the chevalier de Berks, the consul and *ad interim* chargé d'affaires of Austria, left his post, in order to patrol to the end of the street: the populace availed themselves of his short absence, to throw stones at the windows. The patrol, having heard the noise, came up immediately, and the authors of the insult fled at his approach; but as a numerous crowd still continued collected, expressing their displeasure that the house was not illuminated, the serjeant, apprehensive that they might renew the insult, waited upon the chevalier, and persuaded him to order lights, which was accordingly done. On the following day, the chevalier complained to the secretary for foreign affairs, of the insult to which he had been exposed. That minister replied, by a note, in which he ascribed what had happened to the accidental effervescence of popular feeling, and the negligence of the serjeant, and, at the same time he testified the natural and just regret of the government at so unfortunate an occurrence. An inquiry was immediately set on foot; but as the real authors of the insult could not be discovered, the regency could afford no other satisfaction, except by punishing the serjeant, who, by his disobe-

dience, had given occasion to the disorder; and by expressing their regret, that any thing disagreeable to the Austrian consul should have taken place.

The chevalier de Berks communicated these events to his court. In return, he received instructions, to insist upon a perfectly satisfactory declaration, and, in case of refusal, to demand his passports. He now alleged, that the insult offered to him was the result of a conspiracy; that the guard had been absent from his house full three hours; and that persons of rank and distinction had been concerned in the outrage. No proof of these assertions was adduced, though the government ordered an immediate inquiry to be instituted concerning them. In the mean time, baron Sturmer, the imperial envoy arrived at Lisbon, and renewed the complaints. The Portuguese minister in his answer, dated the 12th of August, denied that the facts were as the chevalier de Berks had stated; blamed the conduct of the chevalier, in openly opposing himself to the popular feeling, as, at least, imprudent and indelicate; and declared, that the government could grant no other satisfaction, than had been given already. Baron Sturmer made no answer, but demanded his passports. The same request was made by General de Tuyll, the Russian imperial envoy, who stated, that, on account of the principles put forth in the last note of the Portuguese minister, he thought the continuance of his residence at Lisbon incompatible with the dignity of his court. The two envoys embarked on the 22nd of August at Lisbon, with all the

persons attached to their suites, on board the English packet-boat, and sailed for Falmouth.

Next to the success of the revolution at home, its effects on the connexions of the country with the Brazils, formed the great concern of Portugal. These provinces, awed by the presence of the king and royal family, and separated from the contagion of European principles, might prefer the old system to the new. In that case, they would be in a great measure cut off from the mother country, and they would confer on the crown so much independent power, that the Cortes, if they continued to acknowledge the house of Braganza, would be in constant danger of sinking beneath its superior influence. The Portuguese, settled in the Brazils, and particularly the troops, were fully sensible of this. They saw, that a separation of the transatlantic provinces from Portugal, would be a necessary result, if the former did not adopt the alterations which had been recently made in the government of the latter: and, as such a separation was equally adverse to their prejudices and their interests, they sought to prevent it by imitating the course which had been pursued at Lisbon. Para took the lead. On the first day of the year, a revolution was effected there without bloodshed. The colonels of the 1st and 2nd regiments of foot, having been sent for on the preceding night by the governor, repaired to the palace, accompanied by some of their officers, and being interrogated as to certain rumours which had prevailed respecting their intentions, declined to give

a satisfactory answer. On the next morning, at 9 o'clock, the infantry declared for the Constitution, and were shortly afterwards joined by the cavalry and artillery. A *feu-de-joie* was fired, and a provisional government was formed. All this was done in the name of the king.

In February, similar events took place at Bahia. On the 10th of that month, the troops, excited by lieutenant-colonels, Manoel Pedro de Freitas, and Francisco de Paula, declared their purpose to effect a revolution; some tumults followed, in which a few lives were lost; and finally both the troops and the people, under the sanction of the presence of the governor, count de Palma, solemnly proclaimed their adherence to the constitution, which should be formed by the Cortes in Portugal. A governing junta was immediately appointed, the presidency of which was offered to Count de Palma. The Count, however, declined this office, and requested permission to retire to Rio de Janeiro. The Junta were directed to draw up an act of adhesion to the government of Portugal, and to order the speedy election of deputies to represent the province in the Cortes. The Junta of Bahia was not long in receiving promises of obedience and tenders of homage from the towns and villages of the neighbourhood.

When the news of these events reached Pernambuco, Bareto, the governor of that captainship, found it advisable to convoke the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of the place; who all, with one voice, agreed on the 6th of March, to proclaim the Portuguese constitution, and to swear

to it as it should be adopted by the Cortes.

At Rio de Janeiro, the seat of the royal power, and awed by the royal presence, the authorities found themselves as unequal, as every where else, to the task of stemming the revolutionary current. Considerable discontent had prevailed there from the time that the transactions at Lisbon were known. On the 18th of February, the king published a decree, in which he reserved to himself the nomination of the Cortes and of the Junta. This measure was a plain intimation, that his majesty did not mean by any act of his own, to extend the new constitution to the Brazils: and, therefore, they who desired such a change, saw that it could be effected only by their own courage and activity. For this purpose a number of respectable individuals had held several secret meetings: their place of assembly, it is said, was on board a ship in the harbour. The principal conspirators were Goiz, who had formerly served with reputation as lieutenant-colonel; Da Costa, major in the 11th regiment; Pimenta, formerly major in the southern division; Cipriano, lieutenant of artillery; Major Padoa; father Silva; and Mocambo, a man of letters and an advocate. Many of the leading merchants were also engaged in the plot. The 1st of March, was the day fixed for carrying their schemes into execution: but, on the evening of the 25th of February, two of their number were arrested; an event which urged the others to attempt the accomplishment of their designs without a moment's delay. Accordingly, at midnight, a regi-

ment of chasseurs left their barracks: their colonel, who attempted to restrain them, was arrested and placed under a guard. On their arrival in the city they called on the Brazilian chasseurs to make common cause with them, this was acceded to, and they all repaired to the square of the Rocio, where the dépôts of ammunition were situated. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, the prince royal received notice of what was passing, and he immediately took the resolution of placing himself at the head of the troops. He appeared wholly unattended, and was received by the chasseurs, with cries of "Live the Constitution!" to which he replied by repeating the same words. After a short deliberation with the officers, surrounded by the people, whom curiosity had drawn to the spot, the prince ascended the platform of the theatre royal, which overlooks the square of the Rocio, and read a written act of adhesion to the constitution, in the form to be decreed by the Cortes of Portugal. It was received with loud acclamations, which gradually spread on all sides. The forts fired a royal salute, and all the bells of the churches were put in motion to spread the news. The act of adhesion was signed by the officers, and by all who could press sufficiently near to participate in that honour. The prince, accompanied by two lieutenants, now proceeded on horseback to St. Christopher's, to obtain the sanction of the king. The king gave his signature immediately, and the prince returned straight to the square, where he was almost stifled by the people who

pressed round him. Having re-ascended the platform, he announced the appointment of a new ministry, which was received with unanimous *vivas*. Shortly after, the members of the new administration waited on the prince; and M. J. da Costa Quintella, who was named first minister, was hailed as he passed along, with the joyous salutations of the people.

At 9, the prince again appeared on the platform, accompanied by the bishop, and the new ministers, and took the oath of adhesion on the Gospel, in the name of the king. All the ministers followed his example. In the course of the day, the king and queen sanctioned the proceedings by their presence: and, that all might appear to be the work of the royal will, and the royal power, a decree was published, dated three days before these events, by which, his majesty sanctioned the establishment of the Portuguese constitution in the Brazils.

On the 15th of March, a decree was issued, dated the 7th of that month, which announced the king's intention of immediately repairing to Lisbon. The people of Rio de Janeiro, flattered themselves with the hope, that this design would yet be abandoned: but his majesty set sail on the 26th of April, on board a line-of-battle ship, accompanied by two frigates, with some smaller vessels of war and transports. His suite was numerous; he was also attended by 900 families of the city, the whole consisting of 4,000 persons. He left the government of Brazil to his royal highness don Pedro, having appointed the Conde dos Arcos, his prime minister.

Towards the end of April, the

bases of the constitution adopted by the Cortes at Lisbon, were generally known in Rio de Janeiro; and the soldiers and people, thinking that the old system should immediately give way to the new one, though still incomplete, assembled on the 5th of June, in the great square of the Rocio, and appointed a deputation to represent their wishes to the prince regent. His royal highness immediately came to them, and in their presence, took the oath to observe the constitutional bases. In compliance with their demands, the Conde dos Arcos, whose influence was believed to have prevented the prince from taking this step sooner, was removed from his post, and sent to Europe: and a Junta was appointed, composed of nine deputies, who were to be subordinate to the Cortes, but to have control over the ministers. At the same time a new ministry was nominated, at the head of which, was don Pedro Alvarez Diniz. The provisional Junta, in a proclamation issued on the 9th of June, declared, that they considered it to be their most sacred duty to assure the intimate and indissoluble union of the kingdoms of Portugal and Brazil.

The Junta of Rio de Janeiro set up pretensions to exercise authority over the whole of the Brazils. These pretensions, however, were resisted. The Junta of Bahia refused to act in subordination to them, and this refusal, was, from motives of policy, sanctioned by the Cortes of Lisbon; who thought, no doubt, that it would be more easy to retain a number of small governments, than one great country, in a state of dependence.

These changes had been effected chiefly by the Portuguese soldiery: but, a farther change might now be expected, in which they would not willingly co-operate. Now, that the bands of authority were weakened, why should not the Brazilians seize the opportunity to burst them asunder, and throw aside all dependence on Portugal? Though this great step was not yet taken, there appeared symptoms of a separation of views between the Portuguese troops and the natives. On the 3rd of November, the native Brazilian troops, at Bahia, rose in arms for the purpose of removing from power, three members of the provisional Junta, who were suspected of selling commissions in the militia. The Portuguese soldiery, on the other hand, took part with the government, and so overawed the malcontents, that without any resistance, they suffered three or four of their leaders to be apprehended and sent on board the Don Pedro Portuguese frigate, then in the harbour, in order to be conveyed to Lisbon, and placed at the disposal of the Cortes. The insurgent troops afterwards succeeded, by stratagem, in gaining possession of two of the fortresses at Bahia, and again held out defiance to the Junta.

A more formidable disturbance took place at Pernambuco. Some of the old revolutionists of 1817, repaired to Goyanna, a small village in the interior, and there formed themselves into a provisional government, in the name of the king, denouncing, as illegal, the delegated authority by which the affairs of Pernambuco were administered. A portion of

the peasantry; and all the soldiers of colour, who had been disbanded and disarmed on the king's acceptance of the constitution, joined the conspirators at Goyanna; who now, believing themselves strong enough for an attack on Pernambuco, advanced to Igua-rassu, a village about six leagues distant from the city. Thence they sent in their *ultimatum* to the governor, the principal condition of which was, that his excellency should embark for Lisbon with the European troops. Receiving no answer to this, and being joined by a few more disaffected troops, they moved forward to Olinda, which they attacked, and at the same time directed a portion of their force against a post near the bridge of Affogadas. They were foiled at both points by the Portuguese regiment of Algarve, who put them to flight, killing and wounding great numbers of them. An irregular fight was kept up for some time in the woods, which ended in the dispersion of the insurgents. The attack was subsequently renewed without any advantage to the assailing party, except that of keeping Pernambuco for several days in a state of siege, during which, its supplies of fresh provisions from the interior were cut off. In this interval, however, there arrived a reinforcement of Portuguese troops from Bahia, which so much abated the hopes of success entertained by the besiegers, that they agreed to accept a mediation, offered by the authorities of Paraiba. After several conferences, terms were agreed on, and all parties retired to their own homes, on the faith of a convention, by which the Junta of Pernambuco and that of

Goyanna referred the decision of their differences to the Cortes at Lisbon. Shortly after this, a great change was produced in the situation of the province, by the arrival of orders from Lisbon for the recal of the governor, the removal of the European troops, and the formation of a provincial government by the votes of the college of electors. On the 26th of October, the governor sailed for Europe; and on the same day the election of the Junta took place. The choice fell as might have been expected, on native Brazilians: among the whole

number chosen, there was only one European.

At Monte Video, the Constitution was adopted by the soldiers on the 20th of March. In July, an assembly of deputies was held, to determine whether the province should unite itself to the Brazils, or should establish an independent government. The former proposition was adopted, and the province declared itself a portion of the Brazils. In consequence of want of pay, which was nearly two years in arrear, the garrison was in a state approaching to open mutiny.

CHAP. XII.

NAPLES.—*Accusation of Count Zurlo and the Duke of Campo Chiaro—Sir Wm. A Court's Assurance of Neutrality—Congress at Laybach—Dissent of England from the Proceedings of the Sovereigns—Their Resolution to invade Naples—Ebullitions of patriotism at Naples—Comparative Situation of the Neapolitans and Austrians—Indifference of the Neapolitan People—Inertness of the Administration—Miserable State of the Neapolitan Preparations—Advance of the Austrians—Military Operations on the Frontier—Dispersion of the Neapolitan Army—Subsequent Movements of the Austrians—Proceedings at Naples—Capitulation of Naples—Dissolution of the Parliament—Anti-revolutionary Decrees—Return of Ferdinand to Sicily—Neapolitan Loan—PIEDMONT.*—*Plots in Turin—Spanish Constitution proclaimed at Alessandria—Revolution in Turin—Abdication of the King—Provisional Government—The new King disavows the late Proceedings—General Indifference of the Country to the late Changes, and especially of Savoy—Revolution in Genoa—Flight of the Prince of Carignano—Advance of the Austrian and Royal Piedmontese Army—The Royal Army enters Turin—Decrees for the Restoration of Tranquillity—Amnesty—Entry of Charles Felix—Treaty of Novara—Florence—Trials of the Carbonari in Austrian Italy.*

THE departure of Ferdinand for Laybach had been keenly opposed by a strong party of the revolutionists; who, with good reason, judged, that the only result of that step would be, to delude the country with false hopes of peace, to deprive their cause of the sanction of the royal name, and to lend to an invading foreign force the authority of the native sovereign. The clamours against count Zurlo and the duke of Campo Chiaro, the two ministers who had advised Ferdinand to accept of the invitation to Laybach, became very loud; and in January they were called before the parliament to explain and

justify their conduct. Zurlo appeared before them, calm and serene, and, having stated the motives from which he acted, professed his readiness to submit to the decision of the legislature. Campo Chiaro's demeanour, although not more firm, was less submissive. He spoke of the services which he had rendered his country, demanded a trial, and concluded by declaring, that, if a victim were necessary to consolidate the Constitution, he would gladly be the devoted sacrifice. Both were acquitted by a majority of 65 to 17.

At this time, England and France had each of them a con-

siderable naval force in the bay of Naples. The government made application to the ambassadors of these countries to have a statement of the reasons for the presence of so many ships of war, and received in reply the most unequivocal assurances, that no hostility was intended. Sir Wm. A'Court, in his answer, said, "that he had no hesitation in giving a frank declaration of the intentions of his government; that the British squadron was simply a squadron of observation, the presence of which was sufficiently explained by the critical circumstances of the country, and the necessity of providing for the security of the persons and property of British subjects, under all possible chances; that the British government was determined to maintain a strict neutrality, and to take no part, either directly or indirectly, in the war which seemed to be on the point of breaking out; that it would interfere in no way with the affairs of the country, unless such interference should be rendered indispensable by any personal insult or danger to the royal family; and that, not foreseeing the possibility of such a case, he flattered himself that nothing would alter the peaceful attitude of Great Britain."

In the meantime, Ferdinand had arrived at Laybach. His first letter spoke only of the amusement he found in the chase, and of the superiority of his dogs over those of the emperor Alexander. No strangers were permitted to reside at Laybach during this convocation of crowned heads; and to make their councils more impenetrable, not even was a secretary permitted to be present

at the conferences of the ministers. The principles, however, which guided these hidden deliberations, were sufficiently known; for, in a state-paper, which appeared at the end of the preceding year, signed by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, there was a formal declaration of irreconcilable hostility to the revolution of Naples. "In order to lead to conciliatory measures," said the allied sovereigns in that document, "the monarchs assembled at Troppau resolved to invite the king of the Two Sicilies to an interview at Laybach; a step, the sole object of which was, to free the will of the king from all external constraint, and to place his majesty in the situation of a mediator between his misled people and the states whose tranquillity was threatened. As the monarchs are resolved not to recognise governments which had been produced by open rebellion, they could not enter into negotiations except with the king alone." France seems to have neither avowed nor denied these principles. But the British government, in a circular, dated the 18th of January, and laid before parliament on the first of February, declared their dissent from the general principles which had been adopted at Troppau and Laybach, as well as their determination not to interfere in the affairs of Naples; adding, at the same time, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Italian powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and professing, that it was not the purpose of England to prejudice the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might

think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandisement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by late treaties. The ambassador, however, whom the new government of Naples had dispatched to London, though treated with much personal civility, was not received in an official character.

At last, on the 9th of February, the envoys of Russia and Prussia, and the chargé d'affaires of Austria, communicated to the prince regent the resolutions which had been adopted at Laybach. These resolutions were, that an Austrian army should occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th of the preceding July were immediately abolished; and, that, even if a spontaneous submission took place, the army should still penetrate into the kingdom, to maintain the new system which was now to be established. At the same time, a letter from Ferdinand to his son was published, dated the 28th of January, in which he stated, that the determination of the confederate sovereigns was irrevocable, but that they were most desirous of promoting the interests of the Neapolitan people, and for that purpose proposed, that he should frame a system of government calculated to guarantee for ever the prosperity of the kingdom. Ferdinand remained at Laybach, apparently to see what effect would be produced at Naples by these official annunciations of approaching war.

It seemed as if threats of hos-

tility had only animated the Neapolitans to a stouter spirit of resistance. The publication of his majesty's letter was accompanied with fêtes and other demonstrations of joy in the chief provincial towns. The parliament of Naples was a bright blaze of oratorical courage; there was not a deputy who was not eager to throw himself into the very front of the combat. "I see," said the deputy Morici, "my country contemned, menaced, outraged; I feel all the passions of youth boiling in my veins; my indignation is at its height; I feel that I can no longer remain among you; and I beg you to grant me leave to repair to the army. I do not go there in order to have command; I will serve as a simple volunteer by the side of my fellow-citizens, who have honoured me with their choice to be one of the national representation. I will pray the general under whom I may serve to permit me to fire the first shot against the enemy. I swear here never to return to my home, to perish rather in the field of battle, if the country is not saved."

Other deputies immediately demanded leave to repair also to the frontiers; and it was resolved, that all military deputies should have that liberty, and that their substitutes should supply their places in parliament. Private citizens made individual offers of personal service or pecuniary supplies; and the parliament sat with leisurely complaisance to hear the letters read, which contained such offers, and to return solemn thanks to the writers. Sir Robert Wilson was among the number of those, who were eager to distinguish themselves in so holy a

cause. Every day some new law was passed—some new decree issued, which breathed the purpose of preferring destruction to submission. Levies were announced as completed; new ones were ordered; the roads were to be broken up; provisions were to be carried off, and all was to be laid waste before the enemy; that, finding desolation before and around him, his victories might be useless to him, and his final defeat inevitable.

Nor were there wanting reasonable grounds of hope, that the menaced invasion might be successfully repelled. Formidable as were the Austrian armies, they were to act at a distance from their own resources, and separated from their own frontier by provinces extremely ill-disposed to their cause. The war could not fail to be enormously expensive to the assailants; and, if it was at all protracted, the Austrian finances, by no means in a flourishing state, would prove unequal to the burthen. Troops might be had from Russia or Prussia, but the supply of the funds requisite for putting them in motion and keeping them in the field, was not to be expected from these quarters. Instant and decisive success was necessary to Austria; if she did not obtain this—if the first blow did not terminate the contest, she was likely to lose all; and there were circumstances, which, to say the least, rendered it extremely doubtful, whether she would be able to bring the war to so rapid a conclusion. There were two roads, by which the Neapolitan territory could be invaded, the one leading through the Abruzzi, the other going through Rome

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and the Pontine marshes, quitting the papal dominions at Terracina, and passing through Fondi and Capua to Naples. The latter was the better road, but it abounded in difficult passes. Sometimes it winded among narrow dells; at other times it was hemmed in between the mountains and the sea; it was intersected at one point by the Voltorno, and at another by the Garigliano, on the banks of which, in a former age, the Spanish captain Gonsalvo made his celebrated defensive campaign against the French, compelling them, after months of warfare, to retreat with ruin and disgrace. The local peculiarities of the ground were such, that the most formidable obstacles might be opposed to the approach of an invader, by merely breaking up the highway for a short distance; where it passed, more especially, through the Pontine marshes, a little labour would render it impassable to the heavy baggage and artillery of an army. Even if an enemy succeeded in penetrating by this line of road, his communications upon it could not be maintained without the presence of a considerable force; because they would be liable to constant interruptions from attacks by sea, of which the Neapolitan squadron would have the command, and from incursions of the garrison of the strong fortress of Gaeta.

The other road, passing through the interior of the country, did not admit of an equally simple and obvious mode of defence; for collateral communications, diverging to the right and left, would give a skilful invader an opportunity of turning the flanks of the defensive army. The ge-

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neral face of the country was, however, well adapted to irregular warfare. It abounded in strong posts, which would occasion loss, both of men and of time, to the assailants; it passed through many mountainous defiles; it presented a long and difficult line of march through a country which afforded no resources for an invader. There was no small reason to doubt, whether the Austrian army could force their way by it to the capital, with a regular army in their front, of respectable amount, and commanded by experienced officers, and an armed population hovering all around them. Even if the capital fell into their hands, they would have made little progress towards final success, if the nation were resolute in its resistance. The provinces, which constituted the chief strength of the kingdom, would still lie out of their grasp. The possession of the metropolis by demanding the presence of a numerous garrison, would be only a source of weakness; and the prosecution of the war in the southern and eastern provinces would be more arduous than the march through the Abruzzi and the Terra di Lavoro. The subjugation of some millions of men, who know and prize the blessings of independence, is always a difficult task; and, considering the peculiar nature of the country, should, in the case of Naples, have been almost impossible.

The Neapolitans, however, did not avail themselves of the advantages, which their situation offered. The primary cause of the inefficiency of their resistance, is to be found in the indifference of the mass of the population to

political events. The revolution had been brought about by a set of men, who entertained views and were actuated by sentiments, in which few of their countrymen participated. The middling and better classes of society appear to have been well affected to the late changes; but the peasantry and populace cared little about them. They were ready enough to shout and to illuminate, and to share in fêtes, and to crowd to any meeting that partook of a joyous nature; for to do so was in accordance with their disposition, and operated upon them as a momentary excitement. But they had neither the temper, nor the principles, nor the habits, that interest men in political changes. They had not opposed the revolution; they would not oppose its destruction. They continued to be—what for centuries they had been—the passive slaves of events. Of the existence of this spirit of indifference there can be no doubt; indeed, it could not have been otherwise. The nature of a people cannot be altered in a day by the intrigues of a few daring or exalted spirits. A love of freedom and independence cannot be called forth in a moment by the magic of plots and conspiracies; it is the slow growth of time, and, ripening through successive ages into firmness and vigour, is transmitted from generation to generation, as the most precious part of the inheritance of a people.

In spite of this indifference to the late changes, much might have been done with a people so much the subject of momentary impulse, if their rulers had taken able measures for obstinate defence. But the half year, which they had to prepare themselves

for the struggle, was not turned to any good account. A considerable portion of the army was locked up in Sicily, where, instead of co-operating in the general defence, it was occupied in asserting the right of one part of the nation to keep the other in subjection. Sicily added nothing to the means of resistance; it furnished neither troops nor money, but exhausted considerable supplies of both. The sloth and inattention, which pervaded every branch of the administration, is truly wonderful. Upon paper, indeed, the military preparations were sufficiently formidable; but the reality was widely different. The army was divided into two great commands. The most important was intrusted to general William Pepe; who, with forty battalions and a proportional force of cavalry, was to defend the Abruzzi. General Carascosa, with seventy battalions and thirty squadrons, was to support and co-operate with Pepe, and at the same time defend the approach to the capital from Rome. Yet, such was the negligence of the executive—such was the blindness of the parliament to the exigencies of the moment—that, on the 15th of February, a fortnight after the Austrians had crossed the Po, Pepe had not received his appointment to the command, nor had any person been named chief of the general staff. No system had been established for procuring information of the enemy's movements—no lines of defence had been fixed upon—no obstacles thrown in the way of the invader. There were no magazines of provisions in the Abruzzi, no means of conveyance, no hospitals, no quarter-master-

general, no money in the army chests, not even a paymaster-general. The battalions of militia had never been called out, mustered, organized, or in any way disciplined. They were expected to quit their firesides and peaceful occupations, and to be transformed into useful soldiers, and to be supplied with every requisite of war, by merely finding themselves in front of an enemy. No stores of shoes and cloaks were provided for them, nor even of fire-arms. Few of them had cartouche-boxes, or any other means of securing their scanty ammunition from wet or damp. As they had no leathern knapsacks, linen ones had been promised them; but these were never furnished; and the defenders of the country were left without the means of carrying a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread. It seems as if the Neapolitan rulers had believed, that some supernatural power was to put forth its might in their behalf, and that they were to be victorious over a formidable foe without having employed any of the ordinary means of success.

It is not enough to ascribe this neglect to the lukewarmness of the executive, in the cause of the revolution. Though the prince was nominally at the head of affairs, the reins of power were actually in very different hands. The chiefs of the revolutionary party were all-powerful; and they ought to have been vigilant in causing every proper measure to be adopted. But the fact is, that there was no one among them, whose genius was fitted to guide the destinies of a people. They could draw up plans on paper; they could talk; they could

make harangues ; but they knew not how to act. They had not foresight enough to provide for events before they occurred, nor presence of mind to extricate themselves from the embarrassments, in which their imprudence involved them.

At last, on the 16th of February, the militia was called out ; and on the same day, general William Pepe was appointed commander-in-chief of the second corps of the army, and his brother, chief of the general staff. On the 20th, Pepe arrived at Aquila, where he fixed his head-quarters. The weather was cold, and in some parts there was much snow on the ground. By this time, the Austrians, who, having broken up from their quarters beyond the Po, in the end of January, had reached Bologna on the 8th of February, made their appearance on the frontier of the Abruzzi. Pepe found that his army consisted of eight battalions of regular troops, and two hundred cavalry ; and with this paltry force he was to guard a line of one hundred and fifty miles in extent. It is true, the militia were now ordered out ; but the enemy were at hand, while the Calabrias and Apulia were distant from his head-quarters more than thirty days march ; and the war would be decided, before the troops of these provinces knew that it was begun. He was assured, indeed, that the first corps under general Carascosa would assist him, either by threatening the Austrians on the flank, or by sending him reinforcements. But, on the 27th of February, he was informed by the Spanish ambassador, that Carascosa had taken up positions on San Germano,

which left him entirely isolated and detached, and that the enemy were about to direct the whole of their force against the second corps. In the mean time, Pepe was joined by some battalions of militia ; who added more to his numbers than to his real strength. They were without cloaks and badly fed, and were armed with fowling pieces without bayonets. These fowling pieces were so useless, that the general thought it advisable to substitute pikes in their stead. It was no slight misfortune for these raw soldiers, that the fatigue of a first march was increased by the necessity of bivouacking in the snow, and ended in joining an army which had no magazines to supply either its own wants or theirs. Pepe wrote for troops and supplies ; he got maps and schemes of the campaign in return ; and on the 6th of March, when the enemy were threatening his positions on all sides, he received a dispatch from the minister at war, communicating to him the plan of an entrenched camp at Aquila, to be fortified with cannon which had not yet left Naples.

Aquila is about thirty miles from the frontier. Pepe advanced from it and concentrated his forces around Civit  Ducale. Three or four miles from Civit  Ducale, but within the Papal state, and about forty miles from Rome, is the town of Rieti ; and thither general Geppert had advanced with part of that division of the Austrian army, which was commanded by count Walmoden. Another part of the same corps, under colonel Schneider, was stationed at Pi  di Lugo, ten miles north of Rieti on the road towards Spoleto ; and a division, com-

manded by general Stutterheim, was posted at Tivoli, thirty-two miles to the south of Rieti. In this relative position of the armies, Pepe thought that he could no longer remain inactive. The first news, which he had received upon his arrival at Civitá Ducale, on the 6th of March, was, that three battalions of militia, one from Campo-Basso, and two from Teramo, had disbanded. The disbanding was attributed in some measure, to the fatigue and privations to which they found themselves all at once exposed, but in a great degree also to the influence of the proclamations, that were distributed through the country by the Austrian agents, both in the name of Ferdinand, and in that of Frimont, the Austrian commander-in-chief. This dangerous example was likely to be followed by other battalions. The enemy, too, were collected in such force on the wings of the Neapolitans, that there was reason to apprehend, that they would immediately turn the positions of Antrodoco, Tagliacozzo, and Leonessa. To have retreated, without once venturing to encounter the enemy, would have discouraged the troops. For these reasons, Pepe determined to make a reconnoissance; and on the morning of the 7th, he attacked the Austrians at Rieti, with a force consisting of three thousand regular troops and seven thousand militia; while two thousand more troops had orders to advance from his right to Piè di Lugo, to alarm the enemy on that side, and keep them in indecision. The skirmish lasted seven hours, but with little bloodshed on either side. The Austrians had about

fifty men killed and wounded. In the mean time, the enemy had collected a considerable force in the plain, and were preparing to force the right of Pepe's position. Pepe, therefore, though up to this moment, the regulars and militia had, to use his own words, *left him LITTLE to complain of in their conduct*, made his dispositions for retreat, in order to take up much stronger positions at the distance of a mile and a half from the first. The front line commenced its movement in good order; but the militia in the second, being unaccustomed to rally or preserve their ranks, fell into confusion, and, no longer listening to their officers, dispersed among the heights. Part of the first line now followed the example of the second; but there still remained a sufficient number of soldiers who retreated with regularity, to induce the general to hope, that both troops and militia, recovering from their momentary panic, would rally at Antrodoco. Pepe himself arrived at Antrodoco in the evening, and saw that, until the following morning, it was impossible to judge of the effects of the rout. During the night, a continual fire of musquetry was heard at the different bivouacks; so that the militia, believing themselves pursued by the enemy, continued to disband without waiting for the appearance of day. At day-break, the dispersion was so complete, that it was with difficulty a few hundred men could be collected at Antrodoco. The report was every where spread, that Pepe himself was either killed or taken prisoner, and that several thousands of his troops had been cut in pieces by the enemy's

cavalry. The national battalions, who were on their march to join him, thinking all hopes of resistance gone, immediately disbanded themselves.

On the subsequent days, the Austrians followed up their successes on the whole of their line; and found only scattered handfuls of troops opposed to them, who made no attempt to prevent their advance.

On the 9th, Walmoden's corps advanced on the road toward Aquila, and made themselves masters of the strong passes of Borghetto and Antrodoco at the head of the river Velino. The Neapolitans abandoned point after point with scarcely a show of resistance; and this in a country excessively strong by nature, and which they had actually been employed in rendering still stronger by art. On the 10th, Walmoden crossed the mountains at the Passo di Corno, beyond which the waters flow toward the Adriatic. Here, too, the Neapolitans successively abandoned the posts of Madonna di Grotto and San Tomaso, leaving at the latter two field-pieces. At seven in the evening, the Austrians appeared before Aquila, where they expected to encounter a formidable resistance. The town is fortified, and situated on a hill: it had, for some time, been general Pepe's head-quarters, and was the point where his scattered forces had been directed to re-assemble. To their great surprise, a deputation came out to tell them that the town *was evacuated*; and to invite Walmoden to occupy it. The commandant of the castle opened the gates of the fortress without a moment's delay. On the 11th, general Geppert, supported by

Walmoden, advanced towards Popoli. Another corps under colonel Schneider had, in the mean time, proceeded from Leonessa to La Porta, and thence to Monte Reale. The division of Stutterheim, which had been posted at Tivoli, proceeded on the 9th to Carsoli, attacked the hills, and took one piece of cannon. Three battalions of infantry, also, were detached from Rieti by Colle-Alto on Capara d'Osso and Carsoli, with intent to favour the movement of the division of Stutterheim, and to follow the enemy on that road, by taking the direction of Sulmona: the rest of this division was to reinforce the main body of the army at Valmontone.

The result of these operations was, to lay the kingdom open to the invader. Pepe himself had quitted Aquila on the morning of the 10th, having previously issued orders to all the generals to make a timely retreat, in order not to be cut off with the small detachments which still remained with them. These orders, at least, were punctually obeyed. He at the same time directed the officers of the national battalions to return to their respective districts, and to re-organize their battalions in eight days, when they were to meet him between Salerno and Avellino. "Monteforte," said he, in his proclamation, "will be our rallying point, and your officers will conduct you to a spot, which will thereby be consecrated to posterity. You have done enough for the first time; all the good you have effected, is attributable to your own valour; and your errors have proceeded from inexperience, want of discipline, and the fatigue you had undergone."

"I do not blame you, but I call upon you for a reparation. I expect you at Monteforte, where you must wash off the stains of Rieti." From Castel de Sangro, Pepe wrote to the regent and parliament, that his corps would be re-organized in a fortnight; and on the 17th of the month, repaired in person from Isernia to Naples.

The extraordinary parliament had come to a termination on the last day of February; and on the 1st of March, the ordinary parliament had opened its session for 1821. The regent, in the speech from the throne, had announced, that he and his brother were on the point of joining the army; and in all their deliberations, the deputies breathed nothing but determined hostility to the invaders. The news of the rout of the army of the Abruzzi, however, brought them down to a lower tone; and, a letter, dated the 12th of March, was sent from the parliament to the king by general Fardella, in which they made a sufficiently express declaration of their willingness to purchase peace, by altering the system which the late revolution had introduced. "If your majesty," said they in that letter, "now thinks it desirable, that we should deviate in some points from the system previously adopted, condescend to appear once more in the midst of your people, and state frankly what ameliorations you consider necessary to our present system. But let not our laws be tinged with the blood of our enemies, or with that of our brethren." Expecting a favourable answer to this letter, even the keen partisans of the revolution seem to have abandoned all thoughts of a protracted re-

sistance. Pepe stated to the deputy Borelli (the most infuriated of all the parliamentary orators), that the parliament, with the prince and his family, ought to retire into Calabria, or Sicily. "Should the parliament imitate the flight of the soldiers?"—was Borelli's reply.

Pepe, without losing any time at Naples, hastened to Salerno, to direct the re-organization of his army. He had scarcely arrived, before he wrote to several deputies to assure them, that in a few days he should have under his command a force double of that which he had had in the Abruzzi. Yet, at the time when he gave this assurance, not a single circumstance had occurred, which could serve as a ground for it. He could show no force, no resources of any kind; but he had hopes in abundance, and he seems to have imagined that proclamations and circulars either constituted or produced all that was necessary for war. In the mean time, the Austrians, having passed the Liri at Ceprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano, and Carascosa, with the first corps, fell back into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua, where it suddenly disbanded, without having ever seen an enemy, or heard their fire. In the capital several officers of the royal guards declared themselves openly in favour of the Austrians, whose cause they considered as the same with that of the king. The news of these transactions reached Pepe on the very evening of his arrival at Salerno; and on the night, between the 19th and 20th of March, he sailed for Barcelona in a trading vessel,

which the Spanish ambassador had, with wise foresight, provided for him.

The Austrians, who continued to advance, met in no quarter with any opposition from the inhabitants; and the war (if such a name can be given to the triumphal march of an invader, who found submission to his sword outstrip the utmost speed of his troops) was terminated on the 20th of March, by a convention, consisting of the eight following articles:

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom.

"2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately dispatched by the two armies.

"3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.

"5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

"6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.

"7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the *materiel* of war, in as far as respects the administrative part,

shall be under the royal administrative directions.

"8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

"Count FRYNELMONT.

"Baron AMBROSIO."

On the 23rd a convention was signed for the occupation of Naples and its fortresses by the Austrians, and for the surrender of Gaeta and Pescara. In this convention it was provided, not merely that the capital and principal fortresses of the kingdom should be delivered up to the invaders, but that the Neapolitan troops should be subject to the orders of Frimont, and that the civic guard should not have the power of taking up arms, or performing any service, without a previous requisition from him. The Neapolitans felt no humiliation at the occupation of their beautiful metropolis by the barbarians of the north. They assembled in immense crowds to enjoy the spectacle of their entrance into the city, and received them with joyous acclamations. On the same day, by virtue of a royal ordinance, dated on the 15th at Florence (where Ferdinand now was), a new provisional government entered upon the exercise of its functions. The marquis Circello was at the head of it: the marquis Andrea was entrusted with the finance department; Vacchiani with the ministry of the interior; and general Fardella with the ministry of war. A proclamation

of the prince regent communicated the answer, which the king had returned to the letters, of which Fardella had been the bearer.* The parliament had hitherto continued its sittings from day to day. Finally, on the 24th of March, while the Austrians were entering the capital, twenty-two of the deputies assembled in the usual place of meeting; and, being too few to deliberate, waited for their colleagues till two o'clock, the time at which the morning sittings commonly terminated. They then separated. Within an hour afterwards an armed force entered the hall, which was shut and sealed by order of the police.

* This Answer was in the following terms :—

"Dear Son;—I have received the letters you intrusted to general Fardella, and I learn, with great sorrow, by the contents of those of the 13th, all that you have explained to me respecting the state in which my well-beloved subjects are placed. The reasonings into which you enter would seem to point at me as the cause of the evils of the war which afflicts my kingdom.

"It was precisely for the purpose of avoiding those evils that I employed my cares, and that I wrote to you from Laybach the letter dated the 28th of January, to which unfortunately no attention was paid. Hostilities have been committed by our troops, without provocation, and even in contempt of my proclamation of the 23rd of February. The troops of my august allies arrived as friends; the sovereigns had declared it. I explicitly announced their intentions and mine. To whom ought the disasters to be attributed? To whom does blame attach?

"The allied powers and myself did every thing in our power to render evident the unfortunate circumstances to which my people were exposed. We offered the means of avoiding them, and made known that the wel-

The provisional government proceeded without delay to annul, by its decrees, all the late innovations. The prince regent was no longer mentioned in any public ordinance; and the *formula* of "king by the constitution" ceased to be used. All appointments of officers, all grants of rank, all diplomatic nominations made by the late government, were declared void. Penalties were denounced against all persons who should favour, either directly or indirectly, secret associations, or have in their possession, papers, emblems, or books connected therewith. Every individual, possessing arms or ammunition, was, within three days, to deliver up the same to the ap-

fare and advantage of my kingdom required, and that reason dictated, the immediate abandonment of all the innovations which had been made. But I found, to my deep regret, that the magnanimous voice of the august congress and my paternal wishes were not listened to, and that a blind obstinacy has caused the most fruitless and most fatal resistance to every thing suggested for the safety and true interests of the state.

"For once listen to the voice of an affectionate father; such I have always been, and such, my well-beloved subjects will always find me. Do not lose sight of my exhortations, of the desires and the wishes I have expressed to you. My letter from Laybach and my proclamation contain every thing necessary as a rule for that conduct which the interests of the kingdom, the wishes of the good, and those which I constantly form for the tranquillity of my state, require. I am confident, my very dear son, that you will on your part contribute to the accomplishment of that object, which cannot be separated from your prudent and ardent desires. I embrace you tenderly: I bless you.

"Your very affectionate father,
"FERDINAND."

—*Florence, March 19.*"

pointed authorities, under pain of five months imprisonment and a fine of fifty ducats for every weapon concealed. The printing and publication of journals, pamphlets, and books, was placed under the most severe restraints. All students were ordered to quit Naples, and such as should be found there after eight days had elapsed, were to be treated as vagabonds. The heads of schools of every kind were to present a list of the names of their pupils, with an exact statement of the religious, moral, and political conduct of each; and the intendants of provinces were to exhort fathers to extirpate from the minds of their children all traces of perverse doctrines. For the punishment of those who had taken an active share in the innovations of the former year, a commission was appointed, consisting of three magistrates, and an Austrian assessor, who were to inquire into the cases of persons under arrest, and either direct them to be liberated, or send them to be tried before the proper judges. Rewards were also offered for the apprehension of some of the keen partisans of the late revolution.

These measures were deemed not sufficiently energetic; and therefore, by a fresh ordinance of the 10th of April, the crimes of belonging to the societies of the Carbonari, of attending any of their meetings, or of carrying prohibited arms, were to be punished capitally, and the cognizance of them was transferred to a court martial. The police were particularly active, in enforcing the execution of the ordinance for disarming the people; and for some weeks, the streets of Na-

ples exhibited from time to time, the spectacle of both men and women, flogged publicly, for having been more or less adherents of the Carbonari.

On the 15th of May, Ferdinand returned to his capital amid the acclamations of the whole population. No scenes of cruel vengeance followed. On the 1st of June, a general amnesty was granted to all the sect of the Carbonari; "it being understood," says the decree, "that we only exempt them from corporal pains and penalties, and not that we hereby restore them to the enjoyment of offices and situations." Those who had been thought worthy of punishment, were doomed either to exile or to imprisonment, in different parts of the Austrian dominions. Several of them were sent to Prague. The presence of a considerable Austrian force, secured the tranquillity of the country for the remainder of the year.

Sicily had all along been in a state of considerable ferment. The revolutionary government, had never been popular in that island; and even after the reduction of Palermo, it had been found nearly impossible to collect the taxes, and not a little difficult to keep the military in subordination. The Sicilians submitted quietly to Ferdinand; but the spirit of independence was still at work among them; and it was thought prudent towards the end of May to send a force of between four and five thousand Austrians into that island.

For the payment of the expenses of this war, and of the army of occupation, a loan was contracted for in April, the yearly interest of which amounted to

450,000 ducats; and in November, a further loan was agreed on, which burthened the country with a fresh annual payment of 432,000 ducats. The interest of the public debt of Naples, at the beginning of the year, was three millions of ducats; at the end of the year, it was, 3,882,000 ducats. The annual cost of the army of occupation would amount, it was supposed, to ten millions of ducats. The revenue for 1821, was estimated at about nineteen millions and a half of ducats, of which Sicily contributed little more than a ninth part.

In the preceding year, the chiefs of the Neapolitan revolution had sent colonel Pisa to Turin, to sound the dispositions of that people, to make common cause with the southern Italians. The report which Pisa brought back was, that no aid could be expected from Piedmont. Revolutionary views had, however, made great progress among the officers, and among many young men of high rank; and a plot was formed for the establishment of the Spanish constitution. The prince of Carignano, the nephew of the king, is said to have concurred in it, and to have protested his readiness to shed the last drop of his blood in so glorious a cause. He was afterwards accused of having revealed the secret of the revolutionists to the other party. The probability however, seems to be, that he was not accessory to the plot, and therefore, could not betray the persons engaged in it. His dubious, and vacillating conduct might arise from mere weakness and indecision of character.

The Austrian army had ad-

vanced to the frontiers of Naples, and the Piedmontese conspirators saw that they could no longer delay the execution of their enterprise; they were also convinced, that to accomplish so great a change without a civil war, it was necessary that it should be brought about by the troops. It was therefore agreed, that several colonels or commandants of regiments should march their corps at a fixed time on the capital, where the guards and the regiment of Aosta were in garrison. The former of these corps was commanded by major Montiremolo, a man wedded to old prejudices, and a bitter enemy of revolutions. The latter, was under the orders of colonel Cilavegna, who was undecided as to the party he should embrace, but promised, that he would make no resistance to the proposed innovations. The artillery officers, encouraged by signor Colligno, a friend and confident of the prince of Carignano, were, with few exceptions, inclined to the change.

The 6th of March arrived, the last day of the Carnival, and it was determined to display the constitutional standard on the 7th, at day break. The regiment called the king's dragoons, commanded by captain count Lesio, a gallant young man, much beloved by the military, was stationed at Pine-rolo. The queen's dragoons, were in Vercelli; this regiment was commanded by major-general Sambugo, who was to be succeeded by lieutenant-colonel count Cavaglio, the eldest son of the marquis di St. Marsan, minister for foreign affairs. At Veneria, about three miles distant from Turin, was quartered the Piedmontese cavalry regiment,

in which were many officers who were accessory to what was going on.

At four o'clock the cavaliere Colligno, in concert with some artillery officers, and other officers of the regiment of Aosta, in the citadel, was to make himself master of that fortress. They were then to draw the artillery out of the arsenal, pass the bridge over the Po, and encamp on the mount of the Capuchins, which commands the city, on the east. This was the point at which all the friends of the constitution, soldiers, and citizens, were to rendezvous. At the foot of this hill, the three regiments mentioned above were to unite, as they arrived from Pinerolo, Vercelli, and Veneria. To this force some companies of light infantry, commanded by captains Bianco and Ferrero were to be joined. Some companies of artillery, and a number of young men not on military service, were destined to arrest count di Revel, the governor of the city, general Vinazzone, commandant of the division of Turin, and major Montiremolo of the guards, in order to prevent the possibility of a sanguinary resistance. At the same time colonels Ansaldi and Reggio, belonging to the garrison of Alessandria, were to seize upon that citadel, and secure the person of count di Voras, the governor.

This plan failed. Colligno was unable to make himself master either of the citadel, or of the arsenal. The failure was ascribed, by some, to the want of the co-operation of the prince of Carignano.

The principal confederates met again, and, after due deliberation, determined to attempt the com-

pletion of their designs, on the 10th of March. Circumstances once more baffled them, and, deeming the undertaking desperate, they agreed to lay it aside, till fortune should seem more inclined to smile upon them.

Their partisans had been more bold, and more successful in Alessandria. On the morning of the 10th, the citadel was occupied, the tri-coloured flag hoisted, and the Spanish constitution proclaimed. This was effected by a part only of the garrison, aided by some of the citizens. A great part of the troops kept altogether aloof from these proceedings. The colonel of the Savoyard regiment of infantry (about 1,500 strong) would take no part in the movement, and gave his troops leave or a command to disperse: the regiment of Genoa was equally wavering and uncertain. The Savoyard regiment, being abandoned by their colonel, did not know what side to take in a question on which they had no information, and, therefore, many of them resolved to take neither, but to retire to their homes. They accordingly set out from Piedmont in considerable numbers for their native mountains, quite bewildered in opinion; and their behaviour in the circumstances in which they were placed was truly wonderful. Though released from military discipline, because there was no competent authority to claim their obedience; though allowed to retire with arms in their hands and without money in their pockets; though compelled almost to beg their subsistence home, through solitary villages, which they might have laid under contribution, they behaved in as

orderly and peaceable a manner as if their colonel had marched at their head ; declaring that they would return to their standards, whenever they were recalled by any legitimate authority.

On the evening of the same day, the intelligence of the events at Alessandria reached Turin, and animated the sinking spirits of the constitutionalists, who, aware that the die was cast, and that no time remained for temporizing, resolved to follow up the enterprize sword in hand. Captain Lesio hastened immediately post to Pinciole, accompanied by the count of Santa Rosa, and gave orders to the regiment stationed there, to march to Alessandria. Count Cavaglio set out for Vercelli, to take the command of the regiment of general Sambugo, and to pursue the same route to Alessandria ; but Sambugo, having received an intimation from the capital, refused to consign it to him. The king and royal family, who were at the Chateau of Moncaliere, a short distance from Turin, immediately returned to the palace ; a council was held and a proclamation was issued, intended to allay the general fermentation, by alluding to the state of Alessandria, and contradicting the rumour of foreign interference, which was alleged as the cause of the disorder in that garrison. During the night, the gardes du corps were stationed before the palace ; all the infantry and artillery were placed under arms in their several quarters ; and every precaution was taken, that could announce alarm for the peace of the city, and the safety of the royal family. On the morning of Sunday, the 11th, the anxiety of the inhabitants was at

its height. At an early hour groups of persons, of all ranks and ages, assembled in the squares and streets, eager to learn what was going forward.

Such was the state of things when, about 9 in the morning, there arrived unexpectedly from San Salvario, which is not more than a musket shot distant from the capital, a captain Ferrero with a company of his legion, openly declaring for the constitution. About a hundred young men, the greater part students, nearly all armed, hastened to unite with them, crying out with a loud voice, " The constitution of Spain ! " On arriving at San Salvario, they reared a tri-coloured flag. About noon, two companies of the royal guard, two squadrons of carbineers, with a detachment of the Piedmont dragoons, proceeded to disperse this body, shouting at the same time *Viva il Re*. They were answered by *Viva la Costituzione*, from the motley group of students and soldiers, armed with pistols and sticks, who put themselves in a posture of defence. Things remained in this state till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the troops and constitutionalists continuing still in front of each other, without any actual conflict. At last, the latter, seeing that they were not joined by the citizens or troops, retired from their position, crossed the Po, ascended the heights fronting the city, and on the following day proceeded to Alessandria. The guards and dragoons returned to their station before the royal palace, where they were joined by some companies of artillery and a battalion of the regiment of Aosta. Still every thing remained

quiet in the city, and the night of Sunday passed in the greatest tranquillity. On the morning of Monday, the 12th, some of the students and citizens, acting in concert, found means to enter the citadel, where, seconded by the regiment of Aosta, they hoisted the flag of revolution, and proclaimed the constitution. As soon as they entered, they raised the draw-bridge, and announced the event by firing three cannon. An immense crowd flocked to the glacis of the fortress, and saw the unexpected spectacle of the garrison upon the ramparts, and the artillery at the batteries, shouting *Viva il Re, viva la Costituzione di Spagna*. The people without no longer hesitated to answer with similar acclamations. In the mean time the prince of Carignano, had proceeded from his palace to the citadel, to ascertain from his own observation the extent of the insurrection. The insurgents addressed him as a mediator, entreating him to intercede with the king to comply with the wishes of his people, and save them from the horrors of civil war. The prince yielded, and repaired immediately to the palace, accompanied by more than 20,000 of the inhabitants. At this time some accidents happened, through the impetuosity of the royal guards, who, on pushing back the crowd, trampled on two or three individuals, and injured them severely. These troops, to the shout of *Viva la Costituzione*, always replied *Viva il Re*. The conference of the prince with the royal family and the king's council was long, and alarming; while the people and guards continued in front of each

other in the streets and under the piazzas, waiting the result. It was supposed, from the delay in announcing his decision, that the king had refused compliance with the wishes of the constitutionalists, and so great was the alarm in consequence excited for the city, that a deputation of the inhabitants repaired to the palace to represent to him the dangers to which they were exposed. The deputation continued in the palace from 7 o'clock in the evening of Monday till 2 o'clock in the following morning; while a detachment of the Savoy regiment of cavalry, of the Piedmont regiment of infantry, and several companies of the royal legion, kept their station before it. The king resolved not to sign the constitution, and on the 13th abdicated the throne. At 5 o'clock on the following morning the king, with the queen, their two unmarried daughters, and a retinue of about 20 carriages, proceeded from the palace on the road to Nice, escorted by the regiment of Savoy cavalry. A few hours after the abdication, a proclamation was issued signed by the prince of Carignano, announcing that Victor Emmanuel had abdicated the crown, and had, in the mean time entrusted all authority to him under the title of regent; at the same time calling upon the people to allow his majesty free passage to any part of his dominions on the continent whither he might choose to go, and to surround him with respect, wherever he might choose to reside.

On Tuesday every thing remained quiet from the morning till about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the constitutionalists, see-

ing no advance made towards the adoption of the Spanish constitution, proceeded with a standard from the citadel to the palace, crying "Long live the prince regent and the Spanish constitution." A deputation from the city, and a deputation of the heads of the administration, likewise repaired to the prince, and at 8 o'clock it was announced from the balcony of the palace that the constitution of Spain was adopted; his serene highness confirming the intelligence by appearing in person and receiving the cordial salutations of the immense crowds assembled in the square. A general illumination followed. On the 14th the ministry was changed, and a provisional ministry appointed. On the same day the national guard was called out for the protection of the city. On the 15th a decree was issued, nominating a provisional Junta, to arrange the mode of convoking the national parliament: and in the presence of this Junta, the new regent took the following oath:—

"I, Charles Albert of Savoy, prince of Carignano, regent of the kingdom, invested with authority by the abdication of his majesty Victor Emmanuel, according to our declaration of the 13th current, swear before God on the Holy Evangelists, to observe the political constitution of Spain, subject to the two essential modifications hereafter specified, and which are inherent to this kingdom, analogous to the general will of the nation, and accepted by the provisional Junta—viz., 1. That the order of succession to the throne, such as it is established by the ancient laws and customs of this

kingdom, and by public treaties, shall be maintained.—2. That I shall observe and cause to be observed the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, which is that of the state; without, however, excluding the exercise of other religions hitherto permitted; and moreover subject to such other modifications as may be determined by the national parliament, in concert with his majesty the king. I also swear to be faithful to his majesty the king. So help me God."

By the abdication of Victor Emmanuel the crown devolved upon his brother Charles Felix, duke of Genevois, who had set out for Modena, eight days before, to meet the king of Naples. The cardinal Morozzo, bishop of Nocera went on a mission to him, but was not received. On the 16th the new king issued a proclamation from Modena, in which he declared in the face of Europe, that he would not recognise the changes which had taken place at Turin, nor any of the acts published since his brother's abdication.

The complete dispersion of the Neapolitan forces was by this time known through the whole of Italy, and it was clear, that the strength of Austria would be directed against the revolution of Piedmont, even more zealously than it had been employed against that of Naples. A show of preparation for war was accordingly held out, and troops and artillery were dispatched towards the Milanese frontier. The great body of the people had all along been passive, rather than active, in these transactions; apprehension of the sovereigns assembled at Laybach had, doubtless, no in-

considerable share in checking the contagion of political frenzy. However, on the evening of the 19th of March, which was celebrated with great solemnity at Turin, as the festival of St. Michael, the populace were excited to commit outrage on the house of the Austrian envoy, and to insist on his immediate departure. It was only in the capital, that any zeal for the revolution was displayed. The magistracy and clergy were every where attached to the old government, and the peasantry of Piedmont had no aversion to it. In Savoy the new order of things had few or no partisans; and the senate published a manifesto, in which they recommended to the inhabitants of the duchy the continuance of an unshaken fidelity, and to guard themselves against the perfidious suggestions of certain innovators who love disorder, and who, under the hypocritical mask of public welfare, look to revolutionary movements only for the means of satisfying their ambition or their cupidity. One of the causes that suppressed the enthusiasm of the people was, their attachment to Victor Emmanuel. So much was he beloved personally, that his departure from Turin called forth the regrets and even tears of the inhabitants. In Savoy his government was as much respected, as his person was beloved. The burthens of the Savoyards had been lessened since his return, and their privileges increased. He had abolished the duties on windows and professions, and had reduced the land-tax 15 per cent. Another of the causes which tempered the public joy and restrained the general enthusiasm, was, a schism among the revolutionists themselves as

to the form of government which should be adopted. Many of the nobility were in favour of the French charter; but the predominant party declared for the constitution of Spain.

What had happened in Turin was immediately known at Genoa, though not officially announced by the Piedmontese authorities, and excited much anxious expectation. At last, on the 15th of March, after a long delay, the governor published a proclamation, announcing, that at Turin the Spanish constitution had been proclaimed, and that the king Victor Emmanuel had abdicated, appointing the prince of Carignano regent of the kingdom. By the same proclamation the Spanish constitution was given to the Genoese. Every thing remained quiet at Genoa: it even appeared that the Genoese were willing to remain spectators of the struggle between Piedmont and Austria; when, on the 21st, a fresh manifesto was published, as coming from the new king, Charles Felix, calling the patriots rebels; and threatening them with the vengeance of the allies, if they did not return to the ancient system. To this was joined a proclamation from the governor, praising the Genoese for their former tranquillity; and threatening, if they did not continue it, to call in the Austrians. It was obscurely added, that the prince regent had signified, that he had already conformed to the king's pleasure. As soon as this manifesto appeared, twenty students ran tumultuously to the governor's palace, and forcing him to grant them an audience, demanded the new constitution, the national guard, and the regent's letter. Two of their demands

the governor absolutely refused : as to the civic guard, he promised they should be satisfied. On receiving this answer, the students sallied forth, and, assisted by the citizens, disarmed almost all the guards, who were soon replaced in great numbers ; and the governor himself proceeded on foot to the palace, to hold a council, followed by a riotous crowd. The tumult continued all night ; but no serious disturbance occurred. The next day two regiments supposed to be disaffected, the marines, and the Saluzzo regiment, were shut up in their quarters. Military law was proclaimed, and a strong guard planted in every part of the city : on the Ponte Reale, opposite the Exchange, the cannon, loaded with grape-shot, were turned towards the city ; and the soldiers had orders to fire on the least alarm.

At night, on some slight alarm, a pistol was discharged near the governor's palace ; on which the cannon began firing ; and there being none of the citizens in the square, some of the soldiers were killed, and others wounded. On the morning of the 23rd, the city continued in the same unquiet and uncertain state. The governor's emissaries were at work sowing dissensions between the soldiers and the people, and between the different regiments. The revolutionists, on the other hand, resolved to employ open force, as they had now secured the co-operation of part of the troops. At 12 o'clock, a cry of " Long live the constitution " was heard near the square of the exchange, shouted forth by the marines. The guard before the palace presented their bayonets ;

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but at this moment the officer commanding them was pushed against the wall by four Genoese, who, presenting a pistol, ordered him to shout, " Long live the Constitution," and make his soldiers do the same. The officer instantly obeyed the order ; his troops, following his example, threw down their arms, after firing a *feu de joie*, and embraced the people, who, assisted by the corps of marines, seized on the Ponte Reale, and turned the cannon again towards the sea. Another party rushed into the palace, and were dragging the governor down stairs with loud execrations ; when two young Genoese merchants, named Peraquallo and Chiaccalugo, forced their way through the crowd, and taking hold of the governor, led him in safety to the house of Chiaccalugo, where, under the bayonets of the self-constituted national guard, who had taken possession of the arms at the arsenal, and amidst the shouts of an immense populace demanding his head, he signed a paper resigning his authority into the hands of a junta, all Genoese. The Junta also published a paper proclaiming anew the Spanish constitution. In two hours every thing was tranquil, and the city was a scene of universal rejoicing ; part of the soldiers dividing the duty of mounting guard with the citizens, and the rest singing patriotic hymns and dancing among the people. The officer commanding the cavalry, as soon as he saw the governor captive, rode, full gallop, to his quarters, and ordering his soldiers to mount, fled with them through a private military gate towards Tuscany. The next day the

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governor was carried to the palace, where he remained under the custody of the national guard.

In the mean time, Fortune began to frown upon the hopes of the revolutionists in Piedmont. On the night of the 21st, the prince of Carignano, fled to Novara, where general Latour had taken the command of the troops who adhered to the king; and there the prince declared his readiness to submit to the royal pleasure. The Austrians, too, began to assemble in considerable force upon the frontier. On the other hand, the count of Santa Rosa, the new war minister, issued the most fiery proclamations, and took measures for the defence of the country. The revolutionary army at length advanced towards Novara, with the purpose of attacking Latour. Count Bubna, the Austrian commander-in-chief in Lombardy, being informed of this, resolved to march to his assistance, and, on the 8th of April, crossed the Tesino, at three points, by three different bridges; one near Buffarola, the second towards Gropello and Valleggio, the third at Vigevano and Mortava. As soon as the river was passed, the general published the following proclamation in Italian and French:

“Piedmontese!—The imperial and royal army has been obliged to pass the Tesino, in consequence of the hostile movements of Alessandria. The object of this march is solely to support the army of your king against every aggression, by repelling force by force.

“This conduct must give confidence to those whose fidelity to their legitimate sovereign is superior to the vicissitudes of the mo-

ment. Recognise then; Piedmontese, your real friends and allies, by the assistance we give to the royal army. I have more than once fought beside you in days of glory: our reciprocal esteem assures to us the renewal of such days.

“COUNT BUBNA.”

“At the Tesino, April 8.

The advanced guard reached Novara, on Sunday the 8th, about two hours after midnight. The commander-in-chief arrived in the morning, precisely at the moment when the town was violently threatened by the enemy.

Part of the royal Piedmontese troops were in garrison in the town of Novara, and the rest had taken a position on the right. The Austrian advanced guard directed its march to the left of Novara.

At six in the morning the enemy debouched from Cameriano, on the great road leading to Vercelli, and began a brisk attack: but they were, in a short time, repulsed from the plain of Novara, into which they had advanced, as well as from the bastions, whence the Piedmontese troops maintained a brisk fire of artillery and musketry. They then halted behind the Agogna, and defended themselves in that position for some time, until being attacked in front by the Piedmontese, under general Latour, on the left by the brigade of gen. Bretschneider, and threatened on the right by detachments from another Austrian brigade, they were obliged to abandon that position also, and to retreat precipitately on Vercelli, pursued by the united advanced guards of the Austrians and Piedmontese.

In consequence of this skirmish, in which the Austrians lost very few soldiers, and only one officer, the provisional Junta dissolved itself on the 9th; its members and chief partisans fled into France, or Spain; and on the 10th, general Latour and his army, entered the capital. The Austrians having chased the enemy out of Vercelli, advanced upon Alessandria, to which the revolutionary troops had fled. Alessandria was provided with every thing, that could render its siege tedious and difficult. There were in the place, 177 pieces of cannon, and 79 bombs or mortars. The garrison, however, dispersed itself, and on the 11th, count Bubna made his entry into the fortress. On the same day, the Genoese, receiving intelligence of the skirmish of the 8th, and of the dissolution of the provisional Junta of Turin, freed their late governor, the count des Genèys, from his confinement, and begged him to resume his authority.

It was for some time doubtful, whether Victor Emmanuel would not return to the exercise of his royal power: but, on the 19th of April, that prince solemnly confirmed his act of abdication. The new king continued at Modena. Legal proceedings were instituted against the promoters of the late troubles: Some were condemned to death, several to banishment and imprisonment, and many, being tried in their absence, were sentenced to be executed in effigy. Not a few of the accused were acquitted, and no pains were taken to prevent the flight of the guilty. Upon the whole, justice was administered with a degree of lenity, scarcely to be expected from the angry feelings of a

restored government. The king did not arrive in Turin till the 17th of October. A fortnight before his return, he proclaimed a general amnesty; but the exceptions were so numerous, that it is not easy to see who could take advantage of it. The persons excepted from this act of grace, were the following:—

1. Those who were at first or subsequently recognized as chiefs, authors, and promoters of conspiracies and machinations, set on foot with the design of overthrowing the government.

2. Those who had knowingly lent their house to the holding of assemblies, where such plots had been concerted.

3. Those who by the distribution of money, or by fallacious promises, had shaken the fidelity of the troops, or had attempted to do so.

4. Those who, appointed to the instruction of youth, had misled them, or induced them to take part in tumults.

5. Those who by writings, printed or in manuscript, distributed before the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, inculcated contempt for the laws, and for the established form of government.

6. Those who by incendiary writings declared to be false the proclamation issued by King Charles Felix, on the 16th of March last, and endeavoured to make it appear that it did not emanate from his own free will.

7. The directing chiefs or members of pretended federations, who either commanded or composed part of the rebel army.

8. Those who by manifest insubordination accepted of the command of garrisons, and ex-

cited or sustained the revolution.

Finally, those who took advantage of circumstances to convert to their profit the public property.

On the 23rd, he issued a very severe proclamation against all secret societies. The thunders of the church had been previously directed against the Carbonari: for by a bull of the 13th of September, pope interdicted all persons from the becoming members of that association, from affording any of them an asylum, or showing them any countenance whatsoever.

On the 20th of July, a treaty was concluded between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia; according to which, an Austrian corps of 12,000 men was to form a military line in the Sardinian states, for maintaining tranquillity, in conjunction with the Sardinian troops. It was also stipulated, that if unforeseen circumstances should induce the king of Sardinia to desire the reinforcement of this corps, the Austrian commander in Lombardy was authorized to send a reinforcement without waiting for orders from his court. The military occupation was to continue until the month of September, 1822; at which time the allied sovereigns were to assemble at Florence, and, in concert with the king of Sardinia, take into consideration the state of his kingdom, in order to determine whether the occupation should be prolonged or terminated.

After the breaking out of the revolution in Piedmont, a plot was said to have been discovered for effecting a similar change in Florence. It embraced only a few individuals of no great consequence in the state. Some

officers in the army, none of them above the rank of captain, were, on suspicion of being engaged in it, first put under arrest, then dismissed from the service, and subsequently ordered to quit the country. One of them, a captain Baldini, when under arrest in his own house, threw himself out of the window, and was killed on the spot. Among the persons accused of being Carbonari, or of being engaged in the confederacy, was a priest, a man of considerable talent and eloquence, famous for the crowds which he attracted by his lectures, in the church of Santa Croce. The 25th of April, the festival of the Annunciation, was said to have been the day fixed for the execution of the plot. The reality of the conspiracy has, however, been called in question; and many have supposed, that it was either feigned or contrived by the police, as a plausible means of getting rid of obnoxious individuals. In the isle of Elba, five or six officers, with twenty-four soldiers, raised the cry of the constitution, and endeavoured to seize on a battery of cannon: but their attempt was frustrated, and they themselves were arrested.

In Romagna, many persons were arrested as Carbonari, and a still greater number in Lombardy. Thirty-four of these were brought to trial in the Autumn. Nineteen were punished with a few months' imprisonment, for transgressing the police regulations: the remainder were condemned to death, as guilty of high treason: but this sentence was afterwards commuted into imprisonment, in the castle of Spielberg, for 21 years, in three of the cases, and for 10 years, in the rest.

CHAP. XIII.

RUSSIA.—*Her Finances—Embassy to Bucharia—Encroachments on the Western Coast of America—Her general European Policy.*—**TURKEY.**—*Ali Pacha—Insurrections in Wallachia and Moldavia—Conduct of Russia—Insurrection in Greece—State of Constantinople—Proceedings there—Suppression of the Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia—Interference of Russia in behalf of the Greeks—Propositions of Russia—Strogonoff's Behaviour—His Departure—Answer of the Porte to the Russian Propositions—Naval Superiority of the Greeks—War in the Morea—Operations against Ali Pacha and in Epirus—Ionian Islands—Persian Hostilities.*—**MOROCCO.**—*Expedition of the Pacha of Egypt into Æthiopia, and final Extirpation of the Mamelukes.*

THE system which Russia had adopted of relieving her financial difficulties by loans, had forced the government to give a greater degree of publicity to the state of the finances, than had been usual formerly. The amount of her debt at the beginning of the present year, was about 50 millions sterling; of which, however, more than one half consisted of the paper money in circulation. The empire remained tranquil through all its vast extent. It can scarcely be mentioned as an exception to the general tranquillity, that some young men at Warsaw, having chosen to adopt, probably in imitation of the German enthusiasts, the ancient national costume, the authorities interfered and put several of them under arrest.

With a view, it was pretended, to foster internal industry, but probably, in some degree, for the purpose of supplying the wants of the treasury, the taxes upon

some of the principal articles of importation (sugar, silk, cotton, and wine), were greatly augmented. Commerce was also burthened by a considerable increase of the stamp-duties, and of the duties on the licences, and counting-house books of merchants.

This government continued to exhibit symptoms of that restless wish to extend its dominions, its pretensions, and its foreign connections, which has long characterised it. In the former year, an embassy had been dispatched into Bucharia. The intention was, to establish regular intercourse with Valliami, the sultan of Khokand, whose dominions already contain above three millions of inhabitants, and are likely soon to extend from the Caspian to the confines of China Proper, and from the frontier of Russia to the Himalaya mountains. The embassy was coldly received, and

returned in Spring, without having effected any of the ends for which it was sent. The ambition of this gigantic empire was still more strongly displayed, in some commercial regulations which were issued in the present year, with respect to her settlements along the north-western coast of America, the Aleutian islands, and the east coast of Siberia. The line of maritime and commercial dominion, which his imperial majesty included within his decrees, extended along the American coast full 10 degrees of latitude, from Behring's Straits, in about 61 N. to 51 N., in the neighbourhood of Nootka; and on the Asiatic side, from the same Straits of Behring, above 15 degrees along the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, and down to the south cape in the island of Ouroup, latitude 45 deg. 51 min., not very far north of the empire of Japan. The regulations were nothing less than a prohibition to all foreign nations to carry on the whale or other fishery, or any other branch of trade or industry, on any part of the sforesaid coasts or islands, or to approach any one of the Russian settlements within a less distance than 100 Italian miles, under the penalty of losing the cargo. The only exceptions were in favour of ships driven in by stress of weather, and of ships sent out on voyages of discovery, being previously provided with passports from the Russian minister of marine.

In treating of our own domestic affairs, and of the changes that occurred in Naples and Piedmont, we have had occasion to mention the policy which Russia followed in the general intercourse of the European powers. Her principle

was to suppress, wherever her influence or arms could reach, the spirit of popular insurrection. For this, she made common cause with Austria and Prussia, while France wavered, and England openly dissented. She dreaded not the additional power and firmer footing in Italy, which Austria might acquire by the occupation of the Neapolitan territory, but concurred cordially in her counsels, and put her armies in motion, in order, should the revolutionists resist the first assault, to compel their submission by an overwhelming force.

The relations of Russia and Austria to Turkey, were this year in a very critical situation; and to them we must now direct our attention, endeavouring, as well as we can, amid the endless succession of lies which have been put into circulation on the subject, to select the certain and prominent events.

The Turkish arms had, in the former year, made considerable progress towards the subjugation of Ali, the Pacha of Albania, who had so long baffled the power of the Sultan. That barbarous chief had nothing left him, except the citadel of his former capital: yet even in this condition, he protracted the siege through the winter, and, obtaining the aid of the Suliotes, so harassed the Turkish army, and so intercepted their convoys and communications, that the end of the struggle seemed as remote as ever. This disappointment of their hopes was not a little vexatious to the Sultan and his favourites; the commander of the army which was employed in Albania was removed, and Churchid Mahomet Pacha was sent to succeed him.

About the same time, great changes took place in the Ottoman ministry.

The successful resistance of the Pacha of Albania had given encouragement to the enemies of the Turkish yoke, to venture upon open hostilities; and in the beginning of March, insurrection broke out in various provinces of the empire. Theodore Wladimeresko, a native of Bulgaria, and who had formerly held no higher situation in life than that of a servant, raised the standard of revolt in Wallachia, and, collecting about 10,000 vagabonds, of whom 600 were armed with muskets and pistols, under pretence of compelling the Porte to change its ruinous system of administration, marched to Bucharest. The Boyars, instead of adopting measures of defence or precaution, against the progress of the insurrection, thought of nothing but flight. Many of them, in their precipitate retreat, left their families, and all their moveable property behind them. Under such circumstances, the insurgents encountered not the least obstacle. They entered the capital, and took entire possession of it. The greedy and half-starved soldiers pillaged the abandoned houses of the Boyars, and paid little respect to the chastity of their daughters, or the virtue of their wives. The appearance of Bucharest was that of a town delivered into the hands of a merciless enemy, and daily scenes of disorder and atrocities took place. A Bulgarian, who had formerly been a servant of the French consul, was appointed military governor of the city. The foreign consuls, were at last compelled, for their own safety, to

quit the province; most of them retired to Kronstadt, in Transylvania.

The Russian consul-general, on his departure, left one of his secretaries, M. de Spiridoff, at Bucharest, charged with the task of contradicting the assurances and promises held out by the chiefs of the insurgents, that they were acting with the secret sanction of the Russian government, and that a Russian army would soon march to their support.

At the same time, in consequence of a plan which had been concerted by a few Greeks, residing in Russia, and some of them in the Russian service, a prince Alexander Ypsilanti appeared in Moldavia, on the river Pruth, near Yassi, accompanied by a body of 200 men. He proclaimed himself the liberator of the Greeks; and, as Michael Suzzo, the Hospodar of the province, announced his intention of giving him all possible aid, and as it was supposed, that Russia would lend him her countenance, or even perhaps her active co-operation, he was soon joined by considerable numbers, and received the ready submission of the natives. After remaining some time in Moldavia, he proceeded to Bucharest; where he arrived on the 9th of April, with a few hundred men, and three bad pieces of cannon; but on the same day, the hopes of the insurgents were damped by two proclamations of the emperor Alexander, which were promulgated at Jassy, by the Russian consul-general. The first formally and solemnly enjoined prince Ypsilanti, and all individuals under Russian protection, who had taken any part

in his enterprize, instantly to proceed into Russia, and there await his imperial majesty's decision respecting their conduct, as, in failure of compliance, they would be considered in the light of perturbators of the public peace, and not only exposed to the vengeance of the Ottoman government, but also held responsible to the court of Russia. The second proclamation called upon the Moldavians of Russia, who, betraying their duty, had declared for the cause of the insurgents, to return to obedience to their legitimate rulers, as the only medium by which they might escape the punishment which the Imperial Court would inflict upon those who persevered in aiding the revolt.

In consequence of the declaration of Russia against the insurrection, Michael Suzzo immediately, fled with his family, to Odessa, and the Boyars declared against Ypsilanti. To counterbalance the effect of these proclamations, a report was spread, that the Pacha of Albania had become a Christian, and was advancing with a strong army to support the insurrection. But, so conscious was Ypsilanti of his weakness, that, upon its being rumoured that 700 Turks were on their march from Silistria to Bucharest, he immediately quitted the latter place, leaving behind him artillery, pikes, lances, and even 3,000 bayonets, which he had caused to be manufactured. His followers consisted chiefly of vagabonds, from various provinces of the empire; scarcely any of the natives of Moldavia or Wallachia (who have nothing in common with the Greeks, except

their religion) joined him. Overtures were made by him, to induce the Servians to join in the revolt; but the Servians declined taking any part in the commotions of their neighbours.

The first reports concerning the disturbances in Wallachia, scarcely appeared of sufficient consequence to engage the attention of the Divan. The example of a few villages destroyed by fire and massacre, and of the heads of a few hundreds of the rebels exposed over the gates of the seraglio, would, it was expected, be sufficient to restore quiet; but the news of Ypsilanti's insurrection excited general consternation: the Patriarch was ordered to pronounce an anathema against him and his associates; and orders were issued for the adoption of such measures, as were within the reach of a government not at all prepared for the events which had occurred.

The alarm was raised to a still greater height by the intelligence of the insurrection, which had broken out in every part of Greece. The people of the Morea were in arms: their chiefs had formed themselves into the senate of Calamata: Candia had refused the usual tribute: the islands of the Archipelago had thrown off the yoke, and were fitting out fleets to cruise against their tyrants. The government and the populace of Constantinople exhibited the most violent exasperation. Many Greeks were executed; and all of that nation, who had the means of escape, hastened to fly from a city, where they anticipated nothing but insult, torture, and death, the moment that either victory or

defeat should excite in Mahometan bosoms, exultation in the one case, or revenge in the other. The Grand Vizier, and many of the agents of the government were displaced; and as the naval power of the Greeks threatened to interrupt the communications of the capital with the provinces, the effect of which would be to make the supply of corn insecure, orders were issued to prevent the exportation of grain from the Dardanelles. As this measure affected seriously the interests of the merchants of Odessa, whose principal traffic was thus suspended; baron Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador, remonstrated against it, as in direct violation of the treaty of commerce, between his court and the Porte. His remonstrances were disregarded, and the prohibition was continued. More executions took place, and at length on Easter Sunday, even the Patriarch was hanged amid the acclamations of an innumerable Turkish mob. Many of the Greek churches were demolished. As usually happens at Constantinople in times of general anxiety, the bigotry of the populace led to excesses, not less atrocious than those of the government.

In the beginning of May, the Vizier who had been lately appointed, was displaced, and a new one named in his stead. Fresh excesses broke out: Greeks were murdered wherever they could be found: Russians were held in almost equal suspicion and jealousy; shops were plundered, and whole streets in Pera were reduced to ashes. Even ambassadors thought it no longer safe to remain within the reach of an

infuriated populace, which those in authority wanted either the wish or the power to restrain. Security of person and property had entirely vanished; the bazaars were shut up, and murders were hourly committed. Such were the apprehensions entertained by the Russian merchants, that they all sought safety in flight. The government appeared to be not less incensed than the mob against Russia. A Russian vessel with arms and ammunition was seized; and violent recriminations were the only reply to the remonstrances of Strogonoff. A banker of the name of Danesi had been arrested; and, afterwards, at the request of the Austrian internuncio released. Upon his liberation, he concealed himself: being afterwards sent for by the Reis Effendi, Strogonoff, whose banker he was, persuaded him to leave his place of shelter, pledging his word for his safety. Danesi, however, no sooner made his appearance, than he was again arrested. Strogonoff, both in writing, and by his secretaries, and in person, in public as well as in private, by application to the Sultan as well as to the ministers, demanded that Danesi should be restored to liberty; but received only a contemptuous refusal. This diplomatist seems on every occasion to have acted with little prudence: presumption and audacity constituted, in his eyes, the whole of diplomatical virtue. What right, forsooth, had the minister of Russia to interfere, between the Sultan and his subject? Danesi was afterwards set at liberty through the intercession of lord Strangford.

On the 5th of May, two important resolutions were taken in

the Divan: the one, that the Janissaries should be represented in that council, by three members chosen from their own body; the other, that the army should be organized upon the European plan.

In the mean time, the insurrection on the Northern bank of the Danube made little progress. Theodore and Ypsilanti had their separate forces, and, without either opposing or co-operating with each other, acted with totally different views. Ypsilanti in his proclamations, talked of nothing short of the liberation of Greece, and the destruction of the Ottoman power. He addressed the Wallachians as the inhabitants of antient Dacia, and called upon them to imitate the bravery, and equal the renown of their free ancestors. Theodore's views were much more moderate. "This principality," said he, in a proclamation dated the 14th of March, "possesses important privileges, which have been granted by the favour of the most high and powerful empire, but which the Boyards, by concessions made to each new Hospodar, with a view to their own advantage, have extinguished. The people have risen solely to recover their privileges. They will await at Bucharest the arrival of the commissioners of the Sublime Porte, charged with examining into our melancholy situation, with restoring our rights, and our good constitution."

But, different as were the designs of Ypsilanti, and Theodore, their enterprises were alike unsuccessful. The great mass of the Moldavian and Wallachian

population took no interest in their behalf; and their forces dwindled away, the moment that the Turkish troops approached. Theodore, flying from the Turks, fell into the hands of Ypsilanti's troops, and was, by his orders, tried and put to death, on a charge of high treason. Moldavia and Wallachia were reduced without any engagement that could deserve the name of a battle; a few skirmishes were the only military events that occurred.

On the 13th of June, an engagement took place at Galacz, between a body of insurgents under the command of Cantacuzeno, and the Turks, in which the latter, after sustaining a considerable loss, prevailed, and took possession of the town, and destroyed the Greek flotilla on the Danube. The principal conflict took place at Dragaschan. A Turkish corps, scarcely 3,000 strong, was entrenched upon the heights at the close of an action, which it had previously had with a corps of Arnauts and Pandours. Ypsilanti, was compelled to turn this little corps, if he would preserve any freedom in his movements, and therefore ordered it to be attacked. His forces amounted at least to 9,000 men.

The battle commenced with a cannonade from five pieces, and a general skirmish of the Arnauts; but the Turks, observing some hesitation and disorder in the march of the Greeks, took upon themselves to act on the offensive. The Arnauts posted on the left wing of Ypsilanti, disbanded. This example was followed by the Arnauts and Pandours

on the right wing; and the sacred troop, which formed the centre, was the only one which remained firm. It was overthrown; and this band, composed of young Greeks, for the greater part men of education, being routed, a general flight terminated the combat. A captain Jordeki, who held out the longest, collected again some of the divisions, and on the same night repaired to Slevitest. By this he covered the flight of Ypsilanti towards Kosia. The prince had remained with a guard of 600 men in rear of the field of battle, and was made acquainted with the fate of his troops only by the precipitate flight of the fugitives.

Before the end of June, the insurgents were completely subdued, and their leaders thought themselves fortunate in being able to escape beyond the Turkish limits. It was on the 28th of June, that the Turks entered Jassy. On their march, and at their first entry, some cruelties were practised; but, on the whole, they acted with more moderation, than there was any reason to expect.

Though Russia had abstained from giving open encouragement, or secret assistance to the insurgents of Moldavia and Wallachia, she thought that the excesses, which had been committed at Constantinople, gave her a right, or rather made it her duty, to interfere; and accordingly, on the 7th of May, Strogouoff, in compliance with his instructions, made a formal complaint of the ill-treatment to which the Greeks were exposed, of the insults offered to their religion, and of the destruction of their churches.

No general principles of international law could authorise a foreign power to claim the privilege of acting as arbitrator between a government and its subjects: but Russia founded her right to interfere, upon the treaty of Kainardgi, in 1774, confirmed by that of Jassy, in 1792, and that of Bucharest, in 1812, by which she restored to the Porte all Bessarabia, with the towns of Akerman, Kilia, and Ismail, the fortress of Bender, and the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, upon conditions of which the following made part:—The Porte promised to protect the Christian religion and churches, without hindering in any manner the free exercise of the former, or putting any obstacle in the way of repairing the latter, or building new ones; and further to restore to the convents, and to private persons, the lands taken from them in the districts of Brabilow, Choczim, and Bender; and to hold the ecclesiastics in that particular consideration which their office requires. She also promised that she would regard humanity and generosity in levying the taxes, and would receive them through the medium of deputies to be sent every two years; that neither the Pachas, nor governors, nor any other persons whatever, should have power to demand other payments or impositions of any kind; in fine, that the natives should have all the advantages which they enjoyed during the reign of Mahomet IV. The princes of Wallachia and Moldavia were to be allowed to have at the Porte *Chargés d’Affaires* of the Christian communion, to watch over the interests of those principal-

ties; and these agents were to be treated with kindness, and regarded as persons enjoying the rights of nations. And, lastly, the ministers of the Russian court were to be permitted to speak in favour of these principles, whenever circumstances might require it. Russia, likewise, restored to the Porte the isles of the Archipelago which she had seized, stipulating for the inhabitants in general the same advantages as for Moldavia and Wallachia; and the treaty of Bucharest further guaranteed to the Servians the right of administering their internal affairs, upon paying to the Porte a small contribution.

Russia contended, that the conditions of these treaties had been broken, and that she was entitled to insist on their performance. Frequent communications took place between the Reis Effendi and Strogonoff, but without leading to any result. The ministers of the Porte were filled with an extremely reasonable jealousy of the intentions of Russia; and the ambassador of that power, on the other hand, always hasty and overbearing, was exasperated by the insults to which he had been exposed, and the refusals which his different applications had met with. He had quitted Pera, and shut himself up in his country-house.

At length Strogonoff on the 18th of July, communicated to the Divan, the final propositions of his court. They begin by calling on the Turks, in the name of all the Christian powers of Europe, to put a speedy end to proceedings which had outraged religion and humanity; and for that purpose they required —

1. That all the Christian churches which had been destroyed or pillaged should be rebuilt and put into a state suitable to their holy destinations, by which means Europe might be consoled for the death of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the profanations which followed that deplorable event :

2. That distinction should be made between the authors of the existing troubles, or those Greeks who had been led to take part in them, and those whose innocence should protect them from the severity of the Divan :

3. That the door of peace should be opened to those who had remained tranquil, and to those who within a limited period should return to submission :

4. That Russia should be enabled, in the spirit of existing treaties, to assist in the pacification of Moldavia and Wallachia; to place order and tranquillity there on a permanent footing, to the end that the example of those provinces might be such, as to recall to obedience all Greeks who sincerely love their country.

If the Porte should accede to these propositions, the ambassador was authorised to make arrangements for carrying them into effect, or at least to stipulate for some period within which the Turkish government should evince, by decisive steps, the sincerity of its determination. He was to require an answer within eight days.

Strogonoff adhered strictly to the latter part of his instructions. The 26th of July was the last of the eight days allowed for the answer of the Divan; and accordingly, on that very day, he sent for their deter-

mination. He was informed verbally, that the Porte had resolved to comply with all his propositions, but that, on account of the length of the Russian note, and the time that would necessarily be consumed in translating the reply of the Divan from the Turkish language into the French, they would require 48 hours delay, before they could transmit their answer to him in an official form. It appears, however, that the peremptory manner of the Russian ambassador had accelerated the movements of the Divan; for, in the course of the same evening, they had completed their reply in the official form; and sent to inform Strogonoff that it was ready for his acceptance; thus complying with the letter of the Russian note, even as to the period allowed them for acquiescence or refusal. No reply to this communication was made by the Russian ambassador. On the following morning, two interpreters, attached to the embassy, appeared at the Divan, and demanded passports for Strogonoff and his suite to quit Constantinople. Instead of complying with that demand, the official answer and submission of the Porte to the prepositions of Russia were then tendered. Acceptance was refused by the ambassador, who declared that he could not accept a "tardy answer," and the demand for passports was repeated. They were at length granted for his suite and for his vessel, but the insertion of *baron Strogonoff's* name in any passport was refused; it being understood, however, that no opposition would be made to his departure, though no express consent would be given. Strogonoff was detained for

some days by contrary winds; but on the 9th of August, he sailed from Constantinople for Odessa.

The answer to the Russian propositions, which Strogonoff declined to receive, contained a full exposition, and very able defence of the course which the Divan had followed. It was communicated without delay to count Nesselrode the Russian minister, and the ambassadors of the principal European powers. It denied that the punishment of several Greek ecclesiastics proceeded from a system of persecution against the Christian religion and the Greek nation. In proof of this, it appealed to the protection which the Catholics and Armenians enjoyed, and affirmed, that the public exercise and the freedom of the Greek worship had not been interrupted for a single moment; that with respect to the treatment of the Patriarch, the same punishment would infallibly have been inflicted on the Mufti himself, had he been guilty of the same crimes; that his perjury was proved in a positive manner by eleven letters which he had written to the Morea, and which fell into the hands of the government (they were not produced); that if he had been executed on Easter Sunday, it was not the effect of design; but because the principal proofs of his treason had been received only the night before his execution; that the Porte ought to be inexorable for her own preservation; but had not caused a single person to be executed, whose guilt had not been demonstrably proved; besides, the sultan acted as an independent monarch, who was answerable to God alone for his actions. It further insisted, that Russia

was bound to deliver up the rebels who had sought refuge in her dominions. The document itself will be found among the State-papers at the end of the volume.

The departure of Strogonoff did not throw any obstacle in the way of peace; it was, perhaps, rather advantageous than otherwise; for the whole of his conduct was calculated to force the Porte into hostilities. The Austrians, the French, and the English ministers, but, above all, the latter, who seems to have acted in such a manner as to have acquired great influence with all parties, continued their good offices; and though the Turks assembled a formidable force in Moldavia and Wallachia, and were called upon by the proclamations of their sovereign to take the field for the defence of their faith, while the Russians on their part kept a powerful army hovering on the frontier, the year passed away without producing any results, except frequent conferences between the Reis Effendi and the ambassadors of England and Austria. During the latter part of the year, too, the capital seems to have remained in a state of tolerable tranquillity.

Thus far the Porte had been not a little successful; she had reduced Moldavia and Wallachia; and she had hitherto avoided a war with Russia; but the insurgent Greeks were more formidable than ever. So early as the month of May, the Greek fleet had the command of the Archipelago. It consisted then of upwards of 60 vessels, fitted out chiefly from the islands of Hydra, Spezia, and Ipsara, most of them well manned and armed. In June, their naval

force was estimated at 250 vessels, which formed four squadrons. The first cruized on the coast of Peloponnesus; the second near Tenedos, at the entrance into the Dardanelles; the third among the Cyclades; the fourth was the most considerable, and formed the reserve which directed all the rest; it was stationed near Hydra and Ipsara, whither the captured vessels were sent. They captured many trading vessels, and even ships of war belonging to the Turks. A 74 gun-ship was burnt by them on the western side of Metelin. They massacred the crews of the prizes, which they took; and it was calculated, that, before the beginning of June, two or three thousand Musselmans had fallen victims to their fury. They increased rapidly in numbers and audacity; and even ventured to blockade some of the fortresses on the coast of the Morea. The greatest armament, which the Turks could muster, was not sufficient to keep in check a naval force, which, though inferior in weight of metal, was manned by experienced mariners, acquainted with every creek and harbour, and was composed of vessels that could find safety in flight, whenever it would not have been prudent to have ventured upon a battle. This naval superiority roused the fury of the Mahometans in towns and districts adjacent to the sea, and their rage vented itself upon the Christians who were within their reach. For two weeks, in the month of June, Smyrna was a scene of confusion and carnage; some hundreds of Greeks were massacred; and probably every Christian would have perished, had not the ships in the harbour afforded them a refuge.

A similar scene occurred in November.

The war in the Morea was a series of bloody skirmishes, in which the conqueror showed no mercy to the vanquished. The Greeks rose successively on a multitude of different points; and the Turks, unable to keep the field against their opponents, defended themselves in their fortresses. Many of these were reduced, generally through famine, and the most solemn capitulations were violated on more occasions than one. Malvasia, Novareno, and Tripolizza were taken: Patras was besieged, but without success. The Turkish army in the Morea is supposed not to have exceeded five thousand men, and yet it gave ample employment to the Greeks though nearly four times their number. It is worth while to mention, that the Porte issued a proclamation, purporting to be made at the request of the English ambassador, by which the commanders of the troops were required to take care, that the temples and antiquities of Athens should sustain no injury in the operations of the war.

The revolt had spread far to the North. Thessaly, Ætolia, Acarnania, and Epirus, were in a state of insurrection. Churchid Pacha, who still lay before the forts of Janina, beleaguering the old Ali Pacha, after having made him an ineffectual offer of accommodation, saw that his line of communication might soon be intercepted, and was forced to dispatch three corps to resist the rebels. Churchid himself was obliged to proceed into Thessaly. Having received reinforcements, he renewed the siege; but on the 2nd of September he again

suspended the active prosecution of it, and leaving a corps to continue the blockade, marched against the insurgents in Epirus, who, after three attacks, retreated in disorder with the loss of their artillery.

In November, Churchid received a fresh supply of Asiatic troops, which increased the besieging army to 25,000 men, while Ali was obliged, from the scarcity of provisions, to diminish the superfluous numbers of his garrison, by seizing opportunities of sending detachments to disperse themselves among the mountains. A small flotilla was also manned and armed for the purpose of attacking the island of the lake, and dispositions were made for carrying the forts of Janina by escalade. The general assault was announced for the 20th of November, but did not take place. In the course of the month of December, Churchid got possession of the island of the lake, and prevailed upon the Albanian garrison to open to him the gates of the fortress of Litaritza; so that, at the end of the year, Ali had nothing left except his treasures, the citadel, and a small body of resolute adherents.

Vicinity to the seat of war, and the ties of a common descent and a common language with one of the contending parties, had induced the people of the Ionian islands to take a deep interest in the operations and fortunes of the Greeks. The government had declared, that it would observe the strictest neutrality; and it would have been the grossest inconsistency for England, whilst she was labouring to prevent hostilities between Turkey and Russia, to have permitted her own

dependencies to attack the former power. She found, however, no small difficulty in enforcing the neutrality, which it was her duty to observe. The ministers of religion, under the very eye of the government, offered up public prayers in the churches for the destruction of the Ottoman power. Vessels under the Ionian flag cruized against the Turks, and joined in the blockade of the forts of Lepanto; and many adventurers quitted the islands to augment the ranks of the insurgents. Various decrees were issued to prevent or punish these infringements of neutrality. By one edict all vessels under the Ionian flag, taking an active part in the war against the Ottoman Porte, were to be treated as pirates. By another, all natives of Parga, who had participated in an attempt to retake the place of their former abode, were expelled from the Ionian states, ten days being allowed them for the removal of their families and their property. On the 12th of October, the troops who were employed in Zante in preventing a Greek vessel from violating our neutrality, were attacked by the inhabitants, and the island was placed under martial law. From the particular circumstances of the times the duties of the government of the Ionian islands were necessarily at variance with the feelings of their subjects. The latter could not but sympathise with their brethren in blood and language, and share in their ardent animosity against the Turkish oppressors: the government, on the contrary, could not deviate from neutrality, without plunging the whole East of Europe in war; and therefore, to perform its du-

ties, was forced to prohibit and punish acts, which flowed naturally from generous feeling.

The difficulties of the Turks seemed at one-time likely to be increased by a war with Persia. In September, two eruptions were made into the Turkish dominions by the Persian princes Mahomed Ali Mirza and Abbas Mirza. The former penetrated into the province of Bagdad; the latter, into that of Erzerum. This invasion, occurring at such a moment, might have given a mortal blow to the Ottoman power in Asia. But in the following month, the Schah of Persia declared, that these operations had taken place without his knowledge; that positive orders had been since sent to the two princes not to permit any hostilities against the Turkish provinces; and that he had never any intention of engaging in a war with the Porte.

During the present year, the empire of Morocco was distracted by a contest for the crown between the old emperor Muley Soliman and his nephew Muley Zeid. Several engagements appear to have taken place, in which the advantage was almost uniformly on the side of the uncle; and it was more than once believed, that the struggle was at an end, and that the nephew had either fallen in battle or been taken prisoner. In November, however, he had still an army in the field, one division of which was in possession of Tetuan.

This year may be regarded as the date of the final extinction of the Mamelukes. These warriors, upon their expulsion from Egypt in 1812, had established themselves in Dongola, and occupying

the islands and the western bank of the Nile from the frontier of Dar Mahass as far as Hannech; intermarried with the natives, built and ornamented a capital, promoted commerce, and introduced improvements into the district of which they had acquired the dominion. But even here, the vengeance and ambition of the Pacha of Egypt still pursued them. Mahommed Ali, eager to annihilate the remnant of his once formidable enemies, and anxious at the same time, to carry his conquests to the borders of Abyssinia, began, in 1820, to assemble an army which was destined to penetrate into the countries beyond the second cataract. While the preparations were going on, he sent a message to New Dongola, in the hope that flattering promises might reduce the Mamelukes into submission. Their only answer was an expression of indignant contempt—"Tell Mahommed Ali, that we will be on no terms with our servant." Hearing of the approach of his army, they celebrated the Ramadan with unusual solemnity, and, in the middle of June, mustering about three hundred strong (they had lost about a hundred men, and among these was Ibrahim Bey, one of their two chiefs, during their residence in Dongola), with

double that number of women and slaves, they took their departure for Shendy.

The subsequent story of this last remnant of the Mamelukes is soon told. The malech or king of Shendy, at first allowed them to encamp near his capital, though not within its walls; but he was afterwards so terrified by the successes of the Pacha over the Sheygyá, that, being determined not to offer any resistance to the conqueror, he ordered the Mamelukes, in the beginning of 1821, to quit his country. The greater part of them retired under the command of Rochman Bey towards Darfour, where they would probably be either destroyed or dispersed by an expedition, which was at that moment advancing thither from Egypt. Some went in the opposite direction to seek refuge on the banks of the Red Sea; and a few, it was said, forgetful of the fate of all who had trusted to the promises of Mahommed Ali, threw themselves on the mercy of their persecutor.

The army of the Pacha advanced as far as Sennaar, and met every where with ready submission from the petty states, into which the country, through which it had penetrated, was divided.

CHAP. XIV.

UNITED STATES—*Formal Occupation of the Floridas—New Territory Purchased—A Colony sent out to Africa—Admission of Missouri into the Union—The President's Message—The State of the Finances—Reports of Committees.—COLUMBIA.—Renewal of Hostilities—Military Operations—Battle of Carabobo—Surrender of La Guayra and Cartagena—Congress of Columbia.—MEXICO.—Insurrection—Mexican Independence acknowledged by the Treaty of Cordova—Iturbide's Entry into the Capital.—BUENOS AYRES.—Death of Ramirez, Guernes, and Carrera—Administration of Rivadavia.—PERU.—Operations of the Fleet under Lord Cochrane—Seizure of British Ships—San Martin's Operations—Defeat of Riccafort—Armistice—Lima evacuated by the Spaniards—Declaration of Peruvian Independence—Decrees of San Martin—Surrender of Callao.—HAYTI.—Piracies—Canada—Newfoundland—Military Operations in India and Arabia.*

SPAIN having formally ratified the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, the United States on the 17th of July took formal possession of these much-coveted provinces. The agreeable office was intrusted to general Jackson, who executed it with all the rude tyranny of a republican. Colonel Callava, the Spanish commandant of Pensacola and governor of West Florida, duly resigned his authority into Jackson's hands; and the first use which Jackson made of his newly-acquired power was to throw Callava and one of his officers into prison, on the pretence that he had retained in his possession certain public documents to which the United States were entitled. Callava protested strongly against this indignity, from which he asserted that his rank, both as former governor of Florida, and as a com-

missioner on the part of Spain for the cession, should have exempted him; but Jackson was inflexible. The prisoners then had recourse to the assistance of the law; and a judge, Fromentin by name, issued a *habeas corpus* for Callava and his brother captive. This writ the gaoler dared not obey; and referred the matter to Jackson. The general considered the *habeas corpus* an outrage upon the authority which it had been issued to controul or qualify, and cited the judge before him. That personage, luckily perhaps for his own freedom, was indisposed, and could not obey the summons. In the mean time Callava gave up the documents in question, and was restored to liberty.

A similar transaction took place in Eastern Florida. Colonel Copenhaver, the Spanish governor of

that province, was compelled by the American agents to surrender to them papers to which they had no right. In a statement published by him, which he verified by oath, before a notary public at St. Augustine's, he declared that "the archives remaining in his charge were those containing the correspondence with his government, which had been carried on by himself and the preceding governors, relative to the employments filled by the several functionaries: that he had no documents which had any relation, directly or indirectly, to the property and sovereignty of the nation; and, in one word, that the archives in question were a particular property, which he was bound to deliver to his captain-general, and were positively excepted in the treaty."

Jackson proceeded immediately to divide the Floridas for judicial purposes into two counties, namely:—All the country between the Perdido and Suwaney rivers, and the islands therein, to be called the county of Escambia; All the ceded territory east of the Suwaney, &c., to be called the county of St. John's.

The United States made likewise an acquisition of territory to the westward of the lakes, by purchasing above five millions of acres of fertile land from the Indians. The price paid for this tract, equal in extent to one-fourth of Ireland, was merchandize to the value of 25,000 dollars, and an annual payment of less than 2,000*l*.

Early in the year, a colony of American settlers arrived at Sierra Leone, in the neighbourhood of which they at first in-

tended to fix their establishment. Upon a representation from our countrymen, of the inconveniences which would result from such a plan, they sent a detachment towards the mouth of the river Mesurada to look for a less objectionable position. In the interval that elapsed, before they could determine on the site of their future settlement, and before the setting in of the dry season enabled them to proceed to it, they experienced from the British colony the most hospitable reception. This was the first enterprise of the kind, which the United States had undertaken.

The admission of the state of Missouri into the Union had been long and warmly contested in congress. In the session which commenced towards the end of last year, an act had been passed for conferring that privilege on Missouri, provided she made a declaration, through her separate legislature, that no part of her constitution should exclude any citizen of the other states of the union from the privileges and immunities enjoyed under the constitution of the United States. That condition was fulfilled by a solemn public act of the assembly of Missouri on the 26th of June; and on the 10th of August, the proclamation of the president, announcing the admission, was issued.

On the 5th of December, the president transmitted his annual message to the congress. It contained a clear and distinct view of the internal situation and foreign relations of the United States: and to it therefore (see page 614 of this volume) we refer our readers for distinct informa-

tion on these points. It indicated the most perfect harmony between England and the United States: but the language adopted in speaking of France betrayed some disapprobation of, and regret at, the conduct of that power. She had declined the conditions of maritime intercourse, with which England was contented; and had required more favourable terms. These were refused by the Americans. Sharp restrictions were consequently imposed by each upon the other's vessels; and the result was, that all direct commerce between them, except in ships under some intermediate flag, was wholly suspended. Other grounds of coolness had sprung up between these governments, owing to some misunderstanding of the term "most favoured nations," in the Louisiana treaty, and to the seizure of a French ship, when engaged, as the president alleged, in a course of unlawful traffic, between the shores of Louisiana and of Florida.

On the 10th of December, the annual report was made by the secretary of the treasury.

The payments into the treasury to the 30th of September, amounted to 16,219,197 dollars, 70 cents; viz. customs, 10,068,394 dollars, 85 cents; public lands, 940,980 dollars, 35 cents; arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, 69,867 dollars, 26 cents; bank dividends, 105,000 dollars; incidental receipts, 21,581 dollars, 51 cents; repayments, 13,373 dollars, 73 cents; loan, 5,000,000 dollars. The payments expected during the fourth quarter were estimated at 3,595,278 dollars, 14 cents; viz. customs, 3,000 dol-

lars; public lands, 360,000 dollars; monies recovered out of advances made in the war department before July 1, 1815, 120,000 dollars; balances of military appropriations carried to the account of the surplus fund, 90,278 dollars, 14 cents; direct taxes, internal duties, and incidental receipts, 25,000 dollars; making the total amount estimated to be received into the treasury during the year 1821, 19,814,475 dollars, 84 cents; which, added to the balance in the treasury on the 1st January last, of 1,198,461 dollars 21 cents, made the aggregate amount of 21,012,937 dollars; 5 cents.

The application of this sum for the year 1821 was estimated as follows:—The payments up to the 30th of September amounted to 15,655,288 dollars, 47 cents, viz. civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,772,717 dollars, 30 cents; military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages, prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 4,872,865 dollars, 78 cents; naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 2,603,592 dollars, 75 cents; public debt (including 591,611 dollars, 30 cents, of Mississippi stock) 6,406,112 dollars, 64 cents. During the fourth quarter, it was estimated that the payments would amount to 3,580,000 dollars; viz. civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 690,000 dollars; military service, 290,000 dollars; naval service, 700,000 dollars; public debt, 1,900,000 dollars; making the aggregate amount of 19,235,288 dollars, 47 cents; which, being deducted from the

sum of 21,012,937 dollars, - 5 cents, would leave in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1822, a balance estimated at 1,777,648 dollars, 58 cents.

The financial estimates for 1822, were the following. The revenue was calculated at 16,110,000 dollars, viz.:—Customs, 14,000,000 dollars; public lands, 1,600,000 dollars; bank dividends, 350,000; arrears of direct tax and internal duties, 75,000; monies recovered out of advances made in the war department, before the 1st of July 1815, 60,000 dollars; incidental receipts, 25,000 dollars.

The expenditure was estimated at 14,947,661 dollars 80 cents, viz.:—Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,664,297 dollars; public debt, 5,722,857 dollars, 1 cent; military services, including fortifications, ordnance, India department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of Jan. 1817, 5,108,097 dollars, 52 cents; naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 2,452,410 dollars, 27 cents.

The receipts of the year would, therefore, exceed the estimated expenditure by 1,162,338 dollars, 20 cents: so that, after discharging the difference between the balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January 1822, and the balance of appropriations chargeable upon it, there would remain in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1823, a balance estimated at 671,375 dollars, 50 cents.

Many petitions had been presented, calling for a higher rate of duty on British manufactures. The committee, to which these

had been referred, made a report against the object of the petitioners. Another committee recommended the concession of a qualified right of visitation and search, for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade.

In the armistice, which had been concluded in the preceding year between Morillo and Bolivar, a stipulation was contained for putting an end to it by giving notice to the adverse party. On the 10th of March, Bolivar wrote to general La Torre, who had succeeded Morillo in the command of the Spanish troops, informing him, that, in consequence of the distresses to which the armistice exposed the independent army, hostilities must recommence, unless he was willing to treat for peace on the basis of the recognition of Columbian independence. La Torre replied, that he had no authority to treat on such a basis, and that therefore the war must be renewed at the expiration of 40 days; which was the period, after notice given, fixed by the armistice for the commencement of hostilities. La Torre received Bolivar's intimation on the 19th of March, and consequently the armistice expired on the 28th of April. The Spanish generals Morales and La Torre concentrated their whole force about Valencia and Calaboso, leaving Caraccas wholly unprotected. General Bermudez, who commanded a division under Bolivar, perceiving this oversight, marched upon the city with 1,200 men. On his way he encountered an advanced post of 300 men, whom he repulsed with ease. The governor marched out of Caraccas to their assistance at the head of 600 men; but he be-

ing also defeated, retreated into the city, and having summoned the provisional junta, informed them, that they had nothing left but to make the best terms they could with the enemy. A parley ensued, in which the Junta demanded of general Bermudez, whether he would adhere to that article of the treaty of Truxillo by which the treatment of conquered places was regulated, and, being answered in the affirmative, they declared themselves ready to meet him as friends. Those adherents of the Spanish government, who considered their safety to be compromised, fled to La Guayra, the sea-port of Caraccas, where they shipped all the property they could collect on board the ships in the harbour, and sailed for Porto Cabello. The independents, however, after remaining in possession of Caraccas 12 days, were driven out of it on the 25th of May by the royalists, who, on the following day, succeeded also in regaining possession of La Guayra. Colonel Pereyra was left with 1,500 men to defend Caraccas against Bermudez.

After some engagements of no importance, Pereyra was constrained to fall back, and the inhabitants of La Guayra, menaced with a new invasion, removed, on the 22nd of June, to Porto Cabello. On the 23rd, Bermudez entered Caraccas to attack Pereyra's division, but he was defeated and put to flight by the latter, who forced him to a distance of seven or eight leagues from the city. In the mean time, both parties had concentrated their forces in the interior; and, on the 24th of June, a battle was fought at Carabobo, in which the

patriots gained a complete victory. The two armies were of nearly equal numbers, each consisting of about 6,000 men: the royalists under Morales and La Torre; the patriots commanded by Bolivar in person, assisted by Paez and Sedenp. Bolivar, having assembled his divisions in the plain of Tinquilla on the 23rd, marched the next morning to attack the head-quarters of the enemy. His right was under colonel Plaza; the centre under general Sedenp; the left, consisting of the British battalion, one of Spanish infantry, and a corps of 1,500 horse, was commanded by general Paez, who had already distinguished himself throughout the whole war, by extraordinary skill, intrepidity, and good fortune. After a rapid and orderly, though difficult march, across the mountains and defiles which separated them from the Spaniards, the patriots at 11 in the forenoon filed off by their left, under the enemy's fire, and crossed a rivulet, where only one man could pass at a time; although the enemy, posted on a height from that point inaccessible, commanded the whole movement without attempting to disturb it. Paez, then, at the head of his two battalions, and one regiment of cavalry, attacked the right of the Spaniards with such boldness, that in half an hour they were routed and driven off the field. The British troops under colonel Ferrier, were in front of the conflict, and suffered severely. Not more than a fifth of the patriotic army was engaged. As a proof of the degree to which the spirits of the South American officers were roused against their European enemy,

may be mentioned the desperate conduct, and even voluntary fate of two of their principal officers. General Sedano, "enraged," says Bolivar, "that the nature of the ground was such as to prevent the advance of his division from joining in the action before the enemy gave way, charged alone a mass of Spanish infantry, and bravely perished in the midst of it." Colonel Plaza, whose corps was equally hindered from advancing, made a like assault upon another body of the enemy, and lost his life while summoning it to surrender. The Spanish army was hotly pursued, and totally ruined—the remnant which arrived at Porto Cabello, not much exceeding 400 men. Bolivar's loss did not exceed 200 in killed and wounded.

Pereyra, who was then engaged in the pursuit of Bermudez, hearing of this event, was compelled to retire to La Guayra, where he arrived on the 2nd of July with 900 men, after a forced march of several days in almost impassable ravines. Bolivar, who entered Caracas on the 30th of June, directed his route on La Guayra, and surrounded the place on all sides with a corps of about 4,000 men. Colonel Pereyra was thus shut up in La Guayra, where not a single inhabitant remained; he was without provisions, without stores, with a division of 900 men, whose sole nourishment for two days was the juice of some sugar-cane. Fortunately for him, the French rear-admiral Jurien anchored in the roadstead on the 3rd of July, by whose mediation a capitulation was agreed to. The place was to be immediately surrendered to the patriots; and the Spanish soldiers and officers were to

embark on board the French vessels with their arms and baggage. The terms were fixed and carried into execution on the 4th of July; and on the following evening, the Spanish garrison was landed in Porto Cabello.

Carthagea and Porto Cabello were now the principal places, which Spain possessed in this quarter of South America; and as she was unable to keep the field against the independents, she was not likely to retain them long. General La Torre took refuge in Carthagea. The siege was keenly pressed; the numerous gun-boats of the assailants obtained the command of the harbour; and, on the 25th of September, the fortress surrendered. Porto Cabello was also closely besieged. The Spanish naval force, which was stationed there, made some attempts in cruising along the coast to harass the independents by occasional disembarkations. They were easily repulsed.

Bolivar visited the principal towns to superintend their military and political arrangements. The congress of Columbia, had, in the mean time, assembled, to exercise their legislative functions. The duties on imported commodities were fixed, and measures were taken for the settlement of the country. Among the ordinances that were passed, those relating to slaves are particularly worthy of being mentioned. All the offspring of slaves in Columbia are declared free: their masters will bring them up and provide for them until their eighteenth year, and until that period enjoy their services. No slaves can be sold beyond the province of their habitation, nor

can any children be separated from their mothers. Slaves can no longer be imported, and a foreigner arriving in the ports of Columbia is allowed to introduce but one, under the denomination of a servant. Those slaves, who had performed useful services to the republic, were considered free.

On the 1st of October, Bolivar was called upon to take the oath as president of Columbia; upon this, he addressed a letter to the president of the congress, declining the high honour; but the entreaties of that body overcame his reluctance; he took the oaths, and entered upon the duties of his magistracy. The congress, also passed votes of thanks to several foreigners, who had manifested a warm interest in the fortunes of Columbia; among whom, were lord Holland, Mr. Marryatt, and sir Robert Wilson. Towards the end of the year, the seat of government was removed to Santa Fé di Bagota.

Early in the year, a formidable insurrection broke out in Mexico. Different chiefs took the field in different parts of that extensive region, against the Spanish authorities, and many skirmishes ensued, which terminated sometimes in favour of the one party, and sometimes in favour of the other. Though the insurgent chiefs do not appear to have acknowledged any one of their number as entitled to exclusive command; an individual of the name of Iturbide gradually acquired the principal authority among them. The Spaniards made a very vigorous resistance; but their cause was injured by their own dissensions. Apodaca, the viceroy, was deposed by the soldiery, and Novella was by the

same authority, declared his successor. Some time afterwards, general O'Donoju, who had been appointed to the vice-royalty by the Cortes, arrived in the province; and towards the end of August, without having had communication with Apodaca or Novella, or any of the leading men in Mexico, concluded at Cordova, a treaty with Iturbide, who now assumed the title of "first chief of the imperial army," and, in that treaty recognized the independence of Mexico. O'Donoju accompanied Iturbide's army to the city of Mexico, which, after some resistance, was surrendered by Novella, on condition that the Spanish troops should be embarked for Europe. Iturbide made his triumphal entry into the capital on the 27th of September. On the same day, he was named *generalissimo* by sea and land of the empire of Mexico, and under him a regency, composed of five members, was appointed. A supreme junta was also created, of which the bishop of Puebla was declared president. The establishment of the government was followed by the nomination of the different ministers and authorities: the oath they were required to take simply pledged them to adhere to the stipulations of the treaty of Cordova. O'Donoju died a few days afterwards. Towards the end of the year intelligence arrived, that the king and Cortes of Spain had refused to ratify the treaty of Cordova.

Buenos Ayres, and the provinces connected with it, enjoyed a much greater degree of tranquillity in this year, than in the preceding. Ramirez, who had obtained possession of

Entre Rios, renewed hostilities in the month of March; but, being defeated in an attempt to make himself master of Cordova, was taken prisoner and executed. The province of Salta, had long suffered under the tyranny of one Guernes, who had lately commenced hostilities with the neighbouring province of Tucuman. The municipality of Salta, rose against their oppressor, and deposed him: attempting to resist, he perished by a musket ball. Somewhat later, Carrera, another disturber of the peace, was taken prisoner and put to death. The country was not only tranquil, but, from experience of the miseries of dissension, seemed disposed to acquiesce in the establishment of a regular system of government. Deputies to a general congress arrived at Cordova, from several of the provinces. The important question which they were to discuss, was the framing of a constitution, suitable to the spirit of the times and the circumstances of the country.

The province of Buenos Ayres itself was in a state of undisturbed quiet; and its government grew daily in strength and solidity, both by its moderate and conciliatory measures, and by the accession of men, who to political talents added the rarer quality of political virtue. Don Bernardino Rivadavia, who, after having passed some years in Paris and London, as envoy from the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, had lately returned to his native country, now filled the office of first secretary of state, and, leaving to less experienced heads, the easier task of vain speculation, and of talking or writing on

the theory of a constitution, devoted his labours to the introduction of practical improvements in the various branches of the administration.

The Chilian army and fleet, under San Martin and lord Cochrane, continued their operations against Peru. Lord Cochrane, besides taking many prizes from the Spaniards, detained and seized several British vessels, on the ground that they had violated the blockade of the Peruvian coast. Sir Thomas Hardy, the British admiral in these seas, interfered; and upon his representations, the general blockade was modified by a decree of the Chilian government, dated the 22nd of June, and restrained in its operation to such ports as were actually commanded by lord Cochrane's squadron. In the blockade thus modified sir Thomas Hardy expressed his acquiescence. There still remained, however, a class of cases, which were attended with considerable difficulty. After the Chilian navy had acquired a decided superiority, and excluded supplies under the Spanish flag, the viceroy of Lima found it absolutely necessary, in spite of the most peremptory orders from Spain, not only to grant licenses to some merchants of Lima in payment for loans advanced, but also readily to admit every neutral vessel with goods, the duties on which might replenish his treasury. The Spanish traders in Cadiz and Rio Janeiro, in consequence, availed themselves of neutral shipping, principally British and North American, to supply the Lima market; the ships laden at Cadiz obtained new clearances at Gibraltar, and

British merchants lent their names to cover the property, and protect it from condemnation in Chili. Lord Cochrane seized many vessels so circumstanced, on the ground that the cargoes were Spanish property, and that an enemy's goods cannot be protected by a neutral flag or bottom. "Neutrals," said he, "are not to carry on a commerce in time of war, which they are excluded from in time of peace; nor have they a right to trade to the close colonies of another power, far less to supply the colonies of one belligerent at the expense of another." This was conceived to be a just application of the principles of maritime law, which Great Britain herself had always enforced; and it would have been so, had Chili and Spain stood exactly in the relation of two belligerent states with respect to Great Britain. But Chili had not yet been recognised as a sovereign power; and it was only as a sovereign power that it could advance such reasonings, or make such applications of them. The seizures, however, occasioned no rupture; the officers on both sides acted with temper; and most, if not all of the vessels, were ultimately restored.

San Martin, during the early part of the year, remained inactive. His army was much weakened by the prevalence of the tertian ague and fever. At one time, he had approached within seven leagues of Lima. But the viceroy Pezuela, knowing the disposition of the natives and the disaffection of the troops, carefully avoided an engagement, and, in his correspondence with San Martin addressed him in the style of civility, usual among

the nations of Europe. These proceedings were not agreeable to the taste of the municipality and consulado, principally composed of Spaniards. They issued a proclamation setting a price on the head of every officer, from San Martin downwards, in the Chilian army. On the 29th of January, the general officers of the royalist army in Lima deposed Pezuela, who had no alternative but to submit. In a manifesto which he published, he stated that he had resigned the command, because he was destitute of the means for resisting the enemy. Lacerna was named to succeed him; and under a new commander, the Spaniards began to entertain new hopes.

After another period of inactivity, an engagement took place near Pasco, between a Spanish division, under general Riccafort, and a Chilian corps commanded by general Arenales. The latter obtained a complete victory; the consequence was, that on the 23rd of May, an armistice for twenty days was concluded between Lacerna and San Martin, for the purpose of giving an opportunity of terminating all differences by negotiation. The armistice was afterwards prolonged; but the negotiations were without effect. Lacerna proposed that each party should remain in possession of what they now occupied, while a deputation should be dispatched to Spain, to obtain from the mother country the recognition of Peruvian independence. San Martin rejected, terms which were meant only to gain time for the weaker party; and military operations were re-commenced.

On the 6th of July, Lacerna,

with the whole of his army, amounting to about 5,000 men, evacuated Lima. Two thousand under Lacerna himself, took the route along the coast southward; the remaining three thousand marched towards the Sierra under the command of Canterac. On the 10th, San Martin entered Lima; on the 15th, the authorities of Lima issued a solemn proclamation of independence. Amid these events the public tranquillity sustained no interruption. Soon after his victorious entry, San Martin, by various judicious proclamations, and very moderate behaviour, succeeded, apparently, in reconciling all orders to their new liberators. He proclaimed himself, "Protector of the Independence of Peru, until Peru was free, and a National Congress assembled;" when, he declared, he would be ready to seek the quiet he had long sighed after, by resigning his authority to a governor or director of their own appointment. All slaves born after the 28th of July were declared free. The natives of Peru were no longer to be called "Indians," or "Natives," but "Peruvians." All compulsory labour of "Peruvians" was abolished, as well as the tribute of the Indians. The castle of Callao was still held by a Spanish garrison of 800 men. It was closely blockaded by sea and land; but on the 10th of September, Canterac, in the face of the army of San Martin, who did not think it prudent to attack him, established a communication with it. On the 22nd of September, however, it surrendered. At the end of the year, Lacerna's head-quarters were at Cusco. San Martin re-

mained at Lima, exercising all the functions of supreme authority.

The quiet of Hayti was disturbed by a conspiracy, which broke out in the month of February. General Richard, with some of Christophe's officers, was at the head of it. Their plan was, to set fire to the Cape, Gonaives, St. Marc, and the quarter of the Artabonite; and amid the confusion which would thus be produced, to direct the arms of the troops, of whom they had seduced many, and hoped to be joined by more, against the existing government. At the Cape and St. Marc, the insurrection was immediately suppressed; and the principal conspirators, quickly abandoned by the troops in whom they confided, were taken prisoners, and sent to Port au Prince, where they were tried and executed. Gonaives was the only place where the insurrection made any progress; and even there it was quelled in a few days. Shortly afterwards, general Romain was accused of attempting to corrupt some of the regiments, and, being convicted, was sentenced to banishment. Two regiments immediately mutinied; but the mutiny was soon checked by the capital punishment of a few of the ringleaders. Amid these disquieting events, Boyer appears to have been eager to promote the welfare of his dominions. A chamber of commerce was established, and a law was enacted for extending, as widely as possible, the benefits of education.

The Spanish part of the island published on the 1st of December a declaration of its independence; and Boyer was suspected of meaning to take advantage of the dissensions attending such a revo-

lution, to incorporate it with his own territory. The leaders of this revolution were said to have offered to form an union with the republic of Columbia.

The West Indian seas, and the route from the United States to South America, were, during the present year, infested with pirates, who generally sailed under some one or other of the new revolutionary flags, but attacked all vessels without distinction, British and American, as well as Spanish; and not satisfied with robbery, perpetrated acts of the most horrible atrocity. Representations were made on the subject to the government of Buenos Ayres; and M. Rivadavia took such measures as showed his sincere desire to repress the evil; but a government can act only on persons who are to be found within its territory, or on its waters; and the pirates had no connexion with the provinces of the River Plate, whose flag, however, many of them ventured to assume.

Our West Indian and American colonies suffered considerable embarrassments. In several of the islands, there was a complete failure of the crops, in consequence of a long continued drought. Canada could not find a market for its produce; our corn laws excluded its grain from Great Britain; and our navigation laws prevented its produce from being sent to the United States, where it could have been sold to advantage. The Canadians complained loudly, and with good reason, of our policy towards them: to compel them to export to Great Britain, and yet shut the British market against them—to force them to buy every thing

they want from us, and yet refuse the principal article which they have to give in exchange, must be unjust as well as unwise. It was calculated, that during 1820 and 1821, more than a million bushels of wheat, lay wasting in the Canadian granaries.

Newfoundland, too, was in extreme distress; its trade was nearly annihilated. The price for which the fish was sold would not pay for the catching; and as the island had no other mode of employing its population, emigration or starving was the only alternative left them. The remedies suggested by the merchants to our government were two-fold; the one, to induce the Spanish and Portuguese governments to lessen their duties on fish; the other to throw open the ports of the island to the admission of supplies for the fishery, at the cheapest rate at which they could be imported.

In some parts of our eastern dominions, hostilities took place, but on a very small scale. Some officers of the Imaum of Senna, stationed at Mocha, in the Arabian gulf, had not paid due respect to British interests; and accordingly, a small squadron consisting of the *Topaze*, two smaller vessels, and a bomb vessel, was dispatched under the command of captain Lumly, to obtain redress, and arrived there on the 3rd of December, 1820. The place was bombarded; then an attempt was made to take it by storm, but without success; long negotiations followed, which the Arabs spun out for the purpose of gaining time; hostilities were again renewed, and with such effect, that, on the 2nd of January, the Arabs submitted to

all our demands; among others, to the abolition of the anchorage duty, and the diminution of the export and import duty.

The Imaum of Muscat had long been at war with a predatory tribe of Arabs, known by the name of Beni Boo Ali, who, by their naval piracies, had also incurred our displeasure. In October, 1820, captain Thomson, having joined the Imaum's troops with a body of seapoys, marched against this petty foe: he arrived on the 8th of December at their town; and on the following day, an engagement took place, in which the seapoys gave way, and a great number of them were cut to pieces. To repair this disgrace, general Smith was dispatched with a considerable force, consisting both of Europeans and of native troops. The detachment landed at Zoor, on the 30th of January, where they were forced to remain some time, from a deficiency in the means of transport which the Imaum had promised to furnish. While there, a very gallant attempt was made by the enemy on the night of the 10th of February, to surprise our

camp, which was not repelled without some loss on our part. Leaving Zoor on the 24th of February, general Smith reached Beni Boo Ali on the 2nd of March, carried all the fortified positions of the Arabs, and was on the point of storming their citadel, when they surrendered at discretion. The enemy left upwards of 200 killed on the field; our loss amounted to 29 killed and 173 wounded. The tribe was completely annihilated; some of the prisoners were brought to Bombay; the old and the wounded were left with the Imaum; the town was blown up; and every thing near it, that could afford shelter to man, was destroyed.

Later in the year, lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, was dispatched against Kitahou Sing, the Maharao of Kotah. In the end of September, an engagement took place near Mongroul, in which the enemy, though their cavalry fought bravely, were defeated, with the loss of 500 men and all their baggage and camp equipage.

CHRONICLE.



CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.—This morning, between the hours of twelve and one, a sad catastrophe took place at the house of Dr. Uwins, No. 13, Bedford-row, Red-Lion-square. Mrs. Leathes, an elderly lady (in consequence of indisposition) was lately sent up to London from the country, and placed in the house of Dr. Uwins, where she occupied apartments, together with her daughter, Miss Leathes, in order that she might be under the immediate attention of the doctor.—On the above morning, while Mrs. Leathes was lying in bed, and her daughter reading by the bed-side, the female servant, who was in the habit of attending on her, entered the apartment with some medicine; and, having placed the candle in rather an awkward situation, the bed-curtains caught fire; when the blaze reached to an alarming height, so that the parties could not possibly get to the door. Miss Leathes was so much alarmed, that she immediately rose, opened the back window, whence she precipitated herself to the area, pitched upon her head, and fractured her skull in a dreadful manner. The servant, perceiving no chance of escape from the immense body of flames, fol-

lowed the example of her mistress by throwing herself from the same window, which belongs to the second floor back apartment: she broke both her legs and her back by the force of the fall. By this time the flames were increasing, which, together with the groans of the unfortunate females in the yard, attracted the attention of the persons adjacent, and assistance was procured. Miss Leathes, who was no more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, died the same evening. The servant is since dead.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.—At night, Mr. Hunter, of Hatton-garden, was attacked near the Small Pox Hospital, St. Pancras, by a single footpad, who presented a pistol at him, and robbed him of four one pound notes and some silver. A man in a loose great coat coming up shortly afterwards, Mr. Hunter told him of the robbery, and that he had fortunately saved his watch; upon which the man presented a pistol at him, and made him deliver it.

BOW-STREET.—On Saturday, William Lill was brought to the office, and underwent an examination before the sitting magistrate, charged with feloniously stealing a gown and wig, also a coat and waistcoat, the property of Mr. Ellison, the barrister. It appeared that, on Friday morning, the prisoner called at Alice's

coffee-house, where the counselors engaged in their professional duties in the different courts of law in Westminster-hall are in the habit of dressing previously to their going into the courts, and leaving their gowns and wigs on their return. When the prisoner called at the coffee-house on Friday, he applied to the waiter, who takes the charge of the gentlemen's gowns and wigs, for Mr. Clarke's (the barrister's) gown and wig, saying, he came from Mr. Terry, a well-known lawyers' wig-maker and dresser, in Carey-street. The waiter informed him, that Mr. Clarke's clerk had just before fetched Mr. Clarke's wig and gown away. The prisoner then very aptly observed, that he also wanted Mr. Ellison's wig and gown. How he knew Mr. Ellison's wig and gown were there it is not known; whether by seeing Mr. Ellison's name written on them, or that he was aware that Mr. Terry worked for him. The waiter, without hesitation, gave him Mr. Ellison's wig and gown, considering him to be Mr. Terry's journeyman; and added, that when Mr. Ellison was last in court he left his professional coat and waistcoat there; so that if he chose to have them also, he might. The prisoner very readily agreed to take them. The waiter having occasion to go into the neighbourhood of Temple-bar in the course of the afternoon of Friday, called upon Mr. Terry, and learnt that no man had been sent from Mr. Terry's shop for Mr. Ellison's wig and gown. The waiter proceeded to Mr. Ellison's chambers in Lincoln's-inn, where he learnt that Mr. Ellison was at Oxford, and that no man had been sent for his gown and wig,

nor had they been brought to the chambers. The waiter then had no doubt but that the prisoner was an impostor, and that he had been defrauded out of the property. On Saturday morning the prisoner went to Alice's coffee-house again and asked for David Francis Jones's wig and gown: the same waiter was in attendance, and questioned him as to what he had done with Mr. Ellison's wig, gown, coat, and waistcoat, which he had procured the preceding day; to which he boldly replied, he had taken them home. Upon this being denied, the prisoner confessed, that he had sold the wig and gown to a dealer in theatrical dresses, in Hanover-street, Long-acre. He was committed for trial. A number of similar deceptions have been practised at the Guildhall coffee-house, near Guildhall.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—On Thursday, Francis Jeffray, esq. was installed lord rector of the University of Glasgow. An unusual interest was excited to witness the ceremony, and the hall was crowded in ten minutes after the doors were thrown open. At three o'clock Mr. Jeffray entered amidst unmixed applause, preceded by the mace, and followed by Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, M. P., who is at present dean of Faculty; the principal, Mr. K. Finlay (the late rector), and the professors. A number of Mr. Jeffray's friends from Edinburgh also accompanied him; Mr. Thomson, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Murray, professor Pillans, and other distinguished characters. After the installation, which occupied but a very short time, Mr. Jeffray addressed the audience in an eloquent speech.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.
—Charles Frederick Broderson was brought up to be heard on his petition to be discharged.

Mr. Heath opposed his discharge on the part of several creditors.

The insolvent is a Swede, but speaks English intelligibly. The facts disclosed in his examination were of such a nature, as strongly to excite at once the risibility and abhorrence of the court.

He stated that he had been a merchant and agent since the year 1812; that he had previously been a traveller for three or four years, but that he had never been a waiter at an inn: that he left Copenhagen in the year 1817, from whence he went to Hamburgh, where he stayed some time, and then went to Paris; from thence he came to London. He said since he came to London he had accepted several bills for the accommodation of his brother Gustavus, and that he had also drawn several bills for his accommodation on a person named Whitcomb, who had kept a shop in the Borough. He admitted, that at the time of drawing and accepting those bills he had himself no means whatever of paying any part of them, but that he entirely depended upon the ability and inclination of his brother to pay off the whole amount, as, although that brother had just before been discharged under the insolvent act, his prospects were very great.

Upon being asked what the nature of his brother's prospects was, he said, "he expected a lady of large fortune would marry him;" but the lady disappointed him. He added, that the lady was a native of Hamburgh; that

when in London, she lived in Hanover-square; and that he had frequently met her at his brother's lodgings. He also said, that his brother had a wife in Sweden.

Some letters written in the Swedish language, dated from Paris, and addressed to his brother Gustavus, but without any signature, were here shown to the insolvent, and he was asked whether they were his writing. He said the writing was like his, but he could not say it was his, nor that it was not.

Mr. Heath said he would endeavour to bring the letters to the insolvent's recollection, by reading part of their contents. The learned counsel accordingly read, from a translation, the following extracts:—

"My esteemed brother,—I wrote to you yesterday; as things are at present, great business might be done here. I get fresh connexions daily, and the more friends I have the more business I can do. I am going to Lafitte's to-morrow, and will draw on you for 700*l.*, and if I get the money will send you half, and will draw on you the next day for 400*l.*, which I expect to pass to another broker, being determined to strike while the iron is hot. I will do as much as possible in Paris, and will then go to L. (supposed to mean London), and you shall there see what can be done. I have one friend who is a great gambler; he keeps the first company, and plays for large sums. I drink champagne with him every day, and have been introduced to many counts and bankers."

Another extract of a letter was read, in which he said to his

brother, "I will draw on you for 150*l*. for which I am to get pendulum watches; I will draw the bill in the name of William Gensan. I will draw in the right hand and the left. If I understood the language, all things would go on well; but you know I cannot give my confidence to any. Be sure you let me know when it will be necessary for me to go to L., and I will quit Paris with the greatest secrecy; but if a bill should come back before I am off, I may be brought before the tribunal, and sent to prison for life."

A third extract was read. It was from another letter to his brother, and was as follows:—

"The bill for 150*l*. is returned because your name is not in the Directory. Write me proper mercantile letters with your name at full length. Had Edward done so, I could have passed bills on him to a large amount. Let Edward send me mercantile letters with large sums of money mentioned in them, and liberty to draw on him for specific sums. But for heaven's sake give me notice when it is necessary to start, as the people here are not to be fooled. Yesterday 17 persons were sent to prison because their bills were not paid."

The insolvent, after these extracts had been read, still persisted in saying, he could not be certain whether the letters were written by him or not.

The court said, that there could be no doubt that the letters produced were written by the insolvent; but putting those letters out of the case, it could not be endured that the insolvent should assign, as a reasonable expectation, that his brother, who had

been just discharged under the insolvent act, should marry a woman of fortune. It was evident that neither the insolvent nor his brother had the slightest prospect of paying, but that their whole conduct was fraud and conspiracy. The court would therefore punish him to the utmost extent of its power. It accordingly sentenced him to imprisonment for two years.

4. BOW-STREET.—A confidential servant of the French ambassador, whose name is Grenier, and who is employed by his excellency to carry despatches to and from London and Harrow, was on Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, most violently attacked, about seven miles from town. His horse appeared suddenly to be stopped by two foot passengers, who stood in his way, and said something to him in a low tone of voice, which, from his very imperfect knowledge of the language, he could not understand. As he was endeavouring to clear his way, three men on horseback suddenly rushed up to him and surrounded him, at the same time commencing an attack upon him. They were armed with sabres or cutlasses, and the foremost of them was very expert in the use of his weapon. Mr. Grenier, to escape the brutal fury of his assailants, put spurs to his horse and galloped away; they followed with all their speed, and continued to cut him whenever they were near enough to reach him, and inflicted several severe wounds. Seeing now no means of escape, as his assailants were nearly as well mounted as himself, Mr. Grenier took the precaution of suddenly darting aside

into a by-road: he thus got ahead of his outrageous assailants, who however still pursued, but luckily did not overtake him till he arrived at an inhabited house and called for succour: his pursuers then made off. The inhabitants of the house, seeing the alarming condition of Mr. Grenier, his clothes being cut in several places, and blood flowing from different parts of his person, immediately gave him shelter, and dressed his wounds. He has since been removed to Portland-place, and though he has been most severely injured, there is hope that he will recover.

His excellency the French ambassador sent an account of the outrage to lord Sidmouth, as the head of the home department, and his lordship immediately ordered the amplest and speediest means of inquiry to be resorted to. Mr. Birnie, the magistrate, after an interview with his lordship, repaired to Portland-place, and took Mr. Grenier's deposition: owing to the darkness of the night when he was attacked, he could give no description of the persons who attacked him, any further than that the two men on foot seemed to be labouring men, and the three on horseback had cutlasses and cloaks. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 200*l.* for the detection and apprehension of the offenders.

[*Subsequent Account.*]

The tremendous affair of the duke de Cazes's courier, on the Harrow-road, the other night, appears to have been little else than a *hoax*; got up by the worthy courier himself, to answer

some object of his own *domestic economy*. Sit R. Baker, the chief magistrate of the police, has, we understand, written to his excellency's secretary, expressive of his opinion to that effect.—*Morning Paper.*

Tuesday evening a coroner's inquest was held on the body of John Whiting, a bricklayer, who was killed by his labourer throwing a large stone at him on the morning of last Tuesday fortnight. The jury took a view of the body, and afterwards the following evidence was given:—

Thomas Dyer sworn.—I am an apprentice to Mr. Clements, carpenter, of Northumberland-street, New-road. I was at work on the morning of Friday fortnight, at some buildings in St. John's Wood, where the deceased and his labourer, Richard Foy, were also at work. They were in the employment of Mr. Austin, the builder, in Northumberland-street; who, being out of town, gave the deceased orders to see that the labourers attended to their work. Richard Foy did not attend to his business as he ought, and the deceased reprimanded him for his conduct, and threatened to tell his master. Foy replied very insolently, and a great many unpleasant words passed between them. Foy said, he was as good a man as the deceased, and, after a good deal of altercation, Foy told him, he would fight him, if he would turn into the field. The deceased said he would accept the challenge, but he knew that he should beat Foy, and advised him not to fight. Foy insisted, and they went into the field. They struck each other the first round, and

fell. In the second round they struck each other several times, and Foy fell. In the third round the blood ran down Foy's face; and, as soon as he felt it trickling down, he refused to fight any more. They then went to their work again: they shook hands and were reconciled; Foy stating that he would attend to his work, and the deceased promising to overlook Foy's misconduct. At twelve o'clock, the deceased, Foy, and another bricklayer named Dowder, his labourer, and myself, left the building to go to our dinners: we all went together, till Dowder and his man turned off to go to his house, at the bottom of James-street, near the Nightingale. When they left, I and Foy walked together, and the deceased walked before us; and when we arrived near the Yorkshire-Stingo-gate, in the New-road, I saw Foy pick up a large stone out of the horse-road, and put it into a bag which he carried in his hand. In a few minutes afterwards, when we were on the London side of the Stingo-gate, Foy took the stone out of his bag, and ran up to the deceased: when he was within a few yards of him, he threw it at him with all the violence and force that he was capable of, and it struck the deceased on the back of his head. The deceased, the moment he received the wound, sprung up into the air nearly a yard high; then turned round several times, and fell on the ground apparently lifeless.

John Holton, servant at the Buffalo's-head, New-road, sworn.
—Mr. Goodyear, the surgeon of

the Marylebone Infirmary, came and examined the deceased's wound, and recommended him to be conveyed to the Middlesex hospital, which was done. The deceased remained there till the Wednesday following, and grew better; but, owing to the number of accidents that occurred, he was compelled, from want of room in the wards, to leave, and go home to his lodgings, to which place he was conveyed. He got better for a day or two, and then became worse; and he was taken into the Marylebone Infirmary, where he expired on Friday night last.

John Dowder, a bricklayer, who was present at the fight, confirmed the evidence of the boy Dyer in every respect.

Mr. Goodyear, surgeon at the Marylebone Infirmary, being sworn, stated that he attended the deceased before he went to the Middlesex hospital, and after he came into the Infirmary. He examined the injury the deceased had sustained, and found the skull fractured externally and internally. [The stone which inflicted the wound was now produced. From its size, it must have been thrown with great violence, or it could not have effected so desperate a wound.] The brain was injured; and the blow given by Foy was the cause of the death of the deceased.

Several other witnesses were examined. Their depositions only tended to corroborate the former evidence. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "Wilful Murder against Richard Foy," who had absconded.

State of his majesty's gaol of Newgate up to the 4th of January, 1821 :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicts under sentence of death	28	3
— upon whom the judgment of the Court has been respited	7	0
— under sentence of transportation for life	32	19
— for 14 years ...	12	29
— for 7 years	63	31
Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for felony and misdemeanors	21	13
Committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts..	3	0
For trial at the present sessions	88	17
Admiralty sessions	3	0
For the assizes	1	0
	258	112

4. At Prickwillow, near Ely, Mr. Gittam of Nordelph, Norfolk, undertook to skait a mile on the ice in three minutes, for a wager of one hundred guineas. An amazing assemblage of persons attended to witness the undertaking, and were agreeably surprised to see it accomplished with great apparent ease in fifteen seconds less than the given time. He unfortunately lost his life that night on his way home, by coming, whilst skaiting with great velocity, in contact with the trunk of a willow tree, not far distant from his own house at Upwell, on the river Cam.

MANSION-HOUSE.— A young Jew, named Woolf, who has gone by the name of Jones, was brought from the London workhouse before the lord mayor, under the following circumstances :

The superintendent of the workhouse, on the part of the

Committee of the Houseless poor, stated, that Woolf applied for relief at the refuge on Tuesday night, and appeared to suffer extremely from hunger and the inclemency of the weather. He had not been long in the asylum, when in came a seafaring man of very decent appearance, who said he had undergone the greatest hardships for the last six or seven days about town, in consequence of disappointments in two objects, to accomplish which he had come from Liverpool to London. The superintendent administered the necessary relief to the unfortunate applicant, who had scarcely recovered from the state to which the severity of the season had reduced him, when he fixed his eyes upon Woolf, who seemed to shrink from his glance, and seizing him by the breast, said, that Jew was the man he had been so long looking for. The Jew endeavoured to extricate himself, denied that he knew any thing of the complainant, and appeared as much terrified as if he had been in the grasp of a madman; indeed, the general belief was, that the complainant was a little deranged, but he soon removed that impression by producing a hand-bill offering a reward of twenty guineas to the person that should apprehend Woolf, of whose person and dress a very accurate description was given in the bill, in which it was stated that the Jew had stolen a tin box, containing needles and money to the amount of 134*l.* a freemason's certificate, and some other papers of value.

In the examination that took place before the lord mayor, the complainant stated that he had come up to London with the view of getting some prize-money, to

which he conceived himself entitled, as well as to look after Woolf, who had robbed a very intimate friend of the money, &c. stated in the hand-bill. He had calculated that, upon his arrival in London, to which he had ventured to come without much cash, or even the expectation of meeting friends, he should be enabled, with the assistance of the prize-money, to follow up the pursuit of the thief, who, he guessed, had left Liverpool for London as the most easy mode of arriving at the enjoyment of his plunder. The complainant added, that on application at the Navy-office he found there was no prize-money due to him. After a search of some days, which proved ineffectual, his last farthing disappeared, and he was reduced to the necessity of applying to the London Workhouse for assistance, although if at Liverpool, he would be able to give the relief to others which he now required for himself.

The superintendent of the workhouse said, that although the complainant had represented the circumstance at the workhouse exactly as the lord-mayor had heard it, Woolf at first denied his name, but soon acknowledged it.

Woolf was sent to the Compter, to remain there, till the arrival of a police officer from Liverpool.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT.—The following outrage was committed in Carmarthen Town-gaol, about eight o'clock on Christmas morning, by three of the prisoners, viz. Wm. Newton, Joseph Broughton, and R. Randall, who were found guilty at the last Spring Sessions of stealing, and sentenced to hard labour for one year:—As the keeper was taking them from

their cells to the day-room, Newton, brandishing in his hand a large knife, exclaimed with an oath, "Now we have you under our thumbs: give me a sheet of paper, or I will stick you through the heart." The keeper, with extraordinary presence of mind, defended himself at the moment by holding up a bunch of keys to Newton's face; and, on seeing the other two prepared to support their leader, he instantly pulled one of the gates between himself and them, and had just time to reach the entrance gate, when Newton made a dash at it, but had his arm jammed between it and the wall. In this dilemma he roared out lustily; but the keeper very properly detained him, until he was assured of his own safety. Immediately after the release of Newton, all three armed themselves with saws, and with tremendous oaths and imprecations declared, they would force their way out, and would murder any one that attempted to come near them. The keeper, reduced to the last extremity, loaded his musket, and assured them, that on their proceeding any further he would instantly fire upon them. He then sent to apprise the mayor of his situation; and shortly after, that gentleman, with one of the sheriffs, and several constables, attended; when Wm. Newton and Joseph Broughton, who, it appeared, had coerced Robert Randall into this villainous confederacy, were put in irons.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.—Mr. Alley, after some other business had been gone through, rose and said, that he had a few words to address to the Court upon the subject of an arrest which had

been made of the person of an old friend of his, Mr. William Soames. (a laugh.) This gentleman (a laugh) had been taken up, tried, and convicted, as a reputed rogue and vagabond; and he was now to be brought up on that summary proceeding for sentence. Mr. William Soames, was then put to the bar. He was well dressed, and appeared to be rather a fine and robust-looking man.

Mr. Alley, in continuation, observed, that in the record the conviction was declared to have taken place under the 54th of George III.; in reciting the preamble of which act, the very words of it were used; and by these it was declared that this latter statute was passed in furtherance and explanation of an act of the 51st of "his present majesty." This was an absurdity: for the present year was but the first of the present reign.

The Chairman was of opinion, that this objection would not avail. It being in due form to recite the preamble of the act on these occasions, the words of that preamble could not be at discretion altered. It appeared to him, however, that a much better objection might be taken, and one infinitely more likely to be fatal. In the indictment, which was also recited in the record, Mr. W. Soames, of whose character it was necessary he should say that he was supposed to know nothing, was declared to have been taken up by the officer, as a reputed rogue and vagabond, in a certain highway called Charing-cross. But no premises were laid; it was neither stated that any act of vagabonding or roguery had been committed by Soames in

that neighbourhood, nor that he was apprehended under any suspicious circumstances. The case might have been, then, very different; but it would never be fitting, that that Court should convict or sentence solely upon reputed character; there must be some proximate act at least specified; yet here no premises whatever were laid. That being a reputed rogue, Soames was found in Parliament-street, or Charing-cross, would not be enough; for, at that rate, two necessary consequences would result: first, he might be so arrested anywhere else, even if he were on his way to church; and secondly, that supposing the conviction on such a charge to be legal, they must also suppose that Soames was more a rogue and a vagabond at Charing-cross than he was at home; for if not, why could he not be arrested, without the aduction of any specific charge against him, in his own house?

Oddy, the officer, was then called. He had not seen any improper act committed by Soames; but being with other officers, at that time acting under the orders of Mr. Wyatt, the magistrate, and Soames passing close to them, he felt himself bound to secure him.

Mr. Soames was then discharged, with this friendly exhortation from Mr. Alley—"Now, do take care of yourself for the future."

Mr. Soames acknowledged his obligations for the kind interest manifested by the learned counsel, by a graceful bow, and then retired.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—*Cradock v. Whitelock*.—This seasonable case excited very considerable interest in a crowded court.

The plaintiff is a pastry-cook, and the defendant a tradesman of respectability. The plaintiff's demand against the defendant was for 1*l.* 5*s.* for mince-pies, mock-turtle soup, and other seasonable articles, furnished to his order, and delivered at his residence on Christmas-day. The defendant resisted payment, on the ground that the plaintiff had been guilty of a breach of his contract; and that no delivery to the defendant, or any agent of his, had taken place. It appeared from the facts admitted, that Mr. Whitelock ordered the good things in question, on the Saturday preceding Christmas-day, with directions that the mince-pies and soup should be delivered hot, and the orange marmalade, and other ornamental pastry, cold, at his residence, precisely at half-past five o'clock on the day of the annual festival. The order was booked, and punctually pledged on the part of the plaintiff. That pledge was, however, not kept with the plaintiff's usual correctness. Half-past 5 o'clock arrived; and Mrs. Whitelock, anxious lest her guests should be kept waiting, despatched a female servant to refresh the plaintiff's memory. The plaintiff promised to send the delicious viands in the ensuing five minutes. The servant returned with this message, which set the mind of Mrs. Whitelock at ease; but nearly another half hour having elapsed, Mrs. Whitelock's agitation, not to say anger, revived, as marks of impatience became visible on the faces of the assembled guests. A second message was sent to the plaintiff, an explanation took place, and (sad to tell!) on questioning the lad sent by the plain-

tiff to deliver the articles at Mr. Whitelock's, it appeared, that just as he was about to ring the bell, a female, whom he supposed to be a servant of Mr. Whitelock, came from the steps of the door in apparent haste, chid the boy for delay, seized the tray containing the valuable cargo, hot and cold, desiring him to go about his business, and call for his pans and kettles to-morrow. She retreated towards the house, and the boy, not suspecting any guile in so gentle a creature, obeyed her order, and made the best of his way to his master. The treasure he had thus relinquished, however, never found its way to Mr. Whitelock's kitchen, it having been delivered to a stranger, who had probably heard the answer given to Mr. Whitelock's servant, and placed herself in ambuscade to intercept it in its way. The plaintiff, however, insisted on his right to payment, since he had delivered the article at the house, according to order. Mr. Whitelock contended, that there was no delivery. The boy ought not to have trusted a stranger, without ringing the bell or knocking at the door. The commissioners being of this opinion, dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, not even awarding him costs of suit.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Edith Smith, a female of respectable appearance, was charged with committing an assault upon Wm. Johnson, by firing a pistol at him.

It was proved by the evidence on the part of the prosecution, that on the night of the 13th of November, the evening when some parts of the town were illuminated in commemoration of the abandonment of the pre-

ceedings against her majesty, the defendant, and her husband, who is a blacksmith, residing in Little Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, were amusing themselves with firing guns and pistols from their house. The prosecutor, Johnson, was a blacksmith in the employment of the defendant's husband, and, between the hours of eight and nine on that evening, was passing by the house of his master. Mr. Smith was then in the act of firing off a gun, and Mrs. Smith a pistol. Johnson was requested to stop by the defendant, and was offered a glass of liquor. He did stop as he was desired, and saw Mrs. Smith fire the pistol twice in the air. The third time she presented the pistol to his thigh and fired it off. Johnson immediately exclaimed, "You have shot my thigh." She laughed, and went back into the shop. The prosecutor showed the mark on his small-clothes made by the pistol to a person of the name of Reid, with whom he was in company at the time. Johnson afterwards applied to the defendant for pecuniary assistance in order to obtain surgical aid; but he could not get one farthing, and was turned out of Mr. Smith's employment on the following Saturday. From thence he went to the Mendicity Society, and then to the parish. From the latter he obtained assistance, and was enabled to bring the case, by these means, into court. He was laid up for six weeks in a hospital, in consequence of the injury he had received. One of the surgeons of the hospital where the prosecutor was cured, proved, that for six weeks he was unable to do any work arising from the wound.

On the cross-examination of Johnson, he admitted that he did not believe the pistol was fired at him with a malicious intention, but it was merely a wanton act. He had applied to a man to write a letter to his master for compensation.

Mr. Adolphus, for the defendant, maintained, that as this was not done with a malicious intention, it was not an assault in the eye of the law. He had many witnesses to call, who would disprove many of the facts stated on the part of the prosecution; but it would be wholly unnecessary to enter into the details of the case, provided the Court agreed with him in opinion, that it was no assault.

The Chairman, in addressing the jury, observed upon the wantonness of the act, and regretted much that it should have occurred. His opinion, however, clearly was, that no assault had been proved.

The jury found a verdict "Not Guilty."

5. A murder was committed at Whitehouses, about two miles from Pateley-bridge, near Ripon, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The following are the only particulars given respecting this dreadful occurrence: The unfortunate deceased, Ibbotson Mason, who was a respectable butcher at Whitehouses, had been employed in dressing a sheep for the market at Pateley-bridge, in which he had been assisted by a younger brother. What occurred between them on this occasion is unknown; but the mother of the young man, having occasion shortly afterwards to go into the shop, was appalled with the dreadful spectacle of her el-

deaf son lying dead upon the floor, and weltering in his blood. The cries of the distracted mother alarmed the neighbours; who, hastening to the spot, found the skull of the deceased so dreadfully fractured, that the brains were literally scattered in various directions upon the floor. An axe, besmeared with blood, with which, doubtless, the murder had been perpetrated, was found near the body. Suspicion instantly fell upon his brother, Joseph Mason, who had quitted the shop only a short time before his mother entered it, and who, it seems, had previously expressed a wish or intention to murder his brother. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that he had gone to Knaresbrough for the alleged purpose of visiting his other brother. A constable was immediately despatched after him: he was apprehended at Knaresbrough; and, upon searching him, a large butcher's knife was found concealed upon his person, with which, it was supposed, he intended to murder his younger brother. On Monday an inquest was held upon the body, when, after a long investigation into all the circumstances, the jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Joseph Mason, who was committed to York-castle to take his trial. The prisoner had been previously confined for lunacy, and charity would hope that this dreadful deed has been the result of some maniacal excitement.

6. DOVER.—Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, as the small boat belonging to the Badger revenue-cutter was coming from the roads to the harbour, with stores for her cruiser,

and having on board 4 men and a boy, just as she had gotten between the pier heads, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which pooped her, and threw the people on the gunwale of the boat, by which she was upset, and turned bottom upwards. The crew endeavoured, by swimming, to reach the shore; but although this unfortunate accident occurred at only a few yards from the pier, yet the current was running at the time so strong, they were all driven to sea: Only two of the men and the boy reached the shore, and this at some distance from where the boat upset; the other two were seen by the survivors making exertions to save life, but, from the piercing cold, and the strength of the tide, they were unfortunately drowned: their names were John Dawson and Philip Moss, natives of Harwich or its vicinity, and one left a wife and family to mourn his loss.

BANK NOTES.—The average amount of Bank of England notes which have been in circulation during the quarter ending the 5th of Jan. 1821, according to an official statement in Saturday's Gazette, is 22,693,575*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Two rather singular weddings were recently solemnized at the parish church of St. Bride's Minor, viz. a father and his son to a mother and her daughter.—*The Cambrian.*

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, during a heavy gale of wind, the Sprightly revenue cruiser, commanded by lieutenant J. Bray, got on shore among the rocks at Blacknor (Island of Portland). The Greyhound and Scourge revenue cruisers both proceeded to her assistance as

soon as possible, but it was found when the accounts came away that there was but little hope of saving her. The officers and crew were all in safety, and some part of her stores were taken out. The Greyhound, lieutenant Anderson, was lying in Portland-roads when the gale came on, and was in great danger of being wrecked. Several of her guns were thrown overboard for the preservation of the vessel.—*Hampshire Courier*.

On Sunday night two small houses in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance, were discovered to be on fire, and two elderly women, named Reynolds, who resided in one of them, were found, burnt to death, by the inhabitants of a neighbouring village, who were alarmed by the cry of fire, and hastened to render assistance. The circumstances, which attended this melancholy catastrophe, have excited much interest in the neighbourhood. The unfortunate women above-mentioned were the widow and sister of a person named Joseph Reynolds, who died a short time since, leaving these two houses, and some other property, to his wife and sister. The latter came from St. Austell to St. Just, in consequence of this bequest. The property was to have been divided on New Year's-day, and a person named Warren, who was indebted to the deceased, and who resided in one of the houses that have been burnt, was then to have paid the money he owed. The night before the intended settlement, the houses were discovered to be on fire by Warren, who ran to a neighbouring village to give the alarm. He stated, that he had

them speak before he set out; but when the neighbours came to the spot, one of the unfortunate victims was discovered near the door, suffocated, and partly burnt; the other was burnt to a cinder: shortly after the arrival of assistance the roof fell in. The whole of Warren's furniture was secured: the rest of the property was entirely destroyed.—*West Briton*.

10. BOW-STREET.—Four individuals, named William Daley, John Smalley, Henry Barker, and John Bullock, who belong to the Drury-lane band, appeared yesterday, on the summons of Mr. Elliston, to answer to a charge under the Combination Act, for having refused to do their duty on New-Year's-night. It was stated that they had been fined in pursuance of an article of agreement, but that they were so enraged at the exaction of the fine that they refused to perform till the sum withheld from them was paid down. The treasurer of the theatre, in the absence of the manager, felt himself compelled to comply with their demand, because it was made at the very moment when their services were immediately wanted, the prompter's bell having already rung for the band, and the audience having become impatient for their entrance. Mr. Elliston submitted that this conduct was not merely a breach of their engagement, but such a dangerous conspiracy against the prosperity of the theatre, as fairly brought the defendants under the liability of the Combination act. Mr. Harmer, who appeared for them, denied this doctrine, but admitted that the men had acted very wrong, and that an indictment would cer-

tainly lie against them for a conspiracy, though not in the terms of the act. He hoped that his clients would return to their duty.—Mr. Elliston said, that all his wish was, to protect the immense property intrusted to his management: he was very ready to drop all proceedings, if the defendants would return to their duty. This proposition was thankfully accepted, and the defendants were then discharged.

PHENOMENON.—The following is a translation of a letter dated December 20, which has excited considerable interest among the natural philosophers of Naples:—"Cosenza.—On the 29th of November last, about half past six in the evening (*un'ora e mezzo della notte*), there suddenly appeared on the west of the horizon a luminous body, more brilliant than the moon at its full. This body had the figure of a dragon. After passing with great velocity across the horizon, it changed into a dark and thick cloud. After three or four minutes several violent flashes of lightning burst from the cloud, which, after playing awhile through the air, died away. In the moment of their disappearance a long and loud peal of thunder was heard, and a considerable motion was felt in the air. The cloud then took a triangular figure, and rolling rapidly to the east, disappeared. On the following morning the mountains to the east were found covered with snow, although the weather had been very mild. Where it exploded there remained a long *via lactea* near the cloud. My opinion is, that it was a meteor composed of the same materials as lightning. Neither it nor its

precipitations fell in direct lines, because their specific gravity was less than that of the air. On the tops of the mountains it was met by winds which dissolved it into snow."—This luminous body was visible at Naples, but none of its characteristics were observed: in some parts of Calabria, and on the part of Sicily opposite, we have heard that its appearances were more singular than those described in the foregoing letter.

Nicholls v. Eyre.—This was an action upon a proctor's bill. Mr. Eyre, who is a prize agent, was interested in the condemnation of a vessel called the *Margarita*; and the proceedings in the court of Admiralty were conducted by the plaintiff. The crown, as well as the captors, being interested in all such causes, it is the custom to retain the attorney-general: such retainer, however, is little else than matter of form, as that learned officer seldom finds it necessary to attend. Mr. Nicholls, pursuing the ordinary course, retained the attorney-general; but Mr. Eyre, after the cause was over, contended that the learned counsel had done nothing in the cause, and refused to allow the fees which had been paid to him.—The Lord Chief Justice held that the objection, if taken at all, should have been taken earlier.—Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 52*l.* 10*s.*

15. OLD BAILEY.—Margaret Warren, a poor Irish woman, was indicted for stealing two knuckles of bacon. The prosecutor is a cheesemonger, and proved that the prisoner had taken the bacon out of his shop. In her defence she said that she bought the knuckles of a woman in the street, and gave 18*d.* for them. The

jury found the prisoner *guilty*.—As soon as the prisoner had retired from the dock, a countryman of her's said he came to give her a character. He stated that he was in the shop of the prosecutor before the *lady* just now at the bar came in, and he saw her take up the bacon and pay 5s. for it. He did not know, who took up the money, but sure he was that she paid it.—The prosecutor being asked whether he saw the witness in his shop, said he had never seen him in his life.—The Recorder told the Irishman that no one would believe him, and that he had better go about his business.—The Irishman said he came there to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth.—The Recorder.—If you don't go about your business, I shall have you prosecuted for perjury.—The Irishman immediately slunk out of court, amidst the laughter of all present.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—Early on the morning of Tuesday week, some men belonging to Sheriff-hill Colliery, Northumberland, were waiting the arrival of the gin-horse to go down into the pit. Owing to the cleaning of the boiler, the regular engine-rope was not in a working state at the moment; but about 20 fathoms of it, with the chain, were hanging into the shaft. One of the men, John Wilson, having, in the dark, gone incautiously too near the bridge, fell in. Repeated cries from within the shaft at last roused the attention of the other men, who, on repairing to the spot with a light, were told by him that he had fallen into the pit, and was then hanging by the rope. As soon as the alarm would allow them to take measures for his

preservation, they proceeded to adjust the gin-rope—a work that occupied not less than 15 minutes, from their having to discharge it on one pulley and place it upon another. After fixing on a corf, one of them wished to descend in it to his assistance, but this Wilson forbade them to do. The corf was now let down gently till it came under his feet; he then freed himself from the engine rope, and being seated in the corf, was drawn slowly to bank, in a state of indescribable trepidation. He was, however, able, with the assistance of another man, to walk upwards of a mile to his own house, on entering which, he threw himself upon his knees, and poured out his fervent thanks to God for his deliverance. No sooner was this done, than, overpowered by the dreadful conflict of his feelings, he fainted. Some time elapsed, before he recovered tolerable composure, and even still, when the subject is recurred to, his agitation is extreme. Being questioned minutely, he said he had gone to the brink of the shaft to ascertain whether his comrade was calling upon him from below, and being deceived by a glimmering of light through a crevice in the brattice partition, his feet slipped. He was conscious at the moment he dropt in, but has no recollection whatever of how or when he caught hold of the engine rope. The first thing he was sensible of was the rope sliding in his breast, and next, its stripping his left hand, which he held mainly on, and also with the legs and feet. He had in his right hand a small stick, of which he kept firm possession all the time, and brought it up with him. There was a

chasm of 450 feet perpendicular depth yawning beneath.

ACCIDENT AT BOMBAY.—

The following is an extract of a letter dated Bombay, Aug. 26:—"A few weeks ago, during the proclamation of his majesty's accession, a dreadful accident occurred here, caused by the explosion of a weather chest, by which there were eight or nine English artillery killed and wounded. It took place not far from the spot which I occupied during the ceremony, and I felt the shock distinctly. On repairing thither a dreadful scene presented itself. I was particularly struck by noticing a black man's foot left exactly in the position it stood in, while the owner was living, though the rest of the body was blown to atoms. Being in a sandal exactly resembling an old Roman buskin, and perfectly untouched, it looked more like the fragment of a black marble statue than a piece of flesh and blood. What rendered the scene infinitely more distressing was, that a brother of the poor wretch sat lamenting over it, having recognised the foot from some peculiarity in the sandal. This was thought but an unfavourable augury for the serenity of the present reign; and the natives, who are not deficient in superstition, did not fail to comment on it."

20. *Antrobus, Clerk, v. the East India Company.*—This was a feigned issue directed by the vice-chancellor. It arose out of bill in equity filed by the Rev. John Antrobus, rector of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, and was intended to try the annual value of certain premises belonging to the East India Company. The premises in question

consisted of the East India House, a number of warehouses, called, "the Coast" and "Surat" warehouses, and two or three dwelling houses which form part of the establishment: the object of the proceeding was, to settle the tithe, which the Company should pay upon those buildings to the rector of the parish.

Mr. Scarlett, for the plaintiff, called Mr. James Burton, Mr. Montague and Mr. Kay, eminent surveyors and builders, who stated, that they had made a joint survey of the premises in question. With respect to the first parcel of the subject named, the India-House, these gentlemen were of opinion that the probable ground-rent of that building would be, including one dwelling-house, 1,390*l.* per annum. If the building were raised to the ground, the site would let for at least that sum. The cost of the present structure, independently of the portico or of decoration, would probably be 101,250*l.*, and an estimate of five per cent. upon that sum—a calculation most extremely moderate—gave a rent of 5,062*l.* which, added to the ground-rent, left 6,452*l.* as the total annual rent of the India House. With regard to the Coast and Surat warehouses, the witnesses estimated their probable ground-rent at 232*l.*, their cost at 21,220*l.*, giving, at 5 per cent., a rent of 1061*l.* and their entire annual rent at 1,282*l.* The gross amount of probable rent for all the premises set forth in the cause, was calculated by the witness at 7,734*l.*

Mr. Robinson, also an eminent surveyor, made an estimate singly, and fixed the gross amount of probable rent at 9,900*l.*

The Solicitor General, on the

part of the defendants, called Mr. Cockerell, architect to the the East India Company, whose estimate of the probable rent amounted only to 3,990*l*.

Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shaw, builders and surveyors, fixed the *maximum* a trifle higher.

The jury, after half an hour's consideration, decided that the annual value was 5,000*l*.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COLONEL BROWNE, AT MILAN.

—This gentleman some time ago came over to England; where, having learnt the particular charges brought against him, he returned to Italy to collect decisive evidence for the refutation of those calumnies. Whilst he was here, he did not conceal his belief that his life would be attempted in Italy; and he mentioned, that he commonly carried pistols for self-defence.

He had nearly arranged his affairs at Milan, and had already forwarded all his papers to England, meaning to follow them himself in less than ten days, when, on the 9th ult., returning late at night and alone from the Opera, he was attacked by two assassins, evidently with no intention of robbery; for, though they disabled him, they did not attempt to plunder him of his watch, money, or other valuables. The colonel defended himself resolutely, and a violent struggle ensued, in which he received four wounds in the head, apparently with a knife, and one in the chest, evidently with a *stiletto*. The last would certainly have been fatal, but for the thickness of his great coat, coat, and waistcoat. As it was, the weapon penetrated on the left side of the chest, and

considerably injured the seventh rib.

The colonel's friend and physician, Dr. Ciceri, was called in, who, on perceiving the nature of the wounds, thought it necessary to require the assistance of an eminent surgeon, professor Palletta, of the Milan hospital, and both of them continued assiduously to attend their patient.

Three of the wounds in the head were pretty deep, the other slighter; but the most dangerous was the wound in the chest; from which, however, his medical attendants are inclined to think that fatal consequences are not to be apprehended. It is attended with acute pain, restlessness, and difficulty of breathing; but these symptoms have been alleviated by bleeding.

The assassins have for the present escaped; but the government has taken every step for their apprehension.—*Courier*.

19. EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—*Brandenburgh*.—Accounts from Magdeburgh mention a singular suicide, that has been committed there. M. Fabricius, director of the theatre, has shot himself through the heart with a pistol, during the representation of Schiller's *Don Carlos*. He chose the moment when the marquis Posa is killed on the stage by a shot through the grate of the prison. He had taken upon himself to discharge the pistol, and fell, according to the directions in the part of Posa, without uttering a syllable.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday se'nnight, about half-past six o'clock in the evening, as Mr. Charles Simpson, of Derby, was returning from Ashborne, he was

stopped on the Turnpike-road near the brook between Bow-bridge and Mackworth, by three men, who seized his horse's bridle, one of them exclaiming, "D—n you, now we have you, deliver." Mr. Simpson directly gave up his bill-case to them, containing eleven one-pound notes, a promissory note for 150*l.*, memorandums, &c. One of them said, "You have not given us all," and, proceeding to search him, they further took from him a small empty purse and his watch. Mr. Simpson made the best of his way to Derby, and gave notice of the robbery to Mr. James Johnson, at the turnpike-house, describing the men as nearly as he could. Mr. Johnson's son Thomas, who lives in the parish of Markeaton, calling soon afterwards at his father's, on his return from Derby, where he had been marketing, was told of the circumstance, and on his way homeward went into Mr. Mundy's plantation, which adjoins the turnpike-road, to watch if any suspicious persons came on the road. After waiting some time and feeling unwell, he turned towards home, and passing through a field which adjoins Mr. Mundy's park, he observed three men approaching him in a direction leading from a hovel, and, on meeting them, one of them said to him, "God bless you, put us into a road, for we are benighted and lost." Johnson asked how they came there, as there was no road through the field; on which they said "they did not know," and told him they were going to Burton. Johnson noticing that the dress of one of them answered to the description given by Mr. Simpson to his

father, and in the hope of securing their apprehension, told them, that he could show them two roads, but one of them being over a common, they might get lost, and, if they would go with him near to Derby, he could put them in a right way; to which they consented. He directly led them down Mr. Mundy's park by the side of the plantation, and brought them into the Turnpike-road leading to Derby, and through the toll-gate kept by his father, where he left a basket he had with him, and proceeded with them towards Derby, where he intended to get assistance to secure them. About 50 yards from the gate he met his father, to whom he said, "Mr. Johnson, I have left my basket at your house; you will take care of it." His father suspecting who his companions were, got a neighbour to accompany him, and followed them. On arriving at the end of the town, Johnson said to them, "Now, gentlemen, this is the road; you cannot get out;" and putting them on the Uxeter-road, and having immediately obtained the necessary assistance at the Wheel Inn, set off in pursuit. They were soon overtaken, when Johnson seized one of them, and the other two ran away and got over a fence into a garden adjoining the road, where they were both apprehended. The prisoners were conveyed to the Wheel Inn, where one of them was identified by Mr. Simpson, but none of his property being found upon them, search was made at the place where they were secured, and the eleven one-pound notes, the promissory-note, and the purse were found on the ground, and the watch was

also discovered near the same place on the following morning. A final examination of the prisoners took place on Tuesday, when they were all fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

21. COMET.—*Paris*.—M. Niccollet, astronomer at the Royal Observatory, discovered a very small comet, yielding a feeble light without apparent nucleus, but having a tail of about half a degree. It was not visible to the naked eye. M. Niccollet discovered it in the breast of Pegasus, near the star designed by the letter Gamma of this constellation. The rising of the moon prevented him from taking any but one position. At 16 minutes 15 seconds past 8 o'clock mean time, it had 36 min. 29 sec. of right ascension, and 16 deg. 59 min. 56 sec. of north declination.

23. SUICIDE OF ADMIRAL SIR G. CAMPBELL.—*Portsmouth*.—This morning, at about ten minutes before seven, Admiral sir George Campbell, G. C. B., commander-in-chief at this port, was found dead in his dressing-room by his valet, who had left him only a few minutes previous. He was lying on the floor, with a pistol by his side. This melancholy event has astonished the whole town, and caused the deepest concern, sir George being of a humane and charitable disposition, and of exemplary domestic habits. He had the honour of being highly esteemed by the king. On his going on board the yacht to pay his respects to his majesty on his arrival here, the king observed that he did not intend to go out of the yacht during his stay,

and turned to sir George and added, in a familiar tone, which he always used with this gallant admiral, "I shall not even go on shore to see you, George." The poor will feel a great loss. Sir George was charitable in the extreme, and highly esteemed by all the navy. He was 50 years of age; he entered the navy very early in life; and was made a post-captain in the year 1791, rear-admiral in 1804, vice-admiral in 1806, and admiral of the white in 1814. He was appointed port-admiral at this station in 1817; his term would have expired in April next. A coroner's inquest was held, and returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*.

24. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*BAILIFF'S FEES*.—*Bowden v. Waihsman and Williams, esqs. Sheriffs of Middlesex*.—The sheriffs were merely nominal defendants in this action, which was brought to recover damages for the extortion of Robert Simpson, one of their officers, under the statute of 23rd Henry VI., which gives the party aggrieved damages to the amount of treble the sum extorted above the legal fees; and the 32nd George II., which adds a penalty of 50*l*. The plaintiff was arrested on the 12th of October, under a writ, by Simpson, and taken to a lock-up house, where he remained until the following evening, when he was discharged on bail; but previously to which, having before paid Simpson's wife 10*s*. for his accommodation, Simpson demanded and received an additional sum of 1*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. as "fees of the house," although the statute of Henry gives him but 4*d*., and 20*d*. to the sheriff. The plaintiff's counsel not having

given a table of fees in evidence, admitted they could not recover the penalty of 50*l.* under the statute of George II.; they therefore only went for treble the amount of the 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, to which the Court held the plaintiff was clearly entitled; and for which the jury without hesitation returned a verdict.

The banking-house of Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co. was robbed this afternoon in an unprecedented manner. A little after five o'clock, as the clerks were making up the Bank-notes into separate parcels, a genteel looking man went in, and asked for one of the firm; and while the clerk turned round to point where he was to be found, the man snatched one of the parcels of notes from the counter, and made off with it. The action was so sudden, and his disappearance so quick, that though pursuit was immediately attempted, the depredator effected his escape. It is supposed he had a confederate, who held the door open to facilitate his retreat. The value of the notes stolen was 4200*l.*

FEBRUARY.

1. An uncommon shock or tremulous motion of the earth was felt, about half-past two o'clock, by many people in various directions, at Alfriston in Sussex: it continued more than a minute, and sounded in the air like the rumbling of several heavy carriages over stones.

2. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Wellington, in Shropshire, having struck work, and manifested a disposition to outrage and violence, in consequence

of their wages being reduced 6*d.* per day; it was necessary to summon a part of the Yeomanry from Shrewsbury. The summons was attended with the utmost alacrity, and a troop soon arrived at the spot where the greatest disturbance prevailed: the magistrates in attendance read the Riot act, but the colliers would not disperse; several of the leaders were apprehended; a rescue was attempted, and in some instances the attempt was successful. The magistrates endeavoured in vain to conciliate the rioters; they became more violent; and it was necessary, from the attacks made upon the Yeomanry, and the determination to rescue the prisoners, to fire upon the rioters. One man was killed on the spot, and two have since died of their wounds. Six prisoners were then secured, and lodged in Shrewsbury-gaol. The disturbances have since subsided.

3. Lord Dundas was sworn in lord mayor of York with much ceremony. His lordship is the only peer of the realm that has been in the civic chair of that city since the year 1707, when lord Bingley was chief magistrate.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*The King v. Jane Carlile.*—The Solicitor-general moved the judgment of the court on the defendant in this case, who had been found guilty, at Guildhall, of publishing a seditious libel in the *Republican*, in the form of a letter to a clergyman at Bristol, justifying the assassination of tyrants. Mrs. Carlile appeared in court with an infant child in her arms. Mr. Justice Bayley, after some severe comments on the character of the libel imputed

to the defendant, sentenced her "to be imprisoned for two years in Dorchester-gaol; and at the expiration of that time, to find two sureties in 100*l.* each for her future good conduct."—The husband of the defendant is already confined in the same prison.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—By letters from Corfu of the 2nd of January, we are informed that sir Thomas Maitland left that island on the 26th of December, for Ancona and Rome. By a proclamation issued previously to his departure, he states that his absence will be of short duration. The only other subject of interest contained in these letters is, that, notwithstanding the lord high commissioner's absence, the prosecution instituted against count Matiningo, the richest proprietor of the island of Zante, is still to be continued. Count Matiningo's offence is the having signed a petition to the Russian government, complaining of the infraction of that part of the treaty of Paris of 1815, which regulated the government of the Ionian Islands, and which was addressed to that power as having been party to that treaty. The issue of this affair excites considerable interest throughout the islands.

Letters from Rome mention sir Thomas Maitland's arrival at that place, and his subsequent departure for Milan.

APPREHENSION OF NEVEU.—*Paris.*—The *Moniteur* of this day gives the following particulars relative to the apprehension of Neveu, together with an account of some mysterious attempts to produce a sudden depreciation in the French funds:—

This person had been an old

merchant: he was afterwards a broker, and has since been bankrupt. Early in the month, some explosions of gunpowder were heard in the vicinity of the Thuilleries; and on the day when these took place, Neveu is said to have bought twelve pounds of gunpowder at different places, and in different disguises. Several small packets, containing a whitish powder, which is supposed to be poison, have been found upon him, and a belt which contained a considerable sum in gold. He has concealed his lodging very carefully, and there is reason to believe he has lived for some days past with women of the town. He is a native of Rheims.

Some days ago several exchange brokers received anonymous letters, requiring them, with the most dreadful menaces, to sell the *rentes*, so as to produce a fall in the course of exchange before the 1st of February. It is unnecessary to say that these commands did not produce the effect desired by the writers of them. They then had recourse to more efficacious means: this morning, Messrs. Perronnet, Beaumont, and Fallet, exchange-brokers, received letters from the houses of Delessert and Rougemont, requiring them to sell *rentes* to a large amount. This appeared very extraordinary, and one of the brokers thought fit to apply to the person signing the letter, who declared that his signature had been so adroitly forged as to render it impossible to be detected at the first glance. The other firm has made a similar statement.

From the particulars collected as to Neveu, who killed himself

yesterday, it seems that he has been for several days concealing himself from the search of the police. It has been ascertained that several gunsmiths and vendors of powder have declared that a man, whose person they describe, had come to their shops, where he bought about 15 lb. of fine powder, and that at two of the shops he had ordered the box containing the powder to be fastened in a small barrel, and sealed, it being intended, as he said, to be sent into the country. In consequence of this information, the dwelling of the purchaser (who was Neveu) was discovered. At the first furnished house where inquiry was made, it was found that he did not come there regularly, and with some difficulty it was learned that he frequented another hotel in the Faubourg Poissonniere. An officer of police on going there could get no further information; when, as chance would have it, Neveu happened to enter the hotel at the moment the officer was asking for him; for the third or fourth time. As he had passed for a tradesman from the country, the officer put some questions to him which he answered vaguely and with embarrassment; after which the officer quitted him, but remained upon the watch; a few minutes after he saw Neveu go out and get into a cabriolet. He went to him and acquainted him that he had a warrant for his arrest. Neveu, who appeared quite confounded, offered him money; but the officer took him into custody, and carried him, without having been searched, to the office of the prefect of police. It is said that 1,500 francs in gold, two razors, and a packet

of poison, were found on his person.

It seems he has been recognized by several persons to have been a broker.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., one of the fishing-boats of Torry was lost, on her return from the fishing-ground. The following is the account, which the only survivor of a crew of six men, William Webster, gave of the disaster:—"About ten o'clock forenoon, when nearly a mile and a half from land, a heavy swell of sea capsized our boat, and washed us out. We all got on her bottom, and were together for three quarters of an hour. Then another sea separated us, and some got hold of oars, but four of us soon sunk in the ocean. I and my son got again on the bottom of the boat, where I held fast, and kept him, who was fainting, for nearly two hours. At this time, my dear son was washed off, notwithstanding all the help I could give him; and I, with the wreck, was carried by the current four or five miles southward. Now, by Providence, there came a sloop past, the sight of which revived me, and she made for me, but, being to the leeward, she could not reach me. She, however, put out a flag of distress to a brig which appeared; and the people in her, as they came towards the sloop, which they thought to be in distress, spied me on the wreck. They could not get out a boat, but hove a rope to me, of which I got hold; but so very weak was I become, that I could not tie or get the rope round me, but I took it in my mouth and hands, and was hauled on board."

DARING-OUTRAGE BY A GANG

OF ROBBERS.—On Monday the 5th, at about nine o'clock in the evening, a number of convicts from Newgate were put into a caravan for the purpose of being conveyed to Sheerness. Amongst the number, were the three robbers belonging to the rescue-gang. The convicts at starting were perfectly decorous in their behaviour, and the caravan proceeded over Blackfriars-bridge, guarded by the turnkeys, and followed by Mr. Browne, the keeper of Newgate, in a post-chaise. As the caravan was going over the bridge, it was observed that there were several men following them with torches in their hands. On descending the Surrey side of the bridge, one of the wheels of the caravan was chained; and on its arrival at the bottom of the bridge the party were met by a gang, consisting of from one to two hundred thieves, the comrades of the convicts, who surrounded the caravan, as if to take leave of them. The caravan was obliged to be stopped for a moment or two, whilst the wheel was unchained. At this moment, a corporal's guard of lancers fortunately came up to guard the caravan; but the robbers, who surrounded it, were by no means daunted at their appearance, and let fly a volley of stones at the persons who had the charge of the convicts: one large stone dashed to pieces the window of Mr. Browne's chaise, and just missed his head; the other windows were also shattered to pieces. A ruffian hurled a large stone at the lancers, which hit one of them a tremendous blow on the breast, and had nearly unhorsed him: the lancer re-

covering himself couched his lance at the fellow, and spurred his horse; but at the moment some stones hit the animal, which started aside, and the lance missed its aim, or the robber would have paid his life for his temerity. Mr. Browne now, very prudently ordered the party to drive on, which they did at a brisk rate. All this took place in a few minutes; and had not the guard of lancers come up so very opportunely, no doubt the consequences would have been dreadful. The convicts behaved themselves well, and did not countenance the attack; but those who belonged to the rescue gang acknowledged, that it had been made by their old associates, and expressed their regret at its occurrence. Many of the fellows attempted to keep up with the caravan, which, however, drove too fast for them. Several women amongst the attacking party fainted, when they saw all hope of effecting a rescue was lost; the rest set up a dismal scream, and the men poured forth imprecations on the prosecutors of their comrades. After some time the whole dispersed, without attempting any further mischief.

7. Late in the evening, a man named James Doyes was brought to Bow-street office from the chapel of ease in Long-acre, belonging to St. Martin's parish, on a charge of rather an extraordinary nature; namely, for going into the chapel, proclaiming himself to be "Jehovah Jesus, the Saviour of the World!" and commanding the people there assembled to fall down and worship him! The prisoner strutted up to the bar with an air of im-

portance most truly ludicrous; and having, in reply to questions from the magistrate, repeated his blasphemous pretensions in the most vehement terms, he was committed, in default of bail.

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—The Caxton Printing-office, situate on Copperas-hill, Liverpool, was completely destroyed by fire, with nearly the whole of the stock it contained. Between one and two o'clock, as the captain of the watch was going his rounds, he discovered fire issuing from a window in the north end of the building. He immediately gave an alarm, and a crowd soon collected on the spot. From the first the destruction of the premises appeared inevitable. The fire raged with extraordinary violence, and spread with rapidity through the whole range of the building. The paper in the different rooms fed the flames, and in little more than half an hour after the discovery of the accident, the three upper stories were in a perfect blaze. The devouring element soon made its way downwards, and about three o'clock, this immense pile of buildings presented one sheet of fire. The roof fell in soon afterwards. At this period, the spectacle was terribly sublime. Immense volumes of flame arose from the centre of the building, and issued from its numerous windows. Sheets of flaming paper mounted into the atmosphere from the burning ruins, and, driven by the wind, fell thickly among the crowd and on the adjoining houses, threatening destruction to all around. Many burning sheets were carried to a considerable distance, some as far as Everton, resembling so

many fire balloons flying through the air. The heat caused by the conflagration was intense: it broke several panes of glass in the adjoining houses, and threatened to fire a shed on the opposite side of the street, which, very fortunately, is a vacant space. About half-past three o'clock, the eastern wall, which had been tottering for some time before, fell with a tremendous crush, the upper part into the building, and the lower part into the street. By four, the flames had consumed the stock, and almost all the wood-work of the premises, and the fire began gradually to subside from want of additional fuel. The inmates of the numerous adjoining dwelling-houses had been roused from their sleep by the alarm of fire, and finding the danger so imminent, began instantly to get their furniture, &c. removed out of danger. The scene was truly distressing, and the damage which the goods received in the removal was considerable. Happily, however, the gable end of the office had only two or three windows in it, which effectually confined the flames, and prevented them from spreading to the contiguous dwelling-houses. The wind blew from the south-west, and, had it not been for this barrier, the calamity would have been far more distressing than it is. Copper plates to a considerable amount, have, however, been saved, as well as most of the account-books, bills of parcels, &c. This calamity has thrown about 100 families out of employment. With other articles destroyed, were 12 printing-presses, 10 copper-plate ditto, 400 drawings, about 700 reams of paper, 10,000 pages of stereo-

type plates, 15,000 pounds weight of types, two hydraulic presses, and above 3,000,000 of folio, quarto, and octavo numbers. It was the largest periodical publication warehouse in the United Kingdom; and insured for 36,000*l*.

KING'S VISIT TO THE THEATRES.—The King went in state to Drury-lane theatre yesterday evening, for the first time, not only during the present reign, but since the commencement of the regency. As intimation had previously been given in the most public manner of the royal intention, a great degree of expectation, or rather intense excitement, was produced by it. His majesty, on the whole, was well, and even affectionately received by the numerous audience. It is true, that perfect unanimity did not exist in the testimonies of good-will, inasmuch as a part of the audience, particularly the galleries, made frequent inroads on the general harmony, and a great majority were perfectly quiescent; but the general temper of the house was creditable to the good sense of those within it, and must have left a pleasing impression on the feelings of his majesty.

The crowd collected round the doors of the theatre, previous to their opening, was immense. Russell-court and the narrow part of Russell-street were completely impeded, and the box entrances in the front were equally besieged with applicants for admission. The first rush, which was tremendous, filled the house in all parts. In several of the boxes it was impracticable to retain the places. They were entered by force, and even the

doors were broken, where resistance was attempted.

The general anxiety for the appearance of his majesty was not long without gratification. The king, who arrived at the theatre, shortly after the opening of the doors, entered the box fitted up for his reception, which was the large proscenium box on the right of the stage, exactly at seven o'clock, followed by the dukes of York and Clarence, the duke of Wellington, the duke of Montrose, lord Cathcart, and a numerous suite of other persons of distinction. The audience testified their respect by rising immediately: all the gentlemen took off their hats, while numbers, particularly in the pit, waved them in the air with loud acclamations. The ladies in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs, and applause was predominant in the well-dressed divisions of the theatre. His majesty looked much paler than usual, but in good health. He bowed repeatedly to the audience, and continued to do so, remaining standing while the acclamations lasted, a space of not less than two or three minutes. The curtain then rose, and discovered the whole of the performers belonging to the establishment, most of them in full dress, and the anthem of "God save the King" was sung in chorus. A few unruly spirits in the galleries sought to introduce the name of the Queen, and in the attempt to overpower them, the chorus also was buried in confusion. His majesty then repeated his obeisances to the audience, and, on his resuming his seat, the opera, which was *Artaxerxes*, began, but from the cause just mentioned,

received frequent interruptions, and was seldom perfectly heard. The close of the first act was the signal for renewing the acclamations, which the King again acknowledged by rising and bowing to the audience. This interchange of ceremonial, however, lost some of its effect by repetition. In the second act the following lines, which occur in the part of Artabanus, produced a lively expression of feeling in a part of the audience:—

"Dispel this fear: my single arm
"Shall quell the tumult, and protect
"my king."

When the curtain fell on *Artaxerxes*, "God save the King" was again sung.

On the following evening, (Wednesday) his majesty paid a similar visit to Covent Garden. His majesty was attended by the duke of Montrose, the earl Cathcart, the gold and silver stick, &c.; and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

8. Sir Francis Burdett was sentenced in the court of King's-bench to pay a fine of 2,000*l.* and to suffer three months imprisonment for an alleged libel contained in a letter written in Leicestershire, and published in Middlesex, reflecting on what is called the late Manchester massacre.

On the twelfth, a meeting of the constituents of sir Francis Burdett took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to consider what conduct it was necessary for them to pursue relative to the sentence. Mr. Hobhouse took the chair. He said, that sir Francis Burdett not only did not repent having written the letter, but had declared that

he would be ready to write it again, ten thousand times over. He thought that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done in the way of defining what was, and what was not libel. Mr. Gibson proposed that a subscription should be raised for the purpose of paying the fine which had been imposed upon sir Francis Burdett. Several resolutions were agreed to, and an address to the baronet founded upon them.

10. COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Lord Belfust v. Arthur Chichester, esq. and others*.—In this case a bill had been filed by the noble plaintiff, to perpetuate evidence of the validity of the marriage of his parents the marquis and marchioness of Donegal, in order that such evidence might be hereafter produced in the House of Lords, if the plaintiff's title to succeed to the dignities of the marquis of Donegal should be opposed by the defendants. To this bill (in which the crown was made a party) demurrers had been put in on the part of the crown and the defendants, and this morning arguments were heard in support of the demurrers.

Mr. Wetherell, for the defendants, maintained that the plaintiff's bill could not be confirmed without overturning all the rules of common law. It had always, by the court, been determined that an individual claiming to be heir or next of kin, could not be permitted to perpetuate evidence unless he showed a present interest in the property of the person of whom he claimed to be heir or next of kin. The plaintiff, in the present case, had not shown that he possessed any

such interest, and therefore the bill ought not to be confirmed.

The attorney general, on the part of the crown, supported his demurrer, on the ground that the crown had no interest whatever in the case, and could not therefore be made a party. He also contended, that the plaintiff had no right to perpetuate evidence, because he had no present interest in the property of the marquis of Donegal.

Mr. Sugden, for the plaintiff, maintained the propriety of permitting his client to perpetuate evidence. If this were not done now, the witness, whose evidence was necessary to prove the legitimacy of the plaintiff, might die, and thus he would be unable to obtain possession of the dignities of his ancestors. He further contended, that although the plaintiff had no present interest in the landed property of the marquis of Donegal, yet, as the eldest son of that peer, he was entitled to certain privileges which ought to be considered in the nature of property, and that therefore he ought to be allowed to perpetuate the evidence required.

The lord chancellor decided that the demurrers must be allowed, but advised the parties to carry the case before the House of Lords.

11. The colliers in the vicinity of Wellington have quietly returned to their duty; and the military (except the company of the Shropshire militia under captain Mortimer) have taken their departure. Warrants have been issued against those men who were most active during the late tumults, and three have been committed to the gaol, viz. J. Amis, J. Wilcox, and T. Palin,

for tumultuously assembling and doing damage at the Old Park Works, &c. The cordial thanks of the magistrates and inhabitants were communicated to the Wellington, Shrewsbury, Hales Owen, &c. troops of cavalry, for their promptitude, temper, and firmness.

A Stockholm paper of the 19th says—"The chancery of justice has delivered to the tribunal the protocol which contains the depositions of Nils Brygger, a native of Gothland, formerly a journeyman dyer. This Brygger has denounced himself; and confessed that, in 1811, when the English fleet was off the west coast of the kingdom, he was induced to convey letters concerning the late king Gustavus Adolphus from the fleet to persons in the country; and that afterwards, in 1815, 16, 17, and 18—that is, since the prohibition of all communication with Gustavus Adolphus, the late queen, and their children—he had had verbal communication with Gustavus Adolphus and the late queen; and lastly, that he had been induced to carry letters from the queen. Besides these denunciations against himself, he has also denounced count Rosen, as having had, in 1811, a private conference with Gustavus Adolphus on an island near Gottenburgh: he adds, that the late queen wrote many letters to the count, which he (Brygger) delivered. Count Rosen being informed of the accusation made against him, has begged his majesty for a judicial inquiry to prove his innocence. The confession of Brygger having been laid before his majesty by the chancellor of justice, the inquiry has now been ordered, and the documents given into the

hands of the attorney-general, Lousin, who will immediately bring the affair before the Supreme Court of Justice. But it is universally believed that the informer is an adventurer, and his denouncements false."

13. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Davis v. Tagg*.—This was an action of *assumpsit*, arising out of the sale of certain articles of jewellery.

The defendant, who is a journeyman jeweller, trading a little on his own account, sold to the wife of the plaintiff a variety of trinkets; viz. a neck-chain, a seal, a ring, a watch-key, and a pair of ear-rings, warranting the same to be "veritable gold of Ophir," of the fineness at least of 80s. per ounce. Some time after the purchase (ready money having been paid for the goods), the plaintiff learned from a friend, who was a little judge of such matters, that he had been bamboozled. The articles having been submitted to the inspection of a refiner; that artist declared, that they had been bought at nearly twice their value. Mr. Scarlett now, seeking to recover 7l. as the difference between the actual worth of the jewels, and the feigned value which had been put upon them by the defendant, relied upon the warranty of "gold at 80s. per ounce."

John Davis, the son of the plaintiff, proved the warranty; and evidence was given to show, that the trinkets in question were worth very little more than half the money that had been paid for them.

Mr. Denman, for the defendant, contended that the jeweller's words—80s. per oz.—were not to be taken as a warranty of the articles, but merely as words of

course, such as a tradesman would naturally employ for the recommendation of his goods.

The Lord Chief Justice held that the assurance of the defendant amounted to a warranty; and that a tradesman had no right in disposing of his wares to indulge in assertions amounting to falsehood.

The jury, by consent, found for the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Watts v. Platt*.—Sergeant Pell stated the facts of the plaintiff's case to the jury:—The parties live at West Drayton, and are in an humble line of life. In 1812, the defendant, George Platt, a farmer, met Jemima Watts, the plaintiff, at a dance at her uncle's, who kept the "Six Bells" public-house: after which he visited her at the cottage of her mother, a very poor woman; she was then about 18, and he under 30 years of age. The mother at first wished her daughter to decline his acquaintance, as she did not conceive her a suitable match for a person in such good circumstances as the defendant. He, however, persevered, declaring it was his intention to marry her, and actually purchased the ring for that purpose. The courtship continued for upwards of eight years, until the defendant, without assigning any motive for his conduct, took it into his head to marry another woman; after which, he still attempted to continue his visits; and, upon being upbraided by the plaintiff with his breach of faith towards her, he protested, with tears in his eyes, that his misconduct had been productive of more unhappiness to himself than to her. This was the substance of the case proved by the mother, sister,

and uncle of the plaintiff, from whom, upon cross-examination, it was attempted to be extracted that she had permitted the defendant to take liberties with her which were inconsistent with propriety. These attempts, however, totally failed—the girl's conduct appearing to have been unexceptionable.

Sergeant Vaughan addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, but called no witnesses.

The learned judge in his charge, observed, in strong and indignant language, upon the unmanly and cruel defence attempted to be set up by the defendant, in endeavouring, after first imputing to her the poverty of her parents, to prove his own infamy in seducing her in her mother's house, which defence had not only failed, but ought to recoil with vengeance upon his own head.

The jury, after three or four minutes' consultation, found for the plaintiff 500*l.* damages.

EXECUTIONS.—The following malefactors were executed this morning, in front of Newgate, pursuant to their sentences at the Old Bailey, viz.—Thomas Elliot, Joseph Wootten, and William Bullock, for street robberies, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity; and Abraham Hemmingway, concerned with Thomas Webb, who was executed Dec. 5, 1820, for robbing Enfield church. Elliot was the first who ascended the scaffold: he came up with uncommon firmness and seeming contrition, and requested his cap might not be pulled over his eyes till nearly the time of the fatal signal. Wootten and Bullock came next. Previous to Bullock's coming on the fatal drop,

he said to the Rev. Mr. Baker—“So help me God, I am innocent of the crime for which I am going to suffer!” On the scaffold he still persisted in his innocence. They were all young men, well dressed. Hemmingway was the last brought up: in his last moments he acknowledged the justness of his sentence, and said that he had been guilty of many crimes. He was lately street-keeper in the parish of St. Luke, Old-street. Before they were turned off, they all shook hands with each other, seemed quite resigned to their fate, and, with an audible voice, sung—“The Sinner's Lamentation.” On the preceding evening a respite was received for Michael Harley, convicted of a highway robbery.

14. The Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations assembled at Dr. Williams's library in Red-cross-street, with a view of considering the projected bill of Mr. Brougham on the subject of education. Several ministers had expressed their sentiments, and among the rest the Rev. Dr. Lindsay. A friendly conversation having been finished, the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, was proceeding to read to the meeting a series of resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsay. He fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medical aid was instantly called in, but it was too late. The spirit had fled to God who gave it. The whole company were too much affected by this awful stroke to proceed with business.

A striking proof of the depression that exists in the shipping interest

of this country was afforded to-day, when the contracts for tonnage to Bengal were concluded at the East-India House. During the war the East-India Company were in the habit of paying 40*l.* per ton; last year the terms were from 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.*, and they are now reduced to from 7*l.* to 8*l.* The quantity tendered was above 36,000 tons, of which only 3,000 have been taken up.

PARIS.—The anniversary service for his late royal highness the duke de Berri was performed this day in the church of St. Denis. The ceremony was conducted in the most solemn manner. The church was hung with black, as usual at the service for Louis 16th. M. de Bombelles, bishop of Amiens, chief almoner of her royal highness the duchess de Berri, officiated, assisted by several of the canons of St. Denis. His royal highness the duke d'Angoulême, and their serene highnesses the duke d'Orleans and the duke de Bourbon, prince of Conde, were in the choir in seats which had been prepared for them. Many priests were in the sanctuary.

16. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Tarrant v. Jones*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an attorney living in Dean-street, against the defendant, who is a gold-beater, and his next door neighbour, for a nuisance. Sergeant Lens, with whom was Mr. Phillips (of Ireland), stated the plaintiff's case, and then called several witnesses, who swore that from the constant and heavy hammering at the defendant's house, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night, it was impossible for any one to live or do business at the plaintiff's

house. His servants said that, in consequence of the noise, they were afflicted with continual headaches, and one of his apprentices stated that it affected his nerves.

Sergeant Vaughan addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and contended that if they gave a verdict against him, they would put down half the trades in London. He knew his learned brother, sergeant Lens, to have a very large knocker upon his door, and he also knew him to see a great deal of company; he might therefore expect, from the constant knocking at his door, that his neighbours would proceed against him for a nuisance. As for the plaintiff, he was an attorney, and therefore a species of gold-beater himself as well as the defendant, often spreading a small matter over a large surface; and when he drew his quill against the defendant's hammer, he was more than a match for him. But, in fact, the defendant might as well complain of the plaintiff's cook as a nuisance, because she often made a noise at dinner time, hammering beef steaks to make them tender. The learned sergeant concluded by stating that, if necessary, he would call witnesses.

The jury said that their minds were made up on the subject; and returned a verdict for the defendant.

The learned judge then said, without pronouncing any opinion upon the case, the defendant ought to endeavour to remove, or reduce the nuisance, if possible, as another action might immediately be brought.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Hunt's Radical Coffee*.—*The King v. Henry Hunt*.—This was an

information filed by the attorney-general, to recover two penalties of 100*l.* each from the defendant; the one, for making an imitation of coffee for sale, and the other, for having sold the preparation.

Samuel Linstead stated, that he was an officer of the Excise, and that in February last he went to the defendant's manufactory, 97, Broadway, near Christ Church, in Surrey, and asked to buy 14*lb.* of breakfast powder. The witness saw the defendant, who said he did not sell less than 28 *lb.* of the article in question. He then bought that quantity, for which he paid 8*d.* per pound. The defendant's son told the witness it was better than coffee; that they were selling a great deal of it, and had sent a large quantity to Liverpool. The witness then left the place, but afterwards returned with a number of his brother officers, amongst whom was William East, the surveyor of the Excise. They went to the manufactory, and seized all the powder that was manufactured, or in the process of manufacturing. When they went to seize, and told the defendant their business, he said that if they did not seize immediately he would kick them out; they seized an iron furnace, some roasters, and 206 *lb.* of powder like coffee, and 1,469 *lb.* of roasted rye, which, if ground, would be the same as the powder. The defendant asked by what law they made the seizure, and was answered that they made it by the 48*th* of Geo. 3*rd.*

On the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Hill, as counsel for the defendant, he said that neither the defendant nor his son called the powder coffee, nor was there the least concealment. The

witness asked for breakfast powder.

A return of the seizure and condemnation for want of claim was read, and put in evidence, which closed the case for the crown.

Mr. Hill addressed the jury for the defendants. The learned counsel said, that, had not the jury heard something of this matter out of doors, they must be surprised to hear that no man should be allowed to make his breakfast of any thing like coffee, unless he purchased that expensive article. It was very much the same, as if it were sought to recover a penalty from a man who could not afford to drink wine, because he presumed to regale himself with porter.

Thomas Hunt proved that his father never called the breakfast-powder coffee, and that he desired the witness never to call it so.

Baron Garrow charged the jury, that the law in this case was clear; and if they believed the facts, of which there could be no doubt, they must find a verdict for the Crown.

The jury immediately found a verdict for the Crown on both counts—Penalties 200*l.*

EXPLOSION OF A PRIVATE DISTILLERY.—This evening, a little after eight o'clock, the inhabitants of Boyer's-buildings, St. George's-in-the-East, were thrown into great alarm. Their houses were shaken from the foundation, and almost every pane of glass shivered, in consequence of an explosion which took place at the house of a German, named Clarke, residing in the above place. The report was heard throughout the neighbourhood, but the cause of it was for some

time a mystery, until the inhabitants flocked to the house of Clarke, it being the one, from the shattered state of its doors and windows, which bore the greatest likelihood of its having occurred in. On entering a back cellar, where they were led by the smoke and steam issuing from it, they discovered the unfortunate man himself lying on the floor, and most shockingly scalded. The cellar represented a distillery on a minor scale, with every apparatus for illicit distillation. Clarke was conveyed to the London Hospital. The circumstance being quickly known, some officers of the Excise attended the same night, who seized the whole of the apparatus.

BOW-STREET. — Two men, named Wraight and Quested, were examined on a charge of wilful murder, committed on Mr. James M'Kenzie, midshipman in the preventive service, belonging to the party stationed near Hythe, in the county of Kent. The midshipman was killed in a desperate attack made by nearly 100 smugglers on a small body of the king's officers. The king's officers, it appeared, were stationed on the coast blockade service at Thanet's watch-house, on the sea shore, near Dungeness, in the county of Kent; and on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, between two and three o'clock, they observed a flash of fire, which is the usual signal given on the landing of a smuggling boat. The officers, three in number, immediately proceeded to the spot whence the flash had taken place, and met a large body of smugglers, who, upon the officers approaching within a hundred yards, fired a volley upon them: the

officers laid down to avoid the firing, and soon after the smugglers went on: the officers fell in with several others who were drawn to the spot in consequence of the firing, and they followed the smugglers, who observed them, and occasionally fired on them, during which several of the officers were severely wounded, and were obliged to be sent back. This circumstance greatly decreased the number of the officers, and the smugglers continued firing, at intervals, until they reached the road near to Lee's farmhouse, between Romney and Rye, where they made a stand, and posted themselves on each side of the road, and waited until the officers came close to them: they then fired a general volley on them. At this time Mr. M'Kenzie received a wound, which proved fatal. After contending in a most desperate manner for some time with the officers, they made off. Several other of the officers were severely wounded. During the attack, the prisoner Quested went up to one of the officers, who was dressed in a smock-frock, and thinking that he was one of the smuggling party, put a musket into his hands, and desired him to blow some of the officers' brains out: the officer first secured the musket, and then collared the prisoner, and succeeded in securing him. The prisoner Wraight was apprehended at the same time, and his mouth and lips were much blackened by gunpowder in biting the end off the cartridges. It has been ascertained, that he is one of the ringleaders, and he is suspected to be the man who shot Mr. M'Kenzie. They were remanded for re-examination.

24. Various and contradictory accounts have of late been given of an occurrence sufficiently disastrous. It was announced at first as connected with circumstances of peculiar and atrocious guilt, involving the seduction and pregnancy of two sisters, nobly related, by an individual of noble family also, who, upon detection, immediately blew his brains out. Next it was said, that only one of the sisters had fallen a victim to his arts, and that the seducer had poisoned himself. From the following letter of the English consul at Genoa, where the sudden death of Mr. H. Harvey Aston (for that is the gentleman's name), took place, it will be seen that neither pistol nor poison was employed, but that he died of apoplexy. With respect to the young lady, it is true that, having been required to desist from his visits, Mr. Aston prevailed upon her to elope with him, but the fugitives were overtaken by the lady's mother, accompanied by her younger daughter, a few hours after they left Genoa. The young lady instantly returned with her mother. The following is the letter which has been received by a relative of the unfortunate gentleman:—

*"British Consulate, Genoa,
Feb. 8, 1821.*

"Mr. Aston came to reside in this city in August last; and on Sunday, the 28th of January, he prevailed upon a young lady, in whose family he had been an inmate since his arrival here, to elope with him. The mother pursued and overtook them at Alexandria, and prevailed on them to return with her to Genoa, where they arrived on Monday night at

ten o'clock. He being extremely ill, every medical assistance was called in, but I am sorry to say without effect, as he expired at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night. The deceased having declared it was his wish that his body should be sent to England, it has been embalmed, sealed up in lead, and is deposited in the house of the Protestant burial-ground at Carignani, waiting orders to Messrs. Gibbs and Co., his bankers, in what manner it is to be conveyed home.

"From the certificates of the physicians and surgeons that attended him, and superintended the opening of his body (which are in my possession), it appears that he died of apoplexy. I thought it proper, from various reports that were in circulation, to desire the physician who attends my family to be present with the other medical men, and to report his opinion to me, in which he concurs with them. My vice-consul has placed my seal of office upon Mr. Aston's effects.

"I have the honour to be your very obedient humble servant,

"J. STIRLING."

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Tuscan has brought letters and papers from Port Jackson to the 7th of September, by which we learn that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Throsby, who ascertained the route to the fine country beyond the Blue Mountains, have again been crowned with the most gratifying success. In a letter of the 5th of September, Mr. Throsby says—

"You will see I am in a fair way of verifying my prediction, that ere long a route would be continued as far to the southward

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on our continent as Twofold Bay. The lake now discovered is full 140 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, to which an open carriage road will be clear in a month. The country is beautiful, and fully equal to my most sanguine expectations for all the necessary purposes of colonization. Picture to yourself large extensive downs, not plains, some as large as from fifty to sixty thousand acres, without a tree, everywhere covered with fine grass for sheep or cattle, and well watered, partly by rippling streams, partly by chains of ponds, in all directions. There are many plains, of different sizes, and the hills and broken country around are thickly clad with excellent timber. It is, in fact, a most desirable country, and before next Christmas I confidently anticipate we shall prove that the snow and rain which fall on the mountains and high country seen to the S. W., have an out-let to the sea. The lake is called by the natives Warrewaa, and is stated by them to empty its waters in a southerly direction, where we perceive an opening in the high land on its west margin, by a river they call Murrum-hidgee. The lake runs from N. to S. about 80 miles, and extends in breadth from two to ten miles, its margin abounding in the most picturesque bays and points."

Many respectable settlers had lately arrived, and we see in the Gazette of the 4th of September, that 210 grants of land were then awaiting delivery at the secretary's office. Some idea may be formed of the extent of society in New Holland, from 120 gentlemen having dined at the governor's table on the last 4th of

June. The colony is so full of all kinds of merchandise, that the commodities of India are much lower than in this country, and European articles of domestic consumption at little advance on the English prices. Government having sent out duly qualified pastors, chapels are now erecting at Sydney and Windsor for the performance of the rites of worship. Mr. Bigg was proceeding in his inquiry into the state of the colony, and expected to leave it in his majesty's ship Dromedary, early in the present year.

Private letters from Copenhagen mention, that on the anniversary of the king's birth-day, a patrol of hussars, excited to rage on supposing that certain students in the streets uttered seditious cries, dispersed the young men at the point of the sabre. Four of them were killed. The misunderstanding arose from this, that the students cried out in Latin, "*Vivat Rex*," which the hussars did not understand. The king has written to the university a letter, in which he professes his profound regret at the mistake that had happened, and thanks the students for their good intentions.

RUSSIA — STATISTICS. — In the year 1818 there were born in the whole Russian empire, in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,431,448 children (67,158 fewer than in the year 1817). The number of deaths was 875,007 (being 46,446 more than in the year 1817). Among the deaths of the male sex there were 679 persons above 100 years of age, 219 above 105, 116 above 110, 56 above 125, 6 above 130, one

attained the age of 140, and one even that of 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,398, being 3,763 fewer than in 1817.

24. DUBLIN. — The following occurrence took place in the court of Common Pleas at Dublin. In a case of an assault which occurred at the late contested election, a notorious prize-fighter, named Dunn, who was beaten *soundly* by Reynolds, the champion of the light weights, at the Curragh last year, was examined for the defence. At the commencement of his cross-examination, he was asked by Mr. Wallace if he had been lately at the Curragh?

Witness. — “ Yes, Mr. Wallace, and showed more *game* there than you did in Sackville-street.”

Here there was a strong expression of indignation throughout the court, and after a pause, Mr. O’Connell, who was engaged on the same side with Mr. Wallace, rose, and besought the Court to protect counsel from the insolence of witness, to vindicate its own dignity, and preserve decorum.

Lord Norbury, having animadverted in the severest terms upon the insolent audacity of the witness, for having presumed to address one of his majesty’s counsel so disrespectfully and insolently, ordered the witness to be forthwith committed. The sheriff accordingly attended, and conveyed Dunn to Newgate.

26. Mary Clarke, widow of the late John Clarke, of Charweton, was committed to Northampton county gaol, charged with having been accessory before the fact to the murder of her late husband, John Clarke aforesaid, by Philip

Haynes, now confined in the above gaol for the commission of the said murder. The deceased was shot whilst cutting hay from a rick near his dwelling, Charwel-house. It appeared to the coroner’s inquest that he must have been fired at from under the tiles in his own barn, and on examination, in a hole in a barley stack were found a ladder, a gun in a new case, and a large bag, containing bread, cheese, and bacon, a bottle, &c. Persons were set to watch all night, and on Monday morning (after the commission of the murder on Saturday afternoon) the barley stack was removed, at the bottom of which they discovered Philip Haynes, who was taken into custody. He declared he knew nothing of the transaction until his irons were putting on, when he said he should not have done it had he not been over-persuaded!

28. FRANKFORT, — His royal highness the elector of Hesse Cassel died yesterday morning, at five o’clock, in consequence of an apoplectic fit. He was in the 78th year of his age.

27. DEATH OF MR. SCOTT. — A duel was fought on Friday, Feb. 16, at nine o’clock at night, between two gentlemen of the names of Scott and Christie; the parties met at Chalk-farm, by moon-light, attended by their seconds and surgeons, and after exchanging shots without effect, at the second fire Mr. Christie’s ball struck Mr. Scott just above the hip on the right side, and passing through the intestines lodged in the left side. Mr. Scott fell, and was removed to the Chalk-farm tavern. The meeting took place in consequence of the following

circumstances:—Mr. Lockhart, the reputed author of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, having been personally and violently attacked in the London Magazine, a work professedly edited by Mr. Scott, came to London for the purpose of obtaining from Mr. Scott an explanation, apology, or meeting. Mr. Scott, as we understand, declined giving any thing of the sort, unless Mr. Lockhart would first deny that he was the editor of Blackwood's Magazine; this Mr. Lockhart did not consider it necessary to do; and their correspondence ended with a note from Mr. Lockhart, containing very strong and unqualified expressions touching Mr. Scott's personal character and courage; to meet this Mr. Scott published his account of the affair, which differed very little as to facts; but a circumstance occurred subsequently, which placed the matter on a different footing. Mr. Lockhart, in his statement, which was printed, says, that a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Scott; whereas it appears that the statement *generally* circulated contained a disavowal of Mr. Lockhart's editorship of Blackwood's Magazine, which the copy of his statement *actually* sent to Mr. Scott did not. Mr. Scott therefore says, that in withholding from him the disavowal he asked, he prevented the meeting; and that, in affixing to the statement the declaration that a copy of that statement had been forwarded to him (Mr. Scott), Mr. Lockhart had been guilty of falsehood. The other party say, that though Mr. Lockhart would own to the world that he was *not* the editor of Black-

wood's magazine, he never would say that he was not the editor to Mr. Scott; because Mr. Scott had no right to demand such an explanation. It appears that the error arose in leaving the paragraph standing, which states that a copy of the statement had been sent to Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott's attack produced a reply from Mr. Christie, Mr. Lockhart's friend; which reply produced a challenge from Mr. Scott, which Mr. Christie accepted; and at Mr. Scott's suggestion, agreed to meet him at nine o'clock at night. Mr. Christie did not fire at Mr. Scott in the first instance, a circumstance of which Mr. Scott was not apprized; but on the second shot, he levelled his pistol at him, and too truly hit his mark. Mr. Lockhart is one of his majesty's counsel at the Scotch bar, and son-in-law of sir Walter Scott, bart.—Mr. Scott expired at half past nine on the night of Tuesday the 27th, without a groan. He was between 30 and 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children.—An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of *Wilful Murder* given against Mr. Christie, and the two seconds, Mr. Trail and Mr. Patmore. The coroner's warrant was accordingly issued for their apprehension; but the parties have for the present withdrawn.

The Gazette of this day contains an order in council regulating the rewards to ships which may hereafter explore the Arctic Circle; they are as follows:—The first ship that reaches 120° W. Lon. 5,000*l.*—The first ship that reaches 150° W. long. a further sum of 5,000*l.*—The first ship

that reaches the Pacific by a north-west passage a further sum of 10,000*l.*—The first ship that shall reach 83 N. lat. 1,000*l.*—85, a further sum of 1,000*l.*—87, a further sum of 1,000*l.*—88, a further sum of 1,000*l.*—89, or beyond, a further sum of 1,000*l.*

MARCH.

1. A revolution took place at St. Michael's. The governor was deposed, and placed under arrest, and the island declared independent of Terceira, and subject only to the government and cortes of Portugal.

2. A letter from Stockholm states, that a courier had arrived from Norway with intelligence that Gustavus Adolphus, the former king of Sweden, had applied to the Storthing, to obtain letters of naturalization in Norway. The Storthing had referred this request to the king, in order to receive his sentiments on the subject.

4. About four o'clock, a person (Mrs. Serres) calling herself her highness the princess of Cumberland drove up Constitution-hill towards Hyde-park in a very splendid landaulet, with servants in the royal livery, but the gatekeeper at the top refused to let her pass. "Her highness" was peremptory, and the gatekeeper was contumacious. Messages and replies passed to and fro for nearly half an hour. The crowd increased every moment: and "Her highness" frequently addressed them from the window. At length the gatekeeper relaxed something of his punctiliousness; and the gates being

thrown open, the affronted "lady" passed into the Drive of Hyde-park, followed by the cheerings of the rabble.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.—The infant princess Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Clarence, died at one o'clock in the morning. It will be recollected that she was prematurely born; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, she was rapidly gaining health and strength, till the sudden changes of the weather began to affect her. On Thursday night she was a little feverish, and on Friday morning sir Henry Halford and sir William Knighton held a consultation with sir Andrew Halliday: after which they remained in attendance the whole of that day and Saturday. Though she was not supposed to be dying, yet the disorder appeared so serious, that the physicians did not separate till past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and sir Andrew Halliday did not go to bed at all. A little before one a change was observed to have taken place, and sir Andrew was called: he found the princess in a convulsive fit; in which she expired about ten minutes after one o'clock. The duchess of Clarence was called in time to see her only child expire: she then fainted in the arms of the duke, who expressed himself perfectly resigned.

The following bulletin was issued:—

"*King's Palace, St. James's, Sunday, March 4, 11 o'clock, a. m.*—The princess Elizabeth was indisposed on Friday; her royal highness became feverish yesterday; and about one o'clock

this morning was seized with a convulsion, in which she expired.

"HENRY HALFORD.

"WM. KNIGHTON.

"AND. HALLIDAY."

The duke and duchess yesterday received visits of condolence from the duke of York, the duchess of Gloucester, and the princess Sophia. The two latter remained between two and three hours comforting and supporting the duchess under her bereavement and affliction.

The same night the body of the princess was opened by Peter M'Gregor, esq. sergeant surgeon to the king, when it was discovered that the cause of her royal highness's death was what is called an intorsusception; that is, one portion of the bowel had become entangled in another portion; a disease to which all young children and even adults are subject.

FIRE AT PARAMARIBO.—Extract of a letter from captain Affleck, of the *Strever*, from Surinam, dated off Dartmouth, 5th March:—"I am extremely sorry to inform you of the almost total destruction of the town of Paramaribo, by a fire, which happened on the 21st January: 392 houses, but including stores and back buildings amounting to 1,000, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at 20 millions of guilders Surinam currency.

5. TRIAL OF ROQUEFORT — PARIS. — The *Moniteur* contains a report of the trial of Guindon, alias Roquefort, found guilty of the murder of marshal Brune. It was on the 2nd of August, 1815, this shocking event took

place. On the morning of that day the marshal and his suite were passing through Avignon, on their way from Marseilles to Paris. The carriage was stopped and surrounded by an enraged multitude. They exclaimed that he must suffer the fate of the duchess of Lamballe, whose head they charged him with having carried on the top of a pike. The civil authorities were unable to protect him. He darted from his carriage, and sought refuge in the Palais Royal Hotel. The populace mounted the roof, and penetrated into the house. Having got a view of the marshal, they fired at him. On the second shot the bullet entered the back of his neck, and passed quite through. The marshal fell dead. It was proposed to bury the body immediately; but the populace interfered, and threw it into the river. Roquefort was one of the most violent and active among the populace.

10. ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR THE WARD OF BRIDGE. — (Third day.) — The poll closed to-day at four o'clock. The lord mayor was occupied during the remainder of the afternoon in hearing the arguments of counsel upon the admissibility of several votes which were tendered. From the late hour of the afternoon, and for other reasons, his lordship said he should not go over the poll-books and declare the numbers until Monday afternoon. The gross numbers polled were, however, stated to be—For Mr. Garratt, 87; for Sheriff Williams, 81;—Majority for Mr. Garratt, 6.—On Monday Mr. Garratt was declared duly elected.

REMARKABLE CASE.—The

circumstances of the case of Michael Harley, who was liberated from Newgate on his majesty's free pardon, are singular and remarkable. He was convicted in the January sessions of a street robbery, near Northumberland-house, on Monday, Dec. 11, 1820, during the time a procession was passing with an address to the Queen. The prosecutor was surrounded and hustled by 15 or 20 fellows, and his watch forcibly taken from him. He seized one of the gang, but the others fell upon him immediately, rescued their companion, and beat the prosecutor so unmercifully, that he was for some minutes totally senseless on the ground.—He subsequently described the dress and person of the man who robbed him, and from that description Harley was taken into custody on the Friday following. He was put into a room with 10 or 12 others, and the prosecutor, when sent in by the officers, recognised him immediately. The evidence of the prosecutor at the trial was positive and direct. He saw the prisoner have hold of his watch-chain, when he seized him. He saw him pull the watch from him, and a hand between them receive it from the prisoner. When asked if he was sure of his person, he replied, "I am positive he is the man; I had seen him three or four times before, and am as certain of him as I am of my own existence; he had been pointed out to me as a thief." In answer to a question, if he had not sworn to him from the colour of his coat, he said, "If he was tarred and feathered all over, except his face, I could swear to him."

The period when the prisoner was so pointed out to him, he stated to have been on the second Saturday after the death of the late king. The prisoner's defence was an *alibi*; but it was attempted to be proved by the inmates of a house of ill fame, and the girl, with whom he was said to have been in company, gained no credit. There is, however, another man of loose character, so like the prisoner in countenance and person, that they are scarcely to be known apart, and this man, it has since appeared upon inquiry, must have been the person so pointed out to the prosecutor on the Saturday he mentioned, as Harley was at that very time in custody for some previous offence, although he had procured his liberty previously to this robbery in the Strand. This fact being ascertained, and the prosecutor, when examined at the secretary of state's office, declaring that he had no other knowledge of the prisoner, and could not venture to swear to him, otherwise than upon the presumption and supposition of his being the man so pointed out to him, there remained no proof of the identity of Harley as the person who committed the robbery, and a free pardon followed of course.—It is, however, much to be feared that this hair-breadth escape—for he was actually ordered for execution and reprieved—has not produced a suitable and salutary effect on the mind of the prisoner, as he has already, since his liberation, been seen in his old haunts with some of his former companions.

12. CHELMSFORD.—Robert Gouldstone was indicted for felo-

niously and maliciously maiming and wounding a boar, the property of Robert Crush, in the parish of Butsbury, on the 24th of September last.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that the prisoner was a neighbour, with whom he was on good terms until the present transaction. On the day mentioned in the indictment the animal in question, having been let loose after three months' confinement, crossed over a pond which separated the prosecutor and prisoner's land, and entered the garden of the latter, where it did considerable mischief to his vegetables. The prisoner, in a fit of furious rage, attacked the boar with a large cudgel, and beat it most unmercifully for an hour continually, whilst it was in the water. He broke it's back in two places, and fractured five of it's ribs. Witness confessed, that he could not suppose that the prisoner bore any malice towards himself personally; that the boar had once before entered the prisoner's garden, and did mischief, and he attributed his violence on this occasion to the trespass committed by the boar. Under these circumstances, the Chief Baron told the jury that they must find the prisoner not guilty, the gist of the offence, namely, malice towards the owner, not being made out. His lordship, however, expressed himself in strong terms of indignation against the prisoner's barbarous and brutal cruelty towards the miserable animal which was the object of his savage inhumanity. —Verdict, *Not Guilty*.

14. Bow-Strazer.—On Friday last, information was received at

this office of a person of the name of Kopf having left Leipsic improperly, with the sum of 30,000*l.* in gold. He was traced by two persons from that place to England, but it was not discovered at what port he landed. An application was made on Saturday afternoon to the sitting magistrate, for an officer to be sent to Gravesend; and Lavender, one of the principal officers, was immediately sent there, who, from intelligence he gained on his arrival, returned to London early on Sunday, and proceeded with all possible dispatch to Liverpool, where he succeeded in taking Mr. Kopf into custody, and also two travelling portmanteaus, which contained upwards of 30,000*l.* in gold. They arrived at this office about seven o'clock yesterday evening.

CHELMSFORD.—Charles Lingard, William Hambleton, and William Sans, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Elizabeth Smith, a widow lady, residing at Springfield, near Chelmsford, in the night of the 5th inst., and stealing a considerable quantity of silver plate and other valuable property. This was considered the most heinous case in the calendar.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Downing, and the defence by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Adolphus.

From the evidence of about 17 witnesses the following circumstances were disclosed:—The prosecutrix resides in a detached house close to the road side, with a large bow-window in front on the ground-floor, protected at night by shuttered

imilar to those of a shop-window, and fastened by a bar and pins secured on the inside. At ten o'clock on Sunday night, the 5th of March, the family, consisting of females, retired to rest, leaving the house secured. About half-past six on the following morning, when the servant got up, she found that one of the shutters of the bow window had been forced from its fastenings, the room entered, the cupboards broken open, and rifled of the articles mentioned in the indictment.

The circumstances adduced to affect the prisoners were these:—As early as five o'clock on the Sunday afternoon, the three prisoners were seen lurking in Springfield, about 200 yards from the house of the prosecutrix. At half past five, one of the three was seen to get over a hedge, opposite the house, into a field, and look very hard at it for a few minutes. At nine o'clock, all three were seen close to the house, one of them having taken the opportunity of the door being opened to look into the passage. About five o'clock of the morning of the 5th, after the robbery was committed, they were all seen together in a lane three miles from Springfield, which led towards Billericay, two of them having a bundle each in his hand. In half an hour afterwards they were seen together in the same lane without any bundles, and towards 6 o'clock they were observed to separate on Gaffeywood-common, two of them going the road towards Billericay, and the other in the direction for Margaretton on the London road. The alarm occasioned by the discovery of the robbery was soon spread in the neighbourhood, and

the last-mentioned circumstances excited a feeling of curiosity to search in the lane, where the prisoners were seen, for the bundles observed in their possession; and the result was, that in two dung-hills in the lane were found concealed all the different articles stolen from the prosecutrix's house. In one of them also were found a dark lantern, a pair of pistols, loaded with ball, a pig-killer's large knife, of uncommon sharpness, a pick-lock key, two large gimblets, a prizing crow-bar, and several other instruments of house-breaking. In consequence of the information that two of the men so seen had gone towards Billericay, they were followed and traced to that town, where they entered a public-house; and, with the assistance of a constable, Hambleton and Sans were taken into custody. They were desired to give their names; but they positively refused, and denied all knowledge of the robbery. About two o'clock the same afternoon, shortly after the above-mentioned articles were found in the dung-hills, the prisoner, Lingard, was seen to drive into the lane in a cart, descend, and begin to search one of the dung-hills. The persons who observed the transaction came up and asked him, if he had lost any thing: he replied that he had; and on being asked what he had lost, he said, "something that he could not find." At this moment he appeared somewhat agitated, and jumping into his cart, drove off at a furious rate on the road towards Billericay. A man on horseback followed him in hot pursuit, and got sight of him entering that town, but was unable

to overtake him. He, however, gave the alarm, and a young man, named Perry, mounted a horse and followed his track. At this time Lingard was driving at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The pursuer, with the utmost difficulty, came up with him and desired him to surrender; upon his refusing, the young man produced a double-barreled pistol, and said he would shoot him, if he did not stop. This had the desired effect; the prisoner surrendered; and he was brought back in custody to Billericay, where he was searched. On his person were found a silver scoop, to which the prosecutrix swore as being her property, some tea and sugar, mixed together loosely in a handkerchief, some gunpowder and bullets, a skeleton key, and two gimblets. He was asked his name, and he said it was French; but he afterwards owned, that it was Charles Lingard. Being questioned whether he knew any thing of the other prisoners, he disclaimed all acquaintance with either of them.

Distinct proof was given, in contradiction to the statement of the prisoners being strangers to each other, that they were seen together at different times, in different places in the town of Chelmsford, two days successively previous to the robbery.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up the case with great minuteness, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoners Guilty.—*Death.*

The Lord Chief Baron then pronounced the awful sentence of death in a feeling and impressive manner, telling the prisoners not to entertain the slightest hopes of mercy, but to pre-

pare for execution, which would in a few days inevitably follow their sentence.

15. As two young gentlemen, brothers, were amusing themselves by firing at a mark with a pistol, in their garden, at Palmer's-terrace, Holloway, unfortunately one of them shot too high; and the ball entered the eye of a young lady, Miss Radford, while standing at the drawing-room-window in an opposite house. The ball has not yet been extracted, and the lady's recovery is of course despaired of. The young men are both in custody.

17. COMET.—The new comet came to its perihelium, namely, within fourteen degrees of the sun. It has only lessened its right ascension half a degree, and its north declination four-fifths of a degree since the evening of the 24th of February, when it was first seen here; but by the annual motion of the earth, its distance from the sun is decreased about 16°. Now it is advanced too far in the solar rays to allow correct observations on its position.

NEW CHURCHES.—The commissioners for building new churches have made their first report, from which it appears, that 85 new churches or chapels are to be built, furnishing sittings to 144,190 persons, at the probable expense of 1,068,000*l.*

The Queen has lately presented Mr. Brougham with a splendid edition of "Dante," as a mark of her majesty's unabated favour towards her able and intrepid defender.

EXTRAORDINARY HORSE LEAP.—The bet that an officer of the 3rd Dragoon Guards should produce a horse to carry his rider

over a six-foot wall, in a sporting-like manner, was decided on Friday in the presence of a great number of spectators at Inchinnan, near Renfrew. The horse cleared his leap in an easy and gallant style, without moving a stone, though ridden by a heavy dragoon. Considerable sums were depending on the issue.—*Glasgow paper.*

19. About two o'clock, the inhabitants of Feversham and its vicinity were thrown into the utmost consternation in consequence of the explosion of four buildings of the powder-manufactory, at Oare, near Faversham, the shock of which was so great as not only to injure materially the other parts of the manufactory, but also to demolish a great part of the windows of the adjacent houses. Three poor men fell victims to the dreadful accident, each of them leaving a wife and family to lament his loss. A more destructive and awful catastrophe was never witnessed in the neighbourhood of Feversham, although so many accidents of the kind have before occurred. The last explosion at these mills happened on the 3rd of October, 1817, when three lives were lost.

Ten millions of specie, in gold, have lately been coined in the royal Mint, and are now ready to be issued at the Bank of England.—*Courier.*

20. Miss Fell, a beautiful young lady, while walking on the shore, lately, near Douglas, Isle of Man, fell, or slipped down a shelving rock, from which she could be neither seen nor heard; and from which there was no escape by the land, the little rock being nearly

surrounded by the sea. She contrived to procure a small quantity of water that oozed from the rock; with this she sustained herself during three days and three nights, and frequently saw boats passing in the distance, but could not make herself heard. A boat at length passed near enough to observe her signal with a handkerchief. During this time she had been sought by some hundreds of people, with unremitting anxiety. She was at length rescued in time to save her life; and a deep sleep almost immediately overcame her in the boat into which she was taken, the sailors covering her with their clothes. She was conveyed privately home in a chaise, by her father, to a doating mother. Her brother was ill at the same time in the house with a brain fever, with little hopes of recovery. The joy of her mother was excessive at the recovery of her daughter; but her mind being previously weakened by conflicting anxieties, it produced insanity! and she committed suicide in a fit of uncontrollable agitation.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. — The late Mr. James Hayes, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, has, by his will, left the following extensive charitable donations, viz. :—

3,000*l.* Bank stock to Bethlem hospital.

10,000*l.* three per cents, reduced, to Christ's hospital, to be distributed in annuities of 10*l.* each to blind persons, according to the late Rev. Mr. Hetherington's deed.

10,000*l.* ditto, to Christ's hospital, for the general uses of the charity.

5,000*l.* ditto, to the London hospital.

5,000*l.* ditto, to St. Luke's hospital for lunatics.

5,000*l.* ditto, to the Deaf and Dumb charity.

5,000*l.* ditto, to the school for Indigent Blind.

5,000*l.* ditto, to the National Society.

4,000*l.* ditto, to be, by his executors transferred into the name of the vicar for the time being of the parish of Barking, in Essex, and three others to be nominated by the vestry of the said parish, upon trust to apply the interest of 2,000*l.*, part thereof, on the 12th of February in every year, equally between six poor housekeepers of Barking, who do not receive support from the parish: and the interest of the remaining 2,000*l.*, to apply the same on the 12th of February in every year, equally between six other poor persons of the said parish, whether housekeepers or not, at the discretion of the trustees; but no one person is to partake of the interest of both funds at the same time.

1,000*l.* ditto, to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of Little Ilford, in the county of Essex, upon trust to pay the dividends and interest thereof, as the same shall become due, unto the poor of the said parish.

1,000*l.* ditto, to the parish of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, to be applied in the same manner.

2,000*l.* ditto, to the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, to be applied in the same manner.

5,000*l.* ditto, to the president and committee of the corporation of sick and maimed seamen in the merchants' service, upon trust to

pay the interest thereof for the benefit of the sick and maimed seamen.

200*l.* to the company of glass-sellers, to be distributed to the poor of the said company, at the discretion of the master and wardens. And,

100*l.* to the poor of Allhallows Staining, Mark-lane.

24. MAIDSTONE.—*Cowen v. Baker.*—This was an action of trespass, for pulling down and demolishing, without leave or license, two leasehold houses of the plaintiff, situate in the parish of Chatham.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow stated the plaintiff's case. In the month of March, last year, a dreadful fire having broken out in Chatham, which destroyed a great number of houses, and even threatened the destruction of that and the adjoining town, the defendant, a respectable builder of Chatham, in order to prevent the progress of the flames, directed a body of sappers and miners, belonging to the royal artillery corps, to pull down the two houses in question, which were built of lath and plaster, and situate close to a distillery, to which if the flames had reached, destruction to the whole town and to the city of Rochester was inevitable. The plaintiff's houses had been insured in the Eagle Fire-office for 400*l.*; but the directors of that institution being applied to for indemnification for the plaintiff's loss, refused to pay, because it was not a loss within the terms of the policy. In consequence of this refusal, the plaintiff was compelled to bring his action against the defendant, by whose express order, in the hour of universal

alarm, the houses were demolished.

The plaintiff's evidence was confined to two heads:—First, to show that the defendant had, in fact, given the order in question; and second, that the houses were pulled down at a time when there was no absolute necessity to do so, the progress of the flames having been stopped, and the wind being in a contrary direction to that in which the houses were situated. The sum sought to be recovered was 800*l.* the estimate for rebuilding them, and the mesne profits of the tenements.

Mr. Marryat, for the defendant, called a great number of witnesses, to show first, that in point of fact the defendant had not given the order imputed to him, though the houses were pulled down by his advice, in concurrence with that of the commandant of the garrison, the magistracy, and several most respectable inhabitants, all of whom thought it was the only measure calculated to stop the progress of the flames, and preserve the town from general conflagration; and 2ndly, that, the progress of the flames being so rapid, and the wind blowing in the direction of the houses, which immediately adjoined a large distillery, the destruction of them in the manner complained of was so necessary as to justify the defendant in point of law in the act done, supposing it to have been committed by his order, as a measure essential for the safety of the lives and the property of the whole community.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff—damages 320*l.*; costs 40*s.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Kilmory (island of Arran), March 24.—Friday the 16th instant, about noon, the Rev. Mr. Crawford, minister of this parish, took his passage from Greenock, in a small wherry belonging to this place, and neither he nor they that were with him have been since heard of. To-day the boat was found, keel upwards, betwixt the islands of Lamish and Pladda. Three of the men who shared the fate of the worthy minister have left widows and large families, in abject poverty, to deplore their loss. Mr. Crawford was about seventy years of age. He was universally esteemed and beloved, a sincere friend, steady and unblameable in every virtue, extensively charitable to the poor, and affectionate to the stranger. It is understood that there was a student and two young men passengers in the boat. None of the bodies have yet been found.

Early in the morning of Sunday last a daring attempt was made to rob the dwelling-house of Lady Peat, in Villiers-street, Bishopwearmouth. An entry had been effected by displacing one of the squares in the back parlour window, and after securing the servant-girl's lodging-room door, and regaling themselves with some bread and wine which they found in the pantry, the robbers proceeded up stairs to the bedroom of her ladyship, who was fast asleep, and had left the door open. When awaked by the noise, she observed two men picking the lock of her desk, and she vociferated "Thieves!" "Murder!" with all her might. One of them attempted to si-

lence her by beating her most severely upon the face and head with his fist, and stuffing the bed-clothes into her mouth, while the other was very deliberately examining the identical drawer that contained her treasure. The sight of this stimulated her ladyship to fresh exertions, and her cries reached the mistress of the adjoining house, who called up her servants to see what was the matter. The thieves, finding that the alarm was given, hastily decamped, after violently tearing away one of her ladyship's earrings, but without securing any other of her valuables, which were lodged in a secret drawer at the end of that which had been rifled. Her ladyship followed in her chemise, and was in the street almost as soon as her unwelcome visitors; but before she could get her neighbours on the alert, they had escaped. As there was another desk in the room quite as inviting, in appearance, as that which was attempted, it seems probable that they had some previous intimation where the booty was. A chisel was left on the parlour table below stairs, but it does not appear that they had any offensive weapons. They were both young men; and though her ladyship declares that one of them is well known to her, no steps have been taken to apprehend him.—*Durham Chronicle*.

STAFFORD ASSIZES.—*King v. John Wright*.—The prisoner stood indicted for the murder of his own son, an infant only five years of age, by throwing him into the Birmingham Canal, on the 5th of September last.

Sarah Lees.—I live at Wolverhampton—know the prisoner. In

the month of September last he lodged at my house. He had a wife, but she did not live with him, and a little boy five years of age. His wife was in service; she came home with her husband on Sunday, the 3rd of September. She remained that night. In the morning the prisoner got up before her, and went to fetch what was necessary for breakfast; they then breakfasted together. After breakfast the prisoner's wife asked him, if he was going to work; he said he was, and added, "Well, wench, you'll get my dinner ready," and she said she would. His wife went away as soon as he was gone, and never returned since. The prisoner came home to dinner about one; he said, "What hasn't my wife got me any dinner?" I said, "No; she's gone out." He stamped his foot, and said, "I am sure she is gone off again." He remained at home some little time, and looked very wild. He went out in an uncommon way; and I said, "Where are you going, Wright, or what are you going to do?" He said he was going to look for her. I was afraid that he would make away with himself from his agitated and wild appearance; I had felt alarms of that sort before. I tried to persuade him to come back, but he would not. When he came home, his clothes were very wet, and I accused him with having attempted to drown himself; he looked very stern at me, and denied it, and begged me to say nothing at all to him about it. He remained in his clothes as they were, and would not have them dried. In the afternoon the prisoner went to fetch his little

boy from school; this was not his habit. He pressed the little boy to his bosom, and said, "Ah! thy naughty mother has left us again;" and when he looked at the child seemed to become more tender, although very good at all times; he was particularly kind to the child the whole of the evening. He got up the next morning a little after seven, and called the child. Hearing him call the child, I got up also. When I came down stairs, he was smoking; very soon afterwards he went out with the child; neither of them had had any food. I thought the prisoner was rather calmer than the evening before. I asked him where he was going to take the boy; and he said, "to the workhouse." Nothing more passed. He returned about half-past ten: he was alone. I asked him, if he had left the boy at the workhouse? He said he had. I observed that I thought it was a very good job, that he was taken into the workhouse. I added, "Now, Wright, you must pluck up your spirits, and endeavour to forget her, for she has forgotten you. He cried, and shook his head, and said, "Ab, mistress!" and trembled very badly. He asked me if I would go and fetch his uncle Jem, and I said, "I will just now." He left the house, saying he would go himself. When he came from the workhouse, as I thought, he looked very ill indeed, and trembled. I thought his feelings were hurt at being obliged to leave the child in the workhouse. I did not observe his clothes. After the prisoner had left the house, I went to the workhouse, in consequence of

something I heard from his uncle's wife. I did not find the child there. I then returned home. Some time after, the prisoner came in with his uncle, Samuel Wright. When he came in, I said, "Wright, what have you done with the child—where is poor Jem?" He replied, "He is dead, mistress." When he said this he was crying sadly. I said nothing more; but the prisoner's uncle said, "He has drowned the child in the lock." The prisoner said nothing.

Mary Anderson.—I live near the Hampton Lock. On the morning of the 5th of September I had been for some milk, and was returning. I had to get over a gate. On getting over I saw a man standing in a field, with his back to me, and facing the sun. A child lay on the grass by the side of the man. I made up to him and asked him, if he had had the child in the cut. The child was dressed, and wet. He said "Ay." I said it was a good job that he had got it out again. The prisoner was that man. I afterwards saw the child carried by my house dead on the same day about one o'clock.

Other witnesses deposed, that they had seen the prisoner with the boy in a similar manner.

James Wright.—I live at Wolverhampton. I am uncle to the prisoner. On the 5th of September last, the prisoner came to me about half-past 10, and said he wanted to speak to me. I went out with him, and on going towards the Welnall-road, he said to me, "Uncle, I have drowned the lad." I said, "I hoped it was not true. He said, "It is too true," and added, "I wish

to see my uncle Samuel." I went with the prisoner to look for his uncle. We met him close by the Red-Lion-inn. When we met him, Samuel said, "John, what is the matter with you? I see something very horrible in your countenance." I told my brother what had passed. The prisoner looked very wretched; he was all of a tremble. My brother said, "What shall I do now?" I did not hear the prisoner make any reply. I told my brother I would take him down to the George-inn, and give him a drop of drink to revive him. I did so. I left the prisoner at the George, while I went to my brother. My brother afterwards went for the prisoner to the George, and we went in search of the boy by the desire of the prisoner, who said, "I'll go and show you what lock I put him in." The prisoner seemed very much confused before he could find the lock out. He went to two locks before he found the right; he was very melancholy. The third lock he came to he went and looked at a particular place, and said, "This is the lock I put the boy into." This lock was in Bushbury parish, in this county. I asked him if he was sure; he told me it was. I stripped myself and went in search of the boy. I found the boy about 12 or 14 yards below the lock-gate. After I took the body from the water, I laid it on the bank side: the prisoner sat beside my brother. I afterwards asked leave to put it on the cabin of a boat going towards Wolverhampton. As the boy lay on the cabin, the prisoner jumped to him, threw himself on the body, kissed it,

and said, "Poor Jem!" The prisoner was very melancholy, and hardly knew what to do with himself.

Samuel Wright, the brother of the last witness, stated, that his brother had informed him of the drowning of the boy. The prisoner proposed to deliver himself up to justice. He said his wife leaving him in his extreme poverty had driven him to madness. He said, "I made for the Wednesfield canal, and I there threw the child into the water; seeing the child struggling, I relented, —jumped in, and took the child out of the water." I then said, "Where did you go after this?" and he said—"I made to a cottage in order to dry the child's clothes, and take it home. The woman of the house refused my request, and I was ashamed to take it home in that condition, and resolved again to effect my purpose of throwing it into the water." I now said to him, "If it be true that you have been in the water this morning, your clothes must be wet." I felt them, and they were so. I then said, "What did the child say to you after it had recovered from its first throwing into the water?" and he said the child said to me—"Father, what did you throw me in for? do not throw me in again, and I will not cry any more." I could say no more at that time; but at length asked him, "By what way he came from the Wednesfield canal to where we then were." The witness corroborated what was stated by his brother about finding the child.

Witnesses were called to prove the disordered state of mind on the part of the pri-

soner; and the evidence of a Mr. Blakewell, a medical gentleman, who was present on the trial, was admitted. He gave his opinion that the drowning of the boy was a compleat act of insanity."

Mr. Baron Garrow delivered a very feeling and discriminating charge; and the jury, after a few minutes consideration, returned a verdict, "That the prisoner was *Not Guilty*, because he had committed the act imputed to him when in a state of insanity."

MURDER. — A family of the name of Barber has for some time resided at Royd's-green near Leeds. On Saturday night, James Barber, the husband, complained of being indisposed from cold, when his wife roasted him an apple, and gave it him to eat. Soon after eating the apple he became extremely ill; she then administered to him a little warm beer, which she had previously sweetened. Instead of assuaging, this application greatly aggravated his malady, and some of the neighbours advised his wife to send for medical aid. This she declined, alleging that it was useless, and that her husband would "be dead before morning." This prediction was unfortunately fulfilled: he expired at 3 o'clock. The circumstances of the death were sufficiently striking to awaken the suspicion of Mr. Jewison, the coroner for the Honour of Pontefract, who summoned a jury; and on the contents of the stomach of the deceased being examined by two medical gentlemen, it was found to contain a considerable quantity of arsenic. The wretched woman, on being interrogated, positively denied that she had

ever any arsenic in her possession; but the jury, wishing to investigate the matter more closely, adjourned till Thursday. In the mean time the suspected party was taken over to Wakefield, and recognized by a druggist in that place, who recollected selling to her, on Friday the 16th inst., a pennyworth of arsenic, which she stated was to destroy mice. On Thursday the jury re-assembled, and with these facts before them, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the said Ann Barber, who was that afternoon sent off to York-castle, to take her trial for the offence. This unfortunate woman, who is 44 years of age, is the mother of three children, one of them by a former husband, and the two others by the deceased. It is stated in the Wakefield paper that she has long carried on an illicit connexion with a young man in that place, and that to gratify her depraved passions without restraint she has consummated her crimes by the murder of her husband.—*Leeds Mercury*.

27. At the usual hour, the following unhappy men underwent the sentence of the law in the Old Bailey—viz. George Barry, James Pitcher, William Robinson, and Joseph Kitsall. Barry, being a Catholic, was attended on the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Devereux: the ordinary performed the last offices of religion to the other three unfortunate sufferers. They all joined in devotion with great fervency, and exhibited every sign of penitence and resignation. The crowd of spectators was much smaller than usual.

Pitcher, who was scarcely 21

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years old, lived as porter with Mr. Maltby, a linen-draper, in Holborn, and in the course of about two years had contrived to rob his master of goods to the value of upwards of 80*l.*, the greater part of which were traced to his possession when he was apprehended.

Kitsall was footman to Mr. Chitty, the barrister, and had been in his service only a fortnight, when he absconded with plate belonging to his master to the amount of 70*l.* and upwards.

Barry, who was also a mere youth, was convicted of a street robbery in Mincing-lane. A gang attacked a gentleman with much violence, knocked him down, and robbed him. The prisoner, who was one of them, was apprehended upon the spot, and from the frequent daring repetitions of this crime had no hope of mercy.

Robinson, although only 30 years of age, was an old offender, and was capitally convicted in the February sessions, upon no less than three indictments for housebreaking, at Hayes, Middlesex, and Stokes-park, Buckinghamshire; the particulars of each of which he voluntarily confessed on his examination.

28. HORSHAM.—George England, a seaman, belonging to his majesty's ship *Severn*, employed on the smuggling preventive service, was indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Swain, at Hastings, on the 13th of March, by shooting him through the body with a pistol, loaded with powder and ball. The prisoner also stood charged on the coroner's inquisition for the like murder.

The witnesses for the prosecution were nine in number, al-

most all of them being labourers, fishermen, or mariners. The case disclosed against the prisoner by their respective testimony was to the following effect:—

On the morning of the 13th of March, the boat of the deceased, a fisherman, of Hastings, had just come in from sea, after being out the preceding night, and was in the act of being hauled up by a windlass to the beach above full water mark. A partner or assistant of the deceased, named William Tassell, had his back against one of the sides of the boat, steadying it on its keel, whilst the windlass was hauling it up, when the prisoner, one of the crew of the *Severn*, came up, and said he must search the boat. Tassell said, "Be so good as to stop until the boat is above full," meaning above full tide mark. The prisoner said, "No, I will search now." Tassell rejoined, "Now, do stop until the boat is above full; for if you get on board I can't hold her up." The prisoner said, "No, he would search," and immediately stepped into the boat. At this moment the deceased came round from the other side of the boat, and asked Tassell, "what was the matter?" The latter told him, that in consequence of the man getting into the boat he could not hold her up; upon which the deceased jumped on board the boat, and a scuffle ensued between him and the prisoner. In the scuffle they both tumbled out upon the beach. When the prisoner recovered his feet, he drew his cutlass and attempted to strike the deceased, who caught the prisoner's hand as the blow was descending, wrenched the cutlass from him and flung it into the

sea. The deceased was completely unarmed. After the cutlass was thrown into the sea, the prisoner unbuttoned his jacket, and drew a pistol, and took hold of the deceased again. A fresh scuffle ensued; the deceased seized the muzzle with his hand, and appeared to be trying to prevent the contents from injuring him, should it go off. In the midst of this struggle, three or four more of the blockademen (the Severn's crew) came down to the beach from the watch-house, and two of them took hold of the deceased, one on each side. The deceased exclaimed in a loud voice that he would go to the watch-house with them, or any where they pleased. At this time the deceased still had hold of the muzzle of the pistol, and said to the by-standers, "See, he is going to shoot me!" meaning the prisoner. The latter said, "If you'll let me go, I won't shoot you." The men who held the deceased said, "You must go along with us to the watch-house." The deceased said, he would go to the watch-house, or any where else. The prisoner then extricated the pistol from the deceased's hand, and went round two or three of the persons who enclosed the deceased, took deliberate aim at the deceased, and shot him through the body, the muzzle of the pistol not being more than six inches from him. The deceased exclaimed—"O Lord, I'm shot," staggered two or three paces, and instantly expired. The deceased was a much taller, and apparently a much stronger man than the prisoner. There was no proof that there were any smuggled goods on board the boat of the deceased.

Indeed, it was not searched; for after he was killed, the Severn's men retired amidst the indignant cries of the populace. It was distinctly proved that there was no attempt to rescue the deceased after he was taken into custody, and that he himself did not offer any resistance when seized by the Severn's crew.

Several of the Severn's crew had been examined before the coroner, but none of them were called on the part of the prosecution; neither were their depositions returned. The coroner's clerk was the attorney for the prosecution. These circumstances called forth the strong animadversions of the counsel for the prisoner, and of the lord chief baron.

The prisoner, who appeared to labour under great anxiety during his trial, put in a written defence, in which he besought the jury to bring their minds to an impartial consideration of his unhappy case, and expressed his unfeigned sorrow for the melancholy catastrophe which had happened, urging that he could have no malice against the deceased, with whom he had had no previous acquaintance. He recapitulated the circumstances of the scuffle, and earnestly declared that his pistol went off in the suddenness of his separation from the deceased when released from his hold, and not from any design or premeditation.

Five of the Severn's crew were then severally examined, and they deposed that the discharge of the prisoner's pistol was merely accidental; that, having suddenly released himself from the deceased's hold, he staggered, and on the instant his pistol went off.

They expressly declared that the prisoner did not take aim; that he did not retreat and go round two or three other persons to take aim; that he did not say, "Let me go, and I won't shoot you;" that the deceased did not say he was ready to go to the watch-house, or wherever the Severn's men pleased; and that both prisoner and deceased were in a violent passion; and that the whole was an accidental transaction of the moment. There were several contradictions in the statement of each of the witnesses, some of whom contradicted each other.

The lord chief baron summed up the case. The jury retired for about half an hour, and found the prisoner "Guilty of Wilful Murder," both on the indictment and coroner's inquisition.

The prisoner was greatly agitated on hearing the verdict, and burst into violent grief.

The lord chief baron then addressed him—"George England, a verdict of guilty has been passed against you, and it is my duty to pronounce the sentence of the law, which I cannot avoid. But I have no difficulty, in the face of the country, in saying, that I should have been glad if the verdict had been the other way. At present, however, I must pass the sentence of the law, (prisoner—"My Lord, have mercy upon me!") which is—"That you be taken from hence—(prisoner—"Consider, I was in the execution of my duty")—to the place whence you came,—(prisoner—"Gentlemen of the jury, pray consider your verdict again")—and from thence to the place of execution, on Friday next, where you are to

be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul." "

Prisoner—"O! Gentlemen of the jury, pray consider your verdict again."

The Lord Chief Baron—"Prisoner, I'll do all in my power to save your life."

Prisoner—"Do, if you please, my lord."

The prisoner was then taken from the bar. Several spectators in the crowd muttered—"What! is not he to be hanged then?"

Antwerp, March 30. — Yesterday morning a stranger, lodging at the hotel of the Grand Laboureur, where he had given his name, probably falsely, as Steven, said he had a large sum in foreign coin which he wished to change. M. L., a money-changer, being sent for, found the stranger seated at a table with a great many rouleaux before him, two of which, containing gold coin, were open. He said he wished to buy tickets in Rothschild's lottery of the Austrian loan, and that he would take also 4,000 francs in Napoleons. Having arranged the terms, M. L. took leave, and returned in the afternoon with 105 tickets, and 4,000 francs in Napoleons. The stranger finding all right, said he would pay him, but found that he had not money enough on the table. He went into the next room to get some more rouleaux, taking the tickets and Napoleons with him. After waiting some time, M. L. became uneasy, and examining the rouleaux on the table, found them filled with corks and copper coins. He called the people of the hotel, but it was too late; the stranger had vanished with his booty,

worth above 31,000 francs. A reward of 1,000 francs is offered for his apprehension, but hitherto without success.

31. This day an inquisition was taken at Eton, before the coroner for the district, at the Christopher Arms, opposite the college, on the body of Mr. Angerstein, a promising youth of 17 years, the son of J. J. Angerstein, esq., M. P. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased was pursuing his studies at Eton college. On Tuesday last he went in a small skiff on the Thames, and rowed about two miles below Windsor-bridge, when he dropped one of his oars into the water: in leaning over to recover it, he fell into the river. No assistance being at hand, before any one could reach the spot, he had sunk to rise no more. The body was not found for some days; but a reward of 100*l.* being offered for it, the fishermen found it, and conveyed it to Eton. The jury returned the following verdict—"Drowned and suffocated." The body was conveyed on Saturday in a hearse to town to the house of Mr. Angerstein, for the purpose of being interred in the family vault.

BANKRUPTCY OF HOWARD AND GIBBS.—This being the day appointed for choosing assignees, the court of common pleas, in which the commissioners usually sit, was crowded soon after 12 o'clock.

Several debts were proved, and many claims were rejected. A long discussion arose on the claim of Mr. Hanelock, to be admitted as a creditor for 8,270*l.* The claim was at length admitted.

At half past 3 o'clock, there being no more proofs of debts

tendered, the commissioners, according to the notice they had given at the former meeting, called upon the creditors to proceed to the appointment of assignees.

The greatest bustle now pervaded the court; several lists were handed about with solicitations for signatures in behalf of the appointment of the names at the top, and for nearly an hour a very keen canvass was carried on within the hall, for the appointment of assignees of these bankrupts. The sound of names reverberated from side to side, accompanied with many amusing, and some not very ceremonious, comments from the friends of the respective parties.

Mr. Carroll's name being on a list, some creditors objected to his being an assignee, as he claimed a debt of 13,000*l.*, which would, they trusted, be set aside by the lord chancellor. They urged, that he who was naturally interested in supporting his own claim to so large an amount, ought not to be an assignee.

After a great deal of controversy among some who were creditors, and some who were not, two lists were at length signed. Upon one were the names of Messrs. Campbell, Wilkie, and Davis; and on the other Messrs. Shaw, Carroll, and Duff; upon a scrutiny, the majority was declared to be in favour of the latter, who immediately signed their acceptance of the office of assignees, and appointed sir W. Curtis and Co. bankers to the estate.

The large claim of Mr. Grimstead for 47,000*l.*, which has been the subject of several private hearings, was ultimately re-

fused by the commissioners, after hearing Messrs. Pollock, Porter, Rose, and Montague. Though virtually rejected, it is open to the claimant to be heard again upon a fresh proof. It was said, that the accounts were mixed up with rates of interest which could not be admitted.

MURDER.—Wednesday, about two o'clock, a dreadful murder was committed on a young lady living in the house of captain Peck, Portland-place, near Mountjoy-square, Dublin. Shortly before the time mentioned, a girl of the name of Ennis called at the house, and informed the lady, that, the captain having met with a severe accident in Earl-street, she had been sent by him to have the servant-maid despatched with his great-coat, and a carriage to convey him home. This was instantly complied with. The entire story, however, was a fabrication; no such accident had happened to captain Peck. On the return of the servant she found the place in great disorder, the house robbed, and her mistress murdered; the property taken was considerable. She instantly gave the alarm. The deceased was found in the kitchen, mangled in a shocking manner. A coroner's inquest has sat on the body, and brought in a verdict against a discarded female servant of the name of Bridget Butterly, as guilty of *Wilful Murder*, and against the girl Ennis as having aided and assisted in the robbery.

MURDER.—At Whaplode, near Holbeach, a coroner's inquest was held last week on the body of S. Cawthorne, wife of John Cawthorne, labourer, aged 20; when,

after the examination of several witnesses, among whom were three eminent surgeons, the jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against the husband. It appearing in evidence that he had made an attempt to destroy the deceased on Monday, the 19th, by mixing poison in some thickened milk, which she ate, but which not immediately effecting the hellish purpose, the poor woman lived in great agony until yesterday week, when from the appearance of her throat, he is supposed to have strangled her. The wretch, who was in custody during the proceedings of the jury, conducted himself in a hardened manner. He is committed to Lincoln-castle.

CORNWALL ASSIZES.—Michael Andrew Lampshire was indicted for highway robbery.—Catherine Vivian, wife of William Vivian, resides in the parish of Constantine, within five miles of Falmouth. On the 24th of last December she was returning from Falmouth on horseback, when she was overtaken by the prisoner, who passed her, running. Shortly after she saw him leaning against a hedge, and becoming alarmed, she put her horse to a gallop, but after riding a short distance she saw the prisoner close beside her; she screamed from terror, and called out "Stephen Sparga!" to induce the prisoner to believe, that some person was a short distance before her. The prisoner asked her what Stephen she wanted, and on her replying a neighbour who was before her, he snatched a basket she held in her hand, which he threw in the ditch, and thrusting his hand under her petticoats, pulled her from the horse.

by the legs. She screamed ; but he said, if she made a noise he would do for her. He put his arms round her, and pressed her towards him ; when she put her hand in her pocket, and taking out a half-crown, told him to take her money and not to ill-treat her. He took the half-crown, but did not appear disposed to desist, when she took another half-crown out of a market-box she had with her, and offered it to him, saying, " Here is all the money I have." The prisoner said, " Give it me," and put it in his mouth ; he then let her go, and ran off. He never asked her for money ; she offered the money to him to induce him to desist from his purpose. She did not think he meant to rob her, but feared he was about to ill-treat her, and use violence towards her. The prisoner declined asking the witness any questions, and made no defence. His lordship, in charging the jury, said the case was one of much difficulty, and he felt great doubt as to the nature of the crime which the prisoner had committed. However improperly he had behaved, if he did not take the money from the woman against her will, his offence was not highway robbery. Such a case as the present had hardly ever happened before ; but he should leave it to the jury to determine whether the manner in which the prisoner treated the woman was a feint to extort money, or whether he had intended to offer violence to her person. He confessed he had himself serious doubts, and if the jury thought with him, perhaps the safest way would be to acquit the prisoner.—The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.—His

lordship told the prisoner that he had had a narrow escape : for as he knew him to be an old offender, if he had been convicted on clear evidence of the robbery, he should have left him for execution ; and he warned him that if he should hereafter be capitally convicted, he would certainly be executed.—The prisoner was detained to take his trial for an assault.

APRIL.

The following narrative appeared lately in a Hamburg newspaper. A judge of the name of Helzmanotz, in the department of Zipsa, sent a young female peasant with a sum of money to Goelnitz, a small town situated among the mountains. Not far from the village a countryman joined her and demanded where she was going ; the girl replied that she was journeying with a sum of 200 florins to Goelnitz. The countryman told her that he was going there also, and proposed to travel together. The young girl expressed much satisfaction at this arrangement, because she was not very well acquainted with the road through a wood which she was to pass on her journey. At the wood the countryman pursued a path which he told the girl would shorten their journey at least two leagues. At length they arrived at the mouth of an excavation which had once been worked as a mine ; the countryman stopped short, and in a loud voice said to the girl, " Behold your grave ; deliver me the money instantly." The girl trembling with fear, complied with his demand, and then entreated

him to spare her life : the villain was inflexible ; he commanded his victim to undress herself ; the unfortunate girl was soon stript to her chemise ; the monster commanded her to deliver to him even this last article of her dress. The poor girl fell on her knees and supplicated, with uplifted hands, to have her chemise returned to preserve her modesty ; the villain then turning round, the girl sprung upon him, precipitated him into the cavity, and then ran and announced to the village what had happened to her. Several of the inhabitants, provided with ladders, returned with her to the spot. They descended into the hole, and found the countryman dead, with the clothes and money which he had taken from the girl in his possession. Near him lay three dead female bodies in a state of putrefaction. It is probable that these were victims to the rapacity of the same villain. In a girdle which he had round his body was discovered a sum of 600 florins in gold.

SEDITIONOUS LIBELS. — True bills were found by the grand jury of the Middlesex sessions, against Robert Wardell the younger, editor of the *Statesman* newspaper, on two indictments ; John Thelwall, editor of the *Champion* ; Patrick Kelleher, editor of the *Real John Bull* ; and Thomas Dolby. The London grand jury also returned true bills against Mary Ann Carlile and J. L. Turner, all for the publication of seditious libels.

A lady apparently labouring under considerable fatigue, lately called at a cottage in the neighbourhood of Turnham Green, and applied for refreshment, for which she tendered a Bank note. The

inhabitant, a female, left the house for the purpose of procuring change, and on her return, with great surprise, found the stranger gone. On hearing, as she believed, the cry of her infant, she hastened to its cradle, but to her utter dismay, discovered her own child had been taken away, and another of a tawny colour, placed in its stead. Cash to the amount of 100*l.* was fastened to its breast. It is said, the poor woman, influenced by the pecuniary gift, has become reconciled to the event, and treats the child with maternal fondness.

Miss Radford, the young lady who accidentally received a pistol ball in the eye, as mentioned in page 43, is expected to recover ; the eye, behind which the ball lodges, is entirely lost. The ball can never be extracted.

A man, dressed as a sailor, lately went into the shop of Mr. Till, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, dealer in gold and silver, and produced two gold Chinese pagodas, a coin current in China, and worth about nine shillings each, which he offered for sale to Mr. Till, who, having proved that they were gold, agreed to purchase them ; and named the price he would give for them, which the man agreed to, and then produced forty-eight others, which, in colour, size, and stamp, were exactly similar to the two he had at first given to Mr. T. Mr. Till, under the supposition that they were genuine, agreed to purchase them at the same price as the other two, but unfortunately omitted to try whether they were gold. The man was paid the money, and immediately left the shop, and it was soon after

discovered that forty-eight of them were copper gilt over.

2. About twelve o'clock, a tremendous thunder storm passed over Bristol and its neighbourhood, accompanied with rain, hail, and a violent gale of wind. The electric fluid struck the north-east of that venerable and majestic pile of building, Redcliff Tower, and entered the upper bell-loft window, the stones of which were forced out and thrown in different directions, and a large aperture made; the beam which supported one of the bells was shattered in several places, in such a manner as to render it useless. The fluid then passed down the bell-wire, and went out at the south side, rolling up the lead from the roof, and dislodging nearly 3 cwt. of stone, &c. The pieces of wire that were found had all the appearance of having been in an intense fire. The low-lands adjacent to this city were for the time inundated. Several vessels in the Channel were driven ashore, but we have not heard of their having received any material damage. At Stanton Drew thirteen sheep were found dead on the Tuesday morning, killed by the lightning; the wool upon the whole of them appeared singed in one direction.

3. The sugar-houses of Messrs. Burnell and Grice, sugar-refiners, in Church-street, Mile-end, adjoining Messrs. Hanbury's brewery, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at 50,000*l*.

WILTSHIRE ASSIZES.—At the late assizes, at Salisbury, Gracious and Wm. Cox were indicted for the murder of Joseph Strong,

in the parish of Box, on the 25th of November.—The deceased was a poor man, who resided near Kingsdown, in the parish of Box; his wife took in washing, and he was in the habit of going to and from Bath with the clothes; he was on his return from Bath on the evening of the 25th of November, within a quarter of a mile of his own house, when he was brutally murdered. That the prisoners were the perpetrators of the horrid crime depended on the dying declaration of the poor man.

Ann Norris said, I recollect coming in a cart with the deceased from Bath to Kingsdown, on the 25th of November; it was dark before we left Bath; a short distance before we came to Kingsdown we turned from the new into the old road, which is by the side of the other: the deceased was then out of the cart, and a little way before: I immediately heard a noise, and became alarmed! when a man jumped into the cart, and, with a bitter oath, demanded my money; I said I had none, or else he should have it: he said, give me what you have got: I told him that I had none; he then demanded my coat and handkerchief; I said I would not give it to him, and was going to cry murder, but he put his hands before my mouth, and prevented me: he then drew out a pistol and a knife, and holding them against my head, he said he would blow my brains out if I made the least noise. He then jumped out of the cart, and said "Tom, there is nothing for us." I never saw him afterwards, and heard no other person. I then called master, several times, but received

no answer. I listened, and heard him groan; I led on the cart till I came to him, when I found him lying on his back, and his head covered with blood; he said, give me your hand; I tried to lift him up, but could not; he fell back again; and I then fetched his wife.

Mrs. Strong, wife of the deceased, said, that she asked him how he was on the Tuesday, and he replied that he was very ill indeed. He said, that Wm. Cox was the man that did him the injury. She said, "If you think you are dying, I hope you are happy." He answered, "I am as happy as a prince; thank God for it!" He said this just before he died. He told her that the injury had been done in the old road, just at the spot where she found him; he did not state to her how it was done, but that William Cox, of Atford, did it. [During the first examination of this witness, she was so overpowered, that she fainted, and was taken out of the court. Being brought in again, she again fainted; she was brought in a third time, but on neither of these occasions would she add another word to her testimony. She gave the whole of her evidence very reluctantly; it was supposed that grief at the remembrance of her husband's fate had deprived her of utterance: this opinion was pretty general at the time, till it was discovered that she was actually to have been married on that day to another husband, and that it was with the utmost difficulty that they procured her to attend the court!]

Joseph Bartlett said, he overtook William Cox on a Sunday,

while Strong was alive, at Bath-easton-bridge, as he was going from Bath to Kingswood. A conversation arose between them; and the witness swore to certain expressions of the prisoner's which formed ground of suspicion against him. When this evidence was concluded, the judge said there was no evidence whatever to affect Gracious Cox, and directed that he be acquitted.

Gracious Cox was then sworn, and gave evidence which tended to show, that though he and his brother were near the spot, they had no concern in the murder.

Mr. John Long, of Monkton-Farleigh, deposed that there had been another man apprehended at Bath for this murder, and who was to be tried at the Somerset assizes, on whom the suspicions of guilt were very strong.

After a considerable time the jury returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.

9. This morning, Master Henry Joshua Rowley, aged 16 years, (nephew of admiral sir Charles Rowley, bart.) one of the Westminster scholars, not attending school, was sent for. On the arrival of the messenger at his lodgings, the boarding-house of Mrs. Fox, Dean's-yard, Westminster, he locked his study-door, opened the window, three stories from the ground, and threw himself headlong into the area. His skull was cut open, and one of his thighs broken. We lament to add, that the unfortunate youth expired at two o'clock next morning. He was attended by Mr. Astley Cooper and other medical gentlemen; but all human skill proved unavailing. An inquest was on Tuesday held on the

body ; but nothing came out in evidence to account for the melancholy transaction. Dr. Good-enough stated, that the deceased had conducted himself uniformly well, was of remarkably sound and acute intellect, cheerful in manners, had no task punishment, or reason to apprehend punishment. Sending for the boys under circumstances of absence similar to those of the deceased was a constant practice. The following verdict was recorded—"The deceased's death was occasioned by the injuries he received in a fall from a window ; but how that fall was occasioned, there was no evidence before the jurors."

10. A most ludicrous scene took place this morning at Bow-street. The office and the streets were crowded by hundreds of persons anxious to witness the novel spectacle. It appears that the inhabitants of St. Martin's-lane have lately been much annoyed by an unlicensed ball-room in that street, which the proprietors have kept open for some time by evading the statute, viz. not taking money for admission. The parishioners, whose rest was disturbed by the carriages driving to and from this house, adopted a plan, under the direction of the magistrates, to stop the nuisance. On Monday cards were issued by the proprietors to the public, of which the following is a copy—"Invitation to the New Muscoteum Concert and Assembly Rooms, 70, St. Martin's-lane." The persons who entered, though not desired to pay for admission, had an excessive sum demanded for supper, and it was clear that this was only a colourable plan of ob-

taining money, in lieu of demanding it at the door. A warrant was therefore issued and upwards of seventy persons, of both sexes, in their ball-room dresses, were apprehended, and conveyed to St. Martin's watch-house. This morning they were brought, in *all their finery*, in twelve coaches, from the watch-house to the public office, and were examined by the sitting magistrate, G. R. Minshull, esq. Amongst the group were found persons of rank and fashion, and also of the most humble class, who had hired their clothes for the night's diversion. There were two officers in the Guards, several gentlemen of the law, ladies of virtue, and ladies of no virtue at all. Before the arrival of the magistrate, they had taken up their temporary abode at a tavern in Bow-street ; and as they walked to the office, they did not at all relish the sarcastic jokes of the crowd. The prisoners were examined in groups of seven or eight at a time, and many of them declined giving their names ; they were evidently persons of respectability. On the examination of several of the musicians, the names of the proprietors of the rooms were disclosed ; they were the proprietors of the late Waterloo-rooms, and it is the determination of the parish officers to indict them. Some of the females' dresses appeared by daylight to have lost their lustre, and their faces required the aid of the toilet. Strange to say, there were some decent married women amongst them, who were not a little ashamed of the exposure. The magistrates ordered the whole to enter into their own sureties to appear at the sessions, and dis-

charged them. The constables who apprehended the parties said that two persons kept the door of the house, who pretended to be constables!

PARIS.—A fatal duel has taken place in this city. One of the parties was M. Manuel, a Pole, a man of the greatest respectability, and of immense fortune: he was about 50 years of age, and the father of six children by the wife who survives him. M. Beaumont, the other party, is a single man, between 30 and 40; he is also a man of considerable property. He is a native of Geneva. They were both *agents de Change*.

About five or six months ago, M. Manuel, who lived on the most affectionate terms with his wife, received an anonymous letter, saying that she was unfaithful to him. He tore the letter with contempt, and dismissed the matter from his mind. In about a fortnight he received a second letter, with the same information: he treated this letter like the first. In a few days he received a third, which stated, that as he was too incredulous to be convinced, except by ocular proof, he might have that proof the very next day if he chose. The writer then told him to go the next day at two o'clock to a particular house in a particular street, and to make a certain signal which he described, and he would then have no doubt of the writer's veracity. M. Manuel went accordingly at the time designated to the house in question, and made the described signal. The door was instantly opened by a female, whom he knew to be his wife, but who did not at first recognise him, but throwing herself into his arms

called him by the name of Beaumont. The husband was now convinced. He determined to leave Paris immediately: he converted his immense French property into disposable effects, and set off for his native place, Warsaw. Before he went, he proffered forgiveness to his wife, and even agreed to live with her, provided she would totally abandon her paramour. The mother of six children refused; and the husband went away without her. A few days ago he returned, and on Monday re-appeared on 'Change. Here he met Beaumont, and a violent altercation immediately ensued: the result was, a challenge. They met the next morning, fired, and M. Manuel was killed on the spot by a pistol shot in the breast.

Beaumont has fled to his native country, Switzerland, from the storm of indignation which rages against him at Paris. His colleagues on 'Change, and the merchants generally, came to a resolution never to transact business with him again.

Some curious circumstances occurred at the funeral of M. Manuel. When the body arrived at the church, they refused to receive it, because M. Manuel had been killed in a duel. An immense populace, however, vehemently insisted on its reception, and after some minutes the body was taken in. It was then found that there was no priest. A violent uproar followed, and at length a priest appeared, but not in his canonicals. A fresh tumult induced the priest at length to robe himself, and the service was performed in the usual manner. All the respectable bankers and *agents*

de Change were present: it was they who forced their way into the church with the body. The whole multitude present could not be less than 6,000 people. The body was afterwards carried to the cemetery of Pere le Chaise to be buried.

HAMBURG.—It deserves to be mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that the skull of the celebrated Descartes was lately sold for 18 banco dollars, at the auction of the library and effects of the late professor Sparrman.

THE FRIENDS OF PAPER MONEY.—A remarkable occurrence took place lately at a public-house in Trongate, Glasgow. The landlord laid a pocket-book, containing 60*l.* in bank-notes on a porter barrel: he was called away, and seeing the book in its place on his return, felt quite at ease. Some time had elapsed, when, on taking up the book, he was astonished to find that a robbery had been committed, and the book empty. He sent for his assistant, who knew nothing of the matter. All was confusion and despair, when, on removing the barrel, a 20*l.* note was found; proceeding further, the whole was found in the retreat of some rats that infest the house.

19. This morning a most melancholy accident happened to a party of soldiers at Woolwich, who came there for the purpose of embarking for Scotland. They came alongside the *Search* in a boat; but the wind blowing strong, the boat swamped, with five soldiers, two watermen, a woman, and two children, before any assistance could be given. Three of the soldiers were drown-

ed: the rest were with difficulty saved.

About half past ten o'clock on the night of the 13th, a novel scene took place in King-street, St. James's-square. Information having been given at Marlborough-street police-office against a certain gambling house, a warrant was issued, and the officers entered, seized the bank, and took the bankers, croupiers, &c. (all together about seventy gentlemen), into custody, and conveyed them, in eighteen hackney-coaches, to the office, when the bankers were discharged on giving bail to appear at the sessions, and entering into recognizances of 300*l.* each. Some of the gentlemen were discharged on their own recognizances, and others without entering into any. One gentleman jumped out of the first-floor window and sustained great injury; two escaped from the top of the house. A great crowd was collected, and the parties afforded a good deal of amusement to the spectators as they were handed into the coaches. It is said a Portuguese Jew, who has lately failed for 90,000*l.*, laid the information.

17. OLD BAILEY.—*Illegally assembling with Fire Arms.*—Richard Wright, aged 38, and Cephas Qusted, aged 30, were capitally indicted for assembling, with several other persons, armed with fire arms, at Lydd, in the county of Kent, and carrying away prohibited goods, liable to pay duties.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Newton, master's mate of the ship *Severn*, that on the night of the 11th of February, perceiving a flash in the direction of

the west, he repaired thither in company with others, having first ordered a party to go inland, to intercept any smugglers. On arriving at the spot from which the flash proceeded, he fired his pistols as alarm signals, and saw about three hundred men on the beach, an armed party of one hundred covering the retreat of two hundred more, who were laden with spirits. Repeated volleys of fire-arms were discharged by the smugglers, and Mr. Newton and his party lay on the ground, the shots passing over them in all directions. At length a running fight was kept up for about five miles into the country; and whenever the smugglers got sight of the blockade party, they fired volleys of musketry, in consequence of which nearly every one of Mr. Newton's party was wounded, and a person, named Mackenzie, killed. Several tubs of spirits were seized, and others found on the field of action; and near one of the tubs a dead smuggler was found. It was during the running fight that the prisoner Quedsted came up to Mr. Newton and thrust a musket into his hand, saying he was done with the affair. The prisoner was of course taken into custody; and shortly afterwards the party met the other prisoner, Wraight, in whose pockets they found some wet powder and shot. His hands and face were also dirtied with powder. This witness was confirmed by many others, who saw the landing of the spirits on the beach.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the counsel for the prisoners took several objections, which were overruled.

The prisoner Wraight put in a written defence, in which he denied any knowledge of the transaction; and accounted for his being on the spot, by saying that he missed his way, and wandered during the night till he fell in with the preventive party. Several witnesses were then called who confirmed his statement. All joined in giving the prisoner a good character. Several respectable persons also gave Quedsted a good character. The jury immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Quedsted, and acquitted Wraight.

MUTINY.—The following are the particulars of the mutiny and destruction of the British ship *Kate*, of London, furnished to capt. Jones, of the brig *Diligence*, from Guadaloupe, as given in a New York paper.

The crew (eight in number) of the ship *Kate*, captain George Purdy, landed about four miles to windward of the Mole, on the 24th of January, about 5 o'clock p.m. They slept on the beach that night, and next morning a planter in the neighbourhood took them to his house.

They had agreed on their story, they all said that they belonged to the American ship *Retrieve*, capt. Jacob Haws, belonging to Messrs. Suydam and Wyckoff, merchants, of New York; that after six weeks boisterous weather, not being able to keep the ship free, she being very leaky, the captain had given orders to get the boat in readiness, and that they were so doing, and getting into the boat about 10 o'clock at night, when the captain's son, about ten years old, fell overboard in trying to

get into the boat, and that the captain threw himself into the sea to try to save him, but they both perished, and the ship went down; that after being two days and a night in the boat, they reached the beach near the Mole, with great hazard of their lives.

The commandant sent militia dragoons to escort them to the Mole. They had a breakfast at the plantation, for which Thomas Murdock, calling himself mate, paid one dollar a head. At the Mole they were very kindly treated; the mate put up at the tavern, and the rest at the jail. They stopped there six days; after which, five came to the town of Point Petre, escorted by an unarmed man. They arrived about five o'clock p.m. at the Point, and the police and the king's attorney assisted them to get lodgings for that night. Next day they were interrogated by the judge and interpreter, in presence of the king's attorney; but they persisted in the same story. A few days after, three others were brought from the Mole. and interrogated in the same manner, one of whom turned state's evidence, and declared apparently the truth. Next day, a French lad, 15 years old, who had told the first story, and did not know the truth had been revealed, sent word to the king's attorney that he wished to speak to him. Being brought before the Court, the lad told the real story also.

A Bible was found in their baggage, which the mate said was given him in New York, by a fellow lodger, about eleven months ago. There was printed, as a seal, in an oval form, the following words:—"Presented by the

Merchants' Seamen Auxiliary Society of the Bible, to the ship Kate, of London; dated, "Gravesend, May 11, 1818;" and inside of the binding was written in large letters, "Ship Kate."

The judge availed himself of this circumstance to interrogate Thomas Murdock, and the rest, a second time. Murdock was very much embarrassed; said in broken words that he was not accustomed to swear on the Bible, and resisted some time. The judge observed to him, that yesterday he took an oath without difficulty, and added, that if he would not answer to the questions he should put to him, he would pronounce him guilty immediately; for to refuse answering the questions of the Court was declaring himself guilty. Murdock then kissed the Bible, and said, "since I have taken an oath, on the Bible, I will speak the truth." He then made a confession, the substance of which was, that they belonged to the ship Kate, of London, capt. George Purdy, which had been chartered in August last, at Halifax, by the house of Belcher, Binney, and Co., for a voyage to Berbice, and back to Halifax: the ship took a cargo of fish, beef, and some lumber, consigned to the house of Robert Kite, of Berbice; they reached Berbice, where the cargo was sold for cash; the proceeds were put on board in two boxes, iron-hooped, marked Nos. 1 and 2, containing 5,500 dollars. The ship sailed for Halifax in ballast: the mate had been discharged at Berbice, after having had some quarrel with the captain. Six weeks after sailing,

finding constantly high winds, and in want of provisions, the water nearly consumed, the crew asked the captain what he intended to do: the captain told them he had still some coffee, which he would give them for their support, and that he would try to get to Bermuda; but after 24 hours, the winds against them, they tried for New York, but without success. Next morning, at 8 o'clock, the 8th January, three of the crew went and seized the captain as he was walking on the deck, and tied him: then they said that he and those that lived in the cabin must either jump overboard or go in the jolly-boat alongside. They then embarked the captain, who wished and asked to go in the cabin for his cloak and boots, but he was not allowed: he earnestly requested a compass, his lady also went on her knees, and begged for a compass, but this was refused also. His lady, with their two children, one a boy 2 years old, the other a girl 4 years old; Mr. Robert Meredith, a passenger; and a mulatto boy, named William, steward in the cabin, were forced into the boat, with 20 pounds of bread, 2 trunks belonging to the captain, and Mr. Meredith's trunk, and two oars, and sent adrift. The crew were ignorant of their latitude at that time.

After ten days sailing for the West Indies, they discovered, Descada, when two of the crew went below and scuttled the ship. They had previously rigged the long boat as a sloop. They landed, as stated above, near the Mole, on Wednesday, the 24th January.

All, at length, confessed their crime. About 1,400 dollars have

been found, and lodged at the Registrar's office. Murdock said he buried in the yard of the tavern at the Mole, 450 dollars; but the money could not be found.

SHIPWRECK.—The Lapwing, captain Gentil, on the 2nd inst. in latitude 36. 30., longitude 50. 42., fell in with a vessel water-logged, called the Three Brothers, captain Hutchins, and took therefrom one person, James Munson, who said that the vessel belonged to St. Andrew's, in America, and was bound on a voyage from Indiana to Berbice, laden with fish and staves, with a crew of 7 hands; that on the 2nd of March, the captain being on the look-out for Bermuda, a heavy squall came on, upset the vessel on her beam-ends, carried away the fore-mast, and filled her with water, washing the captain overboard. She shortly afterwards righted. They had at this time a little beet-root, bread, and flour, with a little water, but all soaked by the salt water. On this they subsisted for 17 days, and were then about to cast lots who should be killed, but the mate advised them to wait till one died, which the poor fellow himself did the next day, (there were left four hands, the captain's son having died shortly after his father was washed overboard), when Munson took the heart, &c. from the body of the mate, dried it, and existed 13 days upon it: The other poor fellows could not partake of this disgusting food, and died the day after the mate. The captain of the Lapwing states that this man was lying on deck with scarcely any sensation; he is now in a great measure recovered. He is about 27 years old, and says he

suffered much more from thirst than hunger. One vessel, a brig, passed near, but passed on without notice, perhaps supposing there were no living persons on board.

QUEENSBERRY ANNUITIES.—Mr. Heald, counsel for the annuitants, applied to the chancellor to have 2,207*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* paid by the accountant-general to the several annuitants of the duke of Queensberry, or their representatives, for one fourth of the arrears of their annuities from the 23rd of December, 1817, to the 23rd of December, 1820; and that 16,918*l.* 15*s.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities should be carried over by the accountant-general, and the dividends applied by him in payment, to the subsisting annuitants, of one-fourth of the arrears of their annuities, during their respective lives.

The lord chancellor was pleased to order the same accordingly; observing, that he wished to do all he could for the legatees of the duke of Queensberry (under the peculiar circumstances of the case); and by making this order, he should do equal justice to the legatees and annuitants, as his lordship had, by a former order, given the legatees one fourth of the arrears of their legacies, and interest, and he now gave the annuitants one-fourth of their annuities during their respective lives.

19. COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.—(*Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.*)—*Despree v. Mitchell.*—This was an issue directed by the vice-chancellor. The plaintiff, Mr. Despree, who is a banker at Paris, sent, in the year 1804, a quantity of dollars (value about 250,000*l.*)

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to this country: they were consigned to Messrs. Thellusson and Co., of London, and were duly received by that firm. Of the bullion so consigned, Mr. Despree now demanded an account from Mr. Mitchell, the surviving partner of Thellusson and Co. In answer to this claim the defendant pleaded, that, Mr. Despree being in 1804 an alien resident in a country with which England was at war, and the Messrs. Thellussons British merchants, the whole transaction had been illegal: the plaintiff replied, that the property had been imported under licenses from the English government; and whether the importation had or had not been licenced, was the question put to the jury.

On the part of the plaintiff the deposition of Mr. Vaccavessa, who shipped the dollars to this country, was put in. Mr. Vaccavessa swore that all the ships had licenses on board. Memoranda were also put in, of orders in council granting certain licenses for the importation of bullion to Messrs. Thellusson and Co.

The evidence of the defendant went to show that the licenses obtained by Messrs. Thellusson and Co. had been intended, and employed, to cover certain importations of bullion from Holland, not the importation of Mr. Despree: it was also proved, that the ships, which brought Mr. Despree's dollars, had, previously to that service, performed another voyage; and it was contended that the licenses granted by the English government to Messrs. Thellusson and Co., although nominally granted for a period of 6 months, were intended to cover only one voyage: the protection, therefore, had ceased

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before the consignment from Mr. Despreé took place.

The lord chief justice left the question, upon the evidence, to the jury, who, without hesitation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

OLD BAILEY.—*Perjury and Abduction.*—The following extraordinary case occupied the court from five until nearly twelve o'clock at night :—

Edwin Mostyn Jones, a young man of respectable family, was indicted for a misdemeanour in making a false affidavit, in order to procure a license for marriage with Charlotte Lovell, and by that and other devices, inveigling her from the home and protection of her natural guardians.

Mr. Adolphus described this as a case of most gross fraud : and this fraud, he said, had been followed up by conduct so base, that it was almost impossible to conceive that a person of liberal education, and moving in the society which the defendant must have been accustomed to, could have been guilty of it. The prosecutor in this case was Peter Harvey Lovell, esq. of Cole-park, Wilts, and the defendant a captain in the North Gloucester Regiment of militia. Mr. Lovell was blessed with ample property and a numerous progeny, and his happiness never knew any diminution, until the unhappy period when the defendant became acquainted with the family. This took place at a review at Cirencester, in June last. After a short acquaintance, the defendant wrote to Mr. Lovell, requesting leave to address his daughter Charlotte, but met with a refusal. This, however, did not deter him : he followed her from one place

to another ; and finally, having by falsely swearing that the young lady was of age, and that he knew of no impediment, obtained a license, he partly by force, and partly by persuasion, induced her to elope with him. The marriage, however, never took place. In consequence of the death of the Rev. Archdeacon Wills (some time before this transaction), a near relation of the Lovell family, who was reported to have left immense property, a rumour had gone abroad that the Misses Lovell would have fortunes of 30 or 35,000*l*. This the defendant, it was supposed, had heard. When he arrived in London with the young lady, he found that, by marrying her with the license which he had procured, he should not obtain command over her fortune, and he therefore placed her in lodgings, and caused bans to be published. In the interval he ascertained that the young lady's fortune was 1,000*l*. only, and that not to be paid to her until she was of age, and to revert to a relation in case of her death before that time. Upon this discovery, the defendant deserted the unfortunate young lady, leaving her in such a state, that when at length her father found her, her clothes were detained by the landlady of the house for the payment of rent which was due.

Mr. Charlton, from the vicar-general's office, produced the affidavit made by the defendant on obtaining the license, in which he swore that he and Miss Lovell were 21 years of age, and that he knew of no lawful impediment to their marriage. The affidavit was sworn on the 24th of November, 1820.

P. Lovell, esq., deposed that

he was the father of Charlotte Lovell, and saw the defendant at a review at Cirencester, in June last. About three days afterwards he was introduced to the family at Cole-park, by captain Vaughan. Before he went away, he said to the witness, "I am ardently attached to your eldest daughter, and wish to be permitted to pay my addresses to her." He went on to say, that he had property to the amount of 500*l.* a year, and the witness said he would make inquiry. He did so, but the result was unfavourable; and he wrote to the defendant declining any further communication with him on the subject of his daughter. This produced a letter of remonstrance from the defendant. This letter was read, and couched in terms of the bitterest disappointment at the determination of Mr. Lovell. Witness saw the defendant after this at some races, and at Bath, and common civilities were exchanged. Shortly after the elopement of his daughter, he saw the defendant, and asked him if he had married his daughter. He said he had. He asked him where; but he refused to tell. Witness told him he must be aware that the marriage could not be legal, as his daughter was not of age, and proposed a re-marriage, and offered terms, which the defendant consented to; but witness afterwards discovered that he was incapable of complying with those terms from pecuniary disability, and having, in the interim, found out where his daughter was, he determined, at all risk, to break off the connexion, and to have her back. He found her at a lodging in London, and when he brought

her away, her clothes were detained for arrears of rent, &c.

Miss F. Lovell, sister of Charlotte, deposed, that some time after the acquaintance, she and her sister went by a stage-coach on a visit to their uncle and aunt, sir David and Lady Goodge, in Hertfordshire, and on the road they were joined by the defendant. In the course of conversation he said to witness, "I should have thought you were older than your sister Charlotte;" to which she replied, "Oh, no! I am between sixteen and seventeen, and Charlotte is nineteen years of age." He left the coach on the road, and some days after their arrival at sir David's he was seen riding along a lane, in front of the house. He once met them when they were out in the carriage with sir David and lady Goodge, and he was constantly presenting himself within view of the house, but never was admitted. At length witness had an interview with him at the garden-gate, and entreated him to quit the neighbourhood, as he had been seen about, and they would be sent home if he continued there. He implored an interview with Charlotte; but she told him it was impossible, and he went away. He still, however, continued to show himself, and witness wrote a letter to him, dictated by sir David Goodge, and signed by her sister. The purport of it was, to desire him to quit the place, for she was determined never to marry him without her friends' consent. This produced a letter from him, bemoaning his fate, but declaring that he would, as she desired it, give her up for ever. In another part of the sheet; however, there

were a few sentences written with lemon-juice (which were not discovered till a month ago), imploring her to save him from distraction, and to reward his fidelity by "running away with him." On a Sunday, shortly afterwards, sir David, lady Goodge, and all the men servants, having gone to church, and witness and her sister being at home alone, a message came, that a gentleman was waiting to speak to Miss C. Lovell. The latter went down to the garden, witness followed, and found her conversing with the defendant, who, pressing her to elope, declared he had a license in his pocket, and would marry her the following morning at St. Martin's church, London. She begged him to go away, as she would never marry him without her friends' consent. Witness also begged him to desist, and promised she would write to her father and beg his compliance. All, however, was vain: he said such another opportunity would never offer, and no earthly power should compel him to forego it. There was a gig standing close by, in the care of one Rawlins; and the defendant, at length taking Charlotte by the arm, pulled her down the lane to the gig. Witness laid hold of her, and appealed to Rawlins to assist, but in vain. He got her into the gig, and witness pulled her out again. She all this time cried, and declared she would not go; but he swore no power on earth should make him resign her. He got her again into the gig and drove off. Her sister was now in court, having been subpoenaed in behalf of the defendant.

Captain Vaughan, of the Glou-

cester militia, swore that he communicated the situation of Miss Charlotte to her father after the elopement, the defendant having disclosed it to him. An interview took place in consequence, between Mr. Lovell's brother and the defendant, at which witness was present. Mr. Lovell's brother requested the defendant to give up his niece, and told him if he would say where she was, no proceedings would be instituted against him. He refused to give her up, unless Mr. Lovell would "come down" with a settlement, and pay his (defendant's) debts! If that were done, he would marry her; but without it, he would neither marry her nor give her up. The conference ended here: and a few days afterwards the defendant called upon witness, on his way to London, and told him, that he had had an interview with Lovell and the solicitors, but nothing was settled. He added, that he had but a small fortune, and had incurred considerable debts in this "running off."

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Alley addressed the jury for the defendant, who was found *Guilty*.

COMMERCE.—Trade of Liverpool, Lady-day quarter, 1821, compared with that of 1820.

From Jan. 5, to April 5, 1821.

Europe.....	125
British	153
Foreign	101
Irish	263

From Jan. 5 to April 5, 1820.

Europe.....	99
British	138
Foreign	107
Irish	107

Total of vessels increased...195

19. A meeting of the society to promote religious instruction amongst seamen, was held at Hull, to consider of building a floating chapel for the use of the seamen. It appeared, that a floating chapel capable of containing 7 or 800 seamen, might be constructed for about 670*l*.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred lately at Bishop Monckton, near Ripon, on the estate belonging to Mr. Charnock.—About two in the afternoon the attention of a person in his service was attracted by a rumbling noise, which apparently proceeded from the stack-yard, distant 30 yards from the house. He supposed it to proceed from children throwing stones against the doors and wall; but, on looking up the avenue, formed by a row of

stacks, and leading to the house, he observed a small portion of the ground in motion, which, after continuing in a state of considerable agitation for some minutes, suddenly presented an opening of about a foot square, whence issued a great body of water. Returning with violence, it soon enlarged the cavity, and in its progress, carried down with it a portion of the surrounding earth, several feet in extent, which was buried in the abyss below. The water continued to ebb and flow more or less, at intervals, during the day.—Mr. Charnock plumbed this subterraneous pit in the evening, and found it 58 feet in depth; the water has now subsided, and remains settled within two yards of the top.

BANK NOTES, &c.—The following is the official statement of the number of Bank-notes and Bank post bills in circulation, made up to Friday, April 6:—

1 <i>l</i> . and 2 <i>l</i>	£.6,481,233
5	2,865,641
10	3,249,670
15	138,407
20	1,417,353
25	176,982
30	370,854
40	302,290
50	1,257,179
100	1,172,271
200	485,191
300	442,596
500	429,291
1000	2,561,048
Bank Post Bills	1,627,061

Amount of the whole.....£. 22,976,475

SUICIDE.—An inquisition was held at the George and Crown, Broad-street, Bloomsbury on the body of Mr. Alexander Murray. A pistol lay on the floor near the body,

the barrel burst to pieces. There was a wound on the left side wider than the mouth of a quart pot, so that the heart and the intestines were exposed to view. The

wadding and part of the clothes were lodged in the body; but the balls had passed quite through and lodged in the wainscot. From the evidence taken before the coroner, it appeared that the deceased was a stranger, had apartments to himself, and had plenty of money to pay for what he wanted. On Wednesday night he came home from a concert, went to bed, and not getting up at his usual hour next morning, a servant went up stairs to his room to call him, when he was found as above described. On the table was a sealed letter directed to his father, which led to the discovery of his family. Also the following note, in a female hand, lay open on the table: "Miss Hatfield's compliments to Mr. Alexander Murray, request he will in future decline his visits." The remainder of the letter was torn off; on the back was written with pencil, in his own handwriting, the following lines:—

"I am tired of life; there is only one thing can cure me—a good pistol and ball is the only remedy left me. I die in peace with all mankind. In my pocket are two pieces of cornelian, which I wish to be given to Margaret to keep for my sake: my brooch I wish to be given to James. Adieu!

ALEX. MURRAY."

The report of the pistol was heard about two hours before he was found dead; but it had passed unheeded. The father of the deceased stated several instances of mental derangement in his son; and the jury returned a verdict of—"Shot himself in a state of mental derangement."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—The Russian vice-consul at Antwerp

has informed the merchants, that, by an ukase of the emperor, dated Feb. 26, 1821, the port of Sebastopol has been declared free for all merchant-men coming from the Russian ports in the Black Sea, and on the sea of Asoph, laden with Russian and foreign merchandize. The goods must have undergone the examination of the quarantine establishments in those places, and have complied with the formalities required by the custom-houses relative to the import duties.

PARIS.—The ceremony of the Last Supper was solemnized at ten o'clock on Thursday night in the gallery of Diana. Monsieur acted for the king, and washed the feet of thirteen children representing the Apostles. These children were invested with a scarlet tunic, having a purse embroidered in silver at the breast, in which the prince put 13 five-franc pieces. He next served to them thirteen plates, filled with such eatables as are prescribed for fast days. The ceremony concluded at midnight. The prince was assisted by the duke d'Angoulême and the two principal pages: the princes and several distinguished personages were present on the occasion.

IMPERIAL CURIOSITY.—The following scene reminds us somewhat of the ordeal through which Gulliver is described as having passed in the presence of their majesties of Brobdignag or Lilliput. There can be no doubt as to the authenticity of the narrative, which was drawn up by serjeant Campbell, at the request of an officer of his regiment:—

"In the month of August, 1815, I was ordered to proceed with private John Fraser and piper

Kenneth Macquay, to the Palais d'Elisee, in Paris, then the residence of the emperor of Russia, when we were joined by serjeant Macgregor, private Munro, and piper Mackenzie, of the 42nd regiment; serjeant Grant, piper Logan, and piper Cameron, of the 92nd regiment. About half an hour after our arrival at the palace, lord Cathcart sent a valet to conduct us to the grand hall, where we met his lordship, whom I immediately recognized. He was pleased to order me to take charge of the party, while he went to the emperor to acquaint him of our arrival; and in about ten minutes after, the emperor entered the hall, accompanied by his two brothers, prince Blucher, count Platoff, and several other distinguished personages. The emperor had a very minute inspection of us, and his curiosity led him to point upon me (as being the most robust of those who accompanied me) to step to the front. I was surrounded by the astonished nobility, and the emperor commenced his inspection and questions, viz. :—

“ 1. Examined my appointments, drew my sword, inquired if I could perform any exercise of that weapon, which I told him I could not; and, at the same time, lord Cathcart made a remark that it was a deficiency in the British army which he never took into consideration before.

“ 2. Examined my hose, quarters, legs, and pinched my skin, thinking I wore something under my kilt, and had the curiosity of lifting my kilt up, so that he might not be deceived. The questions were—How long I was in the army?—How many actions I was in?—If I was present at

the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th?—How many officers and men the regiment lost on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June?—Whether I was in Egypt?—If we wore the kilt in winter, or if I did not feel cold in that season?—If I was married?—If my parents were alive? &c.

“ The emperor then ordered lord Cathcart to make me put John Fraser through the manual and platoon exercise, at which performance he was highly pleased. He then ordered the pipers to play up, and lord Cathcart desired them to play the Highland tune called *Cogna-na-Sith*, war or peace, which he explained to the emperor, who seemed highly delighted with the music. After the emperor had done with me, the veteran, count Platoff, came up to me, took me by the hand, and told me in broken English that I was a good and brave soldier, as all my countrymen were. He then pressed my hand to his breast, and gave me his to press to mine. After all was over, I was ordered to take the party to lord Cathcart's quarters, where we had a refreshment, and received a piece of money each from his lordship, and also his approbation for our appearance, &c.

T. CAMPBELL,

“ Serjt. 79th Regiment.
“ Camp near Blundfur,
July 3, 1818.”

23. An inquisition was taken in a private apartment at Queen's-row, Buckingham-gate, on the body of Mr. Robert Webster, aged 27 years, who died by strangulation. The deceased's father is a gentleman of property; and on Sunday last his son-in-law, with his wife and family and the deceased, breakfasted toge-

ther. The deceased retired to his own room, and his sister in a few minutes followed him, when she found him sitting in a chair, as she thought, in a fit: she sent one of the children to call her husband, who was in the garden, in the meantime rubbing the deceased's side, for the purpose of restoring him; but when her husband came, he observed a cord round the deceased's neck, and he cut it instantly, when a tremendous weight dropped from the cord upon the floor: the deceased was quite dead, and all attempts to restore animation proved abortive. It appeared that the deceased was an artist, devoted much of his time to engraving and copper-plate printing, and was continually making experiments. For the latter purpose he procured the weight before mentioned, about three weeks ago (nearly 1 cwt.); and in consequence of an impediment in the right arm, and two of the left fingers being contracted, he attached a cord to it to get it round his neck, as he had not power to remove it with his hands. A board was found lying between two chairs; and the opinion of the jury was, that he attempted to lift the weight off the ground upon the board, when it suddenly slipped behind him, pulled him upon the chair, and the cord getting under his chin on the neck, strangled him. They returned an unanimous verdict of Accidental Death.

27. Fahrenheit's thermometer has risen, in three days, from 45 to 70 degrees. April 22, at nine a. m., it was at 45 degrees; April 23, at the same hour, at 55 degrees; April 24, at three p. m., the mercury stood at 70 degrees

in a north-east aspect, in the shade. Yesterday (April 26) at two p. m., the same thermometer was at the extraordinary height of 73 degrees.—*Cambridge Chron.*

28. At 11 o'clock, in the presence of some hundreds of persons, the top stone of the new dome at the Royal Exchange was elevated to its place. In weight it is above half a ton. In the centre of it there is a cavity of upwards of 40 inches deep, to receive the iron to which a globe is to be attached, and the whole surmounted by the grasshopper, the crest of sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The stone was placed with loud acclamations, and the colours of St. Mary Woolnoth were hoisted at the extremity of the scaffold, on the south side.

Edinburgh.—This being the anniversary of the birthday of the late lord viscount Melville, the foundation of the monument erecting to his memory in the centre of St. Andrews-square, by the royal navy and marines of the United Empire, was laid by admiral sir David Milne, K. C. B., and admiral Otway, commander-in-chief, assisted by other naval officers. An appropriate prayer was offered up on the occasion by the very Rev. Principal Baird. This structure is to be an exact representation of the celebrated column of Trajan at Rome, and must consequently prove highly ornamental to the metropolis of Scotland. The current coins of the realm, an almanack, and several newspapers, were deposited in a crystal bottle, hermetically sealed; as also the following inscription, engraved on a plate of gold:—

IN MEMORIAM
 Viri reipublicæ gerendæ peritissimi,
HENRICI DUNDAS,
 Qui, regnante Georgio Tertio,
 TEMPORIBUS GLORIA HAUD MINUS QUAM PERICULO PLENIS,
 Præfectus Navalis ærarii,
 Regi a Secretis,
 Septemvirorum Navalium Princeps,
 Classibus Britannicæ bene feliciterque consulendo,
 OPTIMUS NAUTARUM AMICUS,
 In perpetuum haberi meruit :
 Hæc Columna collocata est,
 Sociis Navalibus et Classiariis Sumptum
 Sponte conferentibus, ut
 Admirantis et grati animi extaret ad posteros
MONUMENTUM.
 ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXXI, GEORGII QUARTI REGNANTE II.

On the inverse side :

TO
 The Memory of
 That illustrious Statesman
HENRY DUNDAS,
 LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE,
 During the eventful and glorious reign of George III.
 Successively Treasurer of the Navy, one of the
 Principal Secretaries of State, and
 First Lord of the Admiralty
 Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
 Whose unwearied and successful exertions to promote the
 Interests of the British Navy, have justly entitled
 Him to be ever esteemed
THE SEAMAN'S BEST FRIEND :
 This Monumental Column is erected
 By the
 Voluntary Contributions of the Officers, Petty Officers,
 Seamen and Marines of the Royal Navy
 Of these United Kingdoms,
 As a Testimonial of Admiration and Gratitude,
 In the year of our Lord 1821,
 And in the second year of the reign of
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

There was deposited at the same time, and in the same manner, a plate of silver, with the names of the Committee of Management inscribed upon it.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. — As some labourers were digging for gravel in the open fields of Litlington, they discovered the foundation of a wall, within which were deposited some human bones. Upon investigation it was ascertained, that the foundation of the wall enclosed a quadrangular area of 34 yards by 24, running parallel to, and at the distance of about 10 yards from, an ancient Roman road, called the Ashwell-street, which was the line of communication between the Roman station, at Ashwell and that at Chesterford. Within this area were found a number of Roman urns, quite perfect, of various sizes and forms, containing bones and ashes; also a variety of pateræ, patellæ, simpula, some with one handle, some with two, ampullæ and lacrymatories of different sizes and shapes. The urns were composed some of a red, and others of a black argillaceous earth: those of the red are much the hardest and most durable; many of the black are in a state of great decay, and when disturbed by the spade of the labourer have fallen to pieces. There has hitherto been only one coin found: a coin of Trajan, with the head of Trajan on one side, and on the reverse Britannia leaning upon a shield, with "Brit." underneath. There have been already at least 80 bodies found, some of which apparently have been buried in coffins of wood, as a number of iron nails greatly corroded have been dug out of the graves. The spot of ground, upon which this discovery has been made, is called in ancient deeds "Heaven's Walls," and lies at the bottom of a hill, on the summit of which is a tumulus,

called Limbury, and sometimes Limbloe-hill.—*Cambridge paper.*

30. THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.—The Fury, captain Parry, owing to an unfavourable wind, was towed down to Northfleet, by the Eclipse steam-vessel, yesterday, and the Hecla, captain Lyon, to-day. They will remain at Northfleet for a few days, and then drop down to the Nore, from whence they will proceed on their voyage about Sunday next. Their crews are in the best state of health and highest spirits.

MAY.

1. THE DUKE DE BOURDEAUX. — The celebration of the baptism of this royal infant is to take place at Paris to-day. The following is the *programme* of the ceremony:

"Early in the morning are to be celebrated, in their respective parishes, the marriages of the 16 female orphans, to whom the city of Paris gives dowries on this occasion. Out of these, 14 have been selected of the Catholic faith, and two of the Protestant religion, this being about the proportion which the Catholics and Protestants bear to each other in the French capital. The amount of each dowry is 1,200 francs, besides a large silver medal, commemorating the presentation of the duke de Bourdeaux to the people and to the army. At the same time is to be made, in the twelve arrondissements of the metropolis, a distribution of wine and provisions to the indigent families inscribed on the lists of the *Bureaux de Bienfaisance*. The number of these families amounts

to 37,445, and they are each to receive a bottle of wine, a meat pie, and a two-pound loaf. The Parisian magistrates have, beside, set apart a sum of 50,000 francs, to be divided in the way of encouragement to the associations for mutual relief formed by various classes of artisans. On Wednesday (to-morrow) the great fête is to be given at the Hotel de Ville, where monsieur, the duke and duchess of Angoulême, and the duchess of Berri are to dine, *en famille*, with the loyal inhabitants of the capital. The banquet is to be followed by a concert, an interlude, and a grand ball. The quays of the Hotel de Ville are to be illuminated. In the evening there is to be a gratuitous distribution of wine, provisions, and sweetmeats to the people in the Elysian Fields, where orchestras, dances, theatres, and all kinds of amusements are also prepared; the whole to conclude with brilliant fireworks from the bridge of Louis 16th. The following day being the anniversary of the king's entry

into the capital, five grand balls are to be given by the city to the common people, in the five great markets of the capital, and on the ensuing Sunday the opening of the canal of St. Denis is to take place, with all the appropriate ceremonies."

At the meeting of the Church Missionary Society, to-day, the funds for the last year were reported at 34,000, and the expenditure at 55,000. The labours had been successful, even in India, and a discovery has been made, that the native language of the Maltese is understood in all the northern countries of Africa. It is intended, therefore, to translate the Scriptures into the Maltese tongue.

2. MAGDALEN CHARITY.—This being the sixty-third anniversary of this most excellent Institution, an impressive discourse was preached by the lord bishop of London, from the 18th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the 11th verse—"For the Son of Man is come to save that which was lost."

The following is a Report of the Number of Admissions and Discharges, from the Institution of the Charity, August 10, 1758, to January 4, 1821 :—

ADMISSIONS			
Previously to 1820, 4,829—In 1820, 71—Total 4,900.			
DISCHARGES			
Previously to 1820—In 1820—Total			
Reconciled to Friends, placed in service, or other reputable and industrious situations	3,236	53	3,289
Lunatic, troubled with fits, or incurable Disorders	103	—	103
Died	88	1	89
Discharged at their own request.....	759	17	776
Discharged for improper behaviour	568	3	571
	<hr/> 4,754	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 4,828
In the House Jan. 4, 1821.....			72
			<hr/> 4,900

Great pains have been taken to trace out the situation of all those women who left the house during the space of four years; and the result of the inquiry shows, that, during that period, about two-thirds of the whole number admitted were permanently reclaimed.

A very considerable number of the women, when discharged from the house, are under twenty years of age; and it is an inviolable rule not to dismiss any woman (unless at her own desire, or for misconduct) without some means being provided, by which

she may obtain an honest livelihood.

HORTICULTURE.—No less than 6,750 exotics were introduced into England in the course of the reign of his late majesty; 578 during the reign of Elizabeth; 578 during the reign of Charles I. and II. and Cromwell; 44 in the reign of James the Second; 298 in that of William and Mary; 230 in that of Anne; 182 in that of George the First; and 1770 in that of George the Second. The total number of exotics now in the gardens of this country appears to be 11,970.

YORKSHIRE CLOTH RETURNS.

The following is the Report of the Woollen Cloth milled during the last year, viz. from the 25th of March, 1820, to the 25th March, 1821, as delivered by the Searchers to the Magistrates, May 2nd.

Narrow Cloths Milled.

	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
First Quarter	34,765	
Second ditto	32,862	
Third ditto	32,317	
Fourth ditto	29,335	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	199,279	5,225,791
Milled last year	119,700	4,889,181
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase	9,579	6,610

Broad Cloths Milled.

First Quarter	68,308	
Second ditto	77,399	
Third ditto	71,207	
Fourth ditto	69,806	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	286,720	9,186,223
Milled last year	263,278	8,406,314
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase	23,443	779,909
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total milled this year in yards		14,412,014
Total milled last year in yards		13,295,495
		<hr/>
Total increase this year in yards		1,116,519

GERMANY.—At three o'clock in the afternoon, the tower of St. Giles's church, at Munster, fell down, and almost entirely destroyed that church. Divine service had been interrupted before the holidays, because the fall of the tower was expected. Happily nobody perished.

4. CARLTON-HOUSE.—The following is a copy of an order from his Majesty to the marquis of Winchester, groom of the stole; which, in obedience to the royal commands, has been communicated by his lordship to the lords of the bedchamber:—

"The honour of knighthood having, in two recent instances, been surreptitiously obtained at the levee, his Majesty, for the purpose of effectually guarding against all such disgraceful practices in future, has been pleased to direct, that henceforth no person shall be presented to his Majesty at the levee by the lord in waiting, to receive the honour of knighthood, unless his Majesty's pleasure has been previously signified, in writing, to the lord in waiting, by one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state."

On this and the two preceding days, Messrs. Thelwall, Dolby, Benbow, Fisher, Wardell, Ketcher, and some other printers and publishers, were held to bail for alleged libels. A subscription society called "The Constitutional Association," are the prosecutors.

The total number of ships which have proceeded from Great Britain with convicts to New South Wales, within the last ten years, 78; number of convicts, 13,713; of the former, the number in 1820, was 17; of the latter, in the same year, 2,718.

From Ireland, the total number of ships for the last ten years, is 28; number of convicts in ditto, 4,212; of the former, in the year 1820, the number was 6; of convicts, 845. Grand total of ships, 106; ditto, of convicts, 17,925.

DUBLIN.—This morning Bridget Butterly and Bridget Ennis were executed pursuant to their sentence, for the murder of Miss Thompson, alias Bailis, of Portland-place. [See Chronicle, 28th March]. At eight o'clock yesterday morning Butterly made a confession in the gaol, to which Ennis assented in the presence of several gentlemen. The confession was taken down in writing. It stated, that an improper intimacy had subsisted between her and captain Peck, when in his service; that she had been turned away; that about eight days before the murder, the prisoner Ennis pressed her to go to England; and that the robbery was planned for the purpose of raising money to defray the expense of their journey, without contemplating the murder of Miss Thompson. The following is the account she gave of the perpetration of the crime:—

"On coming up to the house an altercation took place as to which of us should enter; I rapped first; Miss Thompson let me in, kindly received me, and shook me by the hand; she brought me into the parlour; I took up the young child about two years old, and caressed it; by this time Ennis rapped at the door; I laid down the child, and Miss Thompson opened the door for her; Ennis then desired me to put the handkerchief about her (Miss Thompson's) neck, or face, cannot

say which word she used. I immediately fastened it about her neck, and dragged her down the staircase into the kitchen—the young lady called upon Ennis, and implored her to help her. Ennis cried out, “Biddy, don’t injure the young lady.” I replied, “I have no intention to hurt Miss Thompson.” Ennis immediately left the house with a trunk; I had dragged Miss Thompson two or three steps down before Ennis had left the house, but had not given her a blow or any other injury at that time; I pushed her down the stairs until I got her into the kitchen. I then seized a poker and began to beat her, and gave her two blows with the poker on the head; Miss Thompson screamed, and so did I; the blood gushed out in torrents; Miss Thompson then lay quiet; I stooped forward over her, and endeavoured to raise her up in my arms (cannot account for this impulse), by which my clothes became besmeared with blood. I left Miss Thompson lying in that state and went up stairs, met the child on the stair-head, took it up and kissed it, and set it down in the parlour; I then took up the desk, instantly left the house, and proceeded to Mary Brien’s house, and to my great surprise found Ennis had not been there.” She solemnly declared that she had made use of no weapon except the poker.

7. ZURICH.—A company, consisting of sixteen married and single ladies, embarked on the *Liamath*, to proceed to Dictition, a neighbouring village, for the purpose of administering comfort, and contributing their mite to the subscription for the benefit

of the sufferers in a destructive fire, which had lately consumed nearly the whole village. An imprudent young man, who joined the company, amused himself by making the boat roll from side to side, and terrified some of the ladies so much as to make them quit their positions, and lay hold of one another. The consequence was, that the boat was upset; the whole company were plunged into the water, and only one was saved.

CORFU.—The following proclamation was published at Corfu:—

“B. Theotoky, in the name of his Highness the President, and of the Senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands, &c.

“His excellency the lord high commissioner, *ad interim*, having received a communication from his excellency the Captain Pacha, commanding the Ottoman fleet in those seas,* announcing that the government of the Sublime Porte has ordered the blockade of all the ports of the Morea, with the exception of the harbours of Naupacto, Patrasso, Navarino, Modone, Corone, and Monembassia; it is ordered hereby that all vessels and barks under the Ionian flag, of whatever kind they may be, shall respect the said blockade. The present is to be printed in Greek and Italian, and made generally known.

“By order of the Senate,
SIDNEY G. OSBORNE.

“Secretary of the Senate,
for the Deputy General.”
“Corfu, May 7.

PARIS.—The trial of the conspiracy of the 19th of August began in the House of Peers, and shortly afterwards the following circular order was sent to the responsible editors of the periodical papers :

“ *Commission of Censure.*—The responsible editors of periodical papers are informed, that the House of Peers being constituted a court of justice by the ordinance of the king relative to the rebellion of the 19th of August, the report of the proceedings must be submitted to the previous examination of the committee of censure, in the same manner as any report of any affair before any ordinary tribunal.”

8. FRAUDULENT CREATION OF STOCK.—A discovery took place in the Bank of England on Tuesday last, which for some time excited a good deal of alarm, and which, ultimately, led to the detection of a fraud, by which a sum of ten thousand pounds, Navy 5 per cent stock, was created, and subsequently transferred to different parties, to the sole advantage of one of the clerks of the name of Turner. The manner in which the fraud was effected, was this :—Mr. Turner in the course of his duty, had to enter in one of the transfer books a *bona fide* transfer of a given quantity of stock, to the amount of 4,000*l.*; to this he added 10,000*l.*; so that, *prima facie*, the transfer appeared to be 14,000*l.* His next step was to dispose of the 10,000*l.*, which he had thus, by a simple stroke of his pen, created. This second step was accomplished with almost as much facility as the first. Purchasers were found; reference

was had to the original entry; there the stock was found registered, and the transfers were regularly made. The next, and not less important, scheme, was to disguise the original entry; and for this purpose the page of the transfer-book in which it was made was torn out. The accidental detection of the removal of this leaf led to an inquiry, which terminated in the exhibition of the whole plot; and but for this detection the transfer might have remained a secret for a much longer period. The fraudulent transfer took place so far back as March. At the conclusion of the investigation, Foy, the police officer, who is in the constant employment of the Bank, was sent to take Mr. Turner into custody. He found him at his house at Walworth, and brought him to some of the directors, who were assembled in the Bank parlour, before whom he underwent an examination. The result being a confirmation of the suspicions which were entertained against him, Foy was directed to detain him in custody till the next day, a warrant having been obtained to justify that detention. From the known respectability of the young man, however, and the confidence which had previously existed as to his integrity, the directors were unwilling to treat him with unnecessary harshness; they, therefore, did not send him to the Compter, or to any of those places of safe custody usually devoted to the keeping of offenders, but permitted Foy to detain him in any place which might be more convenient to him, and where as little abridgment in his comforts might take place as the circumstances might war-

rant. Poy, under this authority, took the unfortunate young man to the Crown-tavern on Clerkenwell-green, where he was treated with every indulgence, and was at night locked up in a bed-room on the third floor. His further examination was to have taken place on the ensuing day. During the night he made an unsuccessful effort to escape. About one o'clock he opened his window, and having previously tied the sheets and blankets together, he proceeded to descend into the street. However, he was not sufficiently steady in his movements; as he slid down, his body swung against the window on the second floor, and some of the panes of glass were broken. This produced an alarm; the watchman was disturbed, and sprung his rattle; the unhappy fugitive loosed his hold, and was precipitated from a great height upon the pavement below. The effect of the shock was, to break the bones of the elbow of his right arm, and also the shaft of his right hip joint. In this deplorable condition, he was instantly removed to St. Bartholomew's hospital, where he now remains in one of the beds in the accident ward, unable to lie in any other position than on his back.

The *Hecla* and *Fury* discovery ships, and the *Nautilus* transport, sailed from the Nore this morning, with a fine breeze from the S.S.W.

LEIPZIG.—The fair began to-day. There has been brought here an immense quantity of goods from Germany, England, France, and the Netherlands. The number of French, English, and Italian merchants, has increased this year. The buyers are not equally numerous. However, a great

many Jews, Russians, Greeks, and some Armenians are arrived: a good many buyers from Poland and Russia are still expected. Considerable business is generally done in furs at this Easter fair; and several merchants from Paris are come here for that object.

NAPLES.—The miracle, say the Neapolitan newspapers, of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius was effected yesterday in the most gratifying manner. His excellency the archbishop pronounced on this occasion a discourse against the errors of those sophists who attempt to practise delusions on the people.

9. The refusal of Mr. Brown, keeper of Newgate, to admit the grand jury of London, *as a matter of right*, into the gaol, being taken into consideration by a Court of Common Council, held this day, the Court resolved to recommend to the board of aldermen to issue their order to the keeper to admit the grand jury in future.

10. **ROME.**—About 3 o'clock, seventeen brigands scaled the walls of the garden of *Carnaldale* at Frascati, and entering the convent carried off seven monks with them to the mountains, leaving behind only those who were infirm. Two other monks were sent by the banditti to Rome to make known the sum that they required for their ransom, which was no less than 70,000 crowns. It is reported that 18,000 has already been offered. His eminence, cardinal Facca, who is generally at Frascati, had quitted the convent only a few hours previously, or he would probably have experienced the same fate. It is supposed, that the principal object of the robbers was to carry him off.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was attended by Ratafe, a prince of Madagascar, brother of the king of that island, whose wish to obtain missionaries and artificers from England is expressed in the following letter:—

(Translation.)

“Radama, King of Madagascar, to the Missionary Society, usually called the London Missionary Society.

“Gentlemen; When the treaty was concluded between me and governor Farquhar, which has for its object the cessation of the exportation of slaves from the island of Madagascar, the missionary, Mr. David Jones, accompanied the commissioner from the British government, and arrived at Tananarive, the capital of my kingdom, with the intention of paying me a visit to solicit from me leave to settle, with other missionaries, in my dominions. Having informed myself of his profession and mission, I acquiesce with much pleasure in his request.

“Mr. Jones, your missionary, having satisfied me that those sent out by your society have no other object than to enlighten the people by persuasion and conviction, and to discover to them the means of becoming happy by evangelizing and civilizing them after the manner of European nations—and this, not by force, contrary to the light of their understandings—therefore, gentlemen, I request you to send me, if convenient, as many missionaries as you may deem proper, together with their families, if they desire it, provided you send

skilful artisans to make my people workmen as well as good Christians.

“I avail myself of this opportunity, gentlemen, to promise all the protection, the safety, the respect, and the tranquillity, which missionaries may require from my subjects.

“The missionaries who are particularly needed at present are persons who are able to instruct my people in the Christian religion, and in various trades, such as weaving, carpenter’s work, gardening, &c.

“I shall expect, gentlemen, from you a satisfactory answer by an early opportunity.

“Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and affection. (Signed)

“RADAMA, King.”

Additional interest was given to this meeting by the presence of the Rev. John Campbell, who had arrived the day before from South Africa. Mr. Campbell has discovered several large towns, far north of Lattakoo; one of which, called Kurrechane, contains 16,000 inhabitants who have manufactories of iron and pottery. The chiefs of these and other places are desirous of obtaining missionaries.

15. “BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.—Her majesty has been pleased to dismiss from her service Mr. Carlo Forti, in consequence of her having no further need of his services, as she is now settled in England.

“Her majesty has also given a power of attorney to signor Joseph Marietti to sell her property in Italy.”

16. DOVER.—Five vessels arrived in the Roads from Calais; and as a boat with passengers

from one of them was coming towards the shore, she was ran foul of by another vessel, and sunk immediately. The passengers and boat's crew (fifteen in number) clung to the tackling of the latter vessel, and were all, with the exception of one, picked up by boats which came to their assistance, after remaining in the water some minutes, and being much bruised. The person drowned was a young man named Louis Jacobs: he had a large quantity of gold about him, which is supposed to have sunk him before he could grasp a rope.—A reward of 1,000*l.* has been offered for finding his body.

17. CHESTER.—Two constables arrived in this city, by one of the Liverpool coaches, with a man in their custody, who was apprehended on a charge of uttering base coin. On the journey, the prisoner steadily refused to taste of the ale and liquors which were offered to him at the various public houses where the coach stopped, or to alight from the coach whilst changing horses. On his arrival at Chester, he was conducted by the constables to the eastern door of the city gaol. Whilst one of the constables for a moment quitted his hold for the purpose of ringing the bell, the prisoner struck the other a heavy blow between the eyes, which felled him, ran down the lane between the infirmary and the gaol, and leaped over the city wall into the field below, a depth of about 84 feet! It is probable that, seeing the ploughed field before him, he expected to alight upon the soft soil, but the part of the field immediately under the wall is rocky. In his descent he broke off a small willow tree which was

growing near to the bottom of the wall, and which probably, by throwing him into an inclining position, broke the force of his fall. He made two efforts to rise; in the second he succeeded, and ran across the field, at the far side of which he had to scale a paling of about six feet high, and effected his escape.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE GLASGOW MAIL.—A scheme for the robbery of the Glasgow mail was attempted on Monday last, which, for ingenuity of contrivance, may hold a place amongst the most notable exploits of a similar kind. In the course of the previous evening, the full number of inside tickets (which for the mail is limited to four) was taken out in different names. Up to the hour of departure next morning (8 o'clock), only one passenger appeared, and as there is no delay allowed, the coach of course set off. A second passenger, however, made his appearance as the coach passed St. Andrew-street, who, upon being taken up, seemed to recognise the other. This one had in his hand a sort of travelling-bag, which the guard, to prevent incumbrance, offered to secure beside himself. This he declined, observing it would not incumbrate him, and he should take charge of it himself. On the arrival of the coach at Mid Calder, one of the two alighted with the guard, and went in with him to the post-office, inquiring if there were any letters for Mr. Williams. He was answered in the affirmative; and a pretty large letter, sealed with black wax, was produced with that address, which he immediately opened, besides a smaller letter, the postage of

which he paid. At this juncture, the individual, who had been left in the coach, appeared in sight, when Mr. Williams, with an air of sorrow, called out to him, "See, read that; it is what I was somewhat prepared for: we must return to Edinburgh immediately." They then gave orders for a post-chaise, and the mail coach of course proceeded to Glasgow. On its arrival there, it was discovered that the money-box belonging to the bank of Scotland, which is deposited below one of the seats, secured with a lock, had been taken out, and a good deal of alarm was consequently created. It luckily turned out, however, on communicating with the bank at Edinburgh, that the box sent to Glasgow that day was entirely empty, a circumstance which very seldom happens. The box of the royal bank occupies the same place in the coach; but on this occasion it was full of specie, and of considerable weight, which no doubt prevented their choosing it. One of the individuals had a large green shade over his eyes, probably for the purpose of concealment; and the other was of a very polite address, with an English accent. They must have gotten access to the boxes by means of false keys, as the guard found the seats locked down when he left Mid Calder.

18. WALKING ON WATER.—Mr. Kent, from Glasgow, exhibited his machine for walking upon water in one of the new wet docks at Leith. The apparatus consisted of a triangle of about 10 feet, formed of rods of iron, to each angle of which was affixed a case of block tin filled with air, and completely water tight.

These little boats or cases seemed to be about two feet and a half long, by about one foot and a half broad, and served to buoy up the machine and its superincumbent weight. These cases, we understand, are filled with little hollow balls, attached by a chain, and capable of floating the machine, should any accident happen to the outer case. From the centre of the little boats rose other rods, bent upwards, so as to meet in the middle, at a convenient height, and forming at this junction a small seat or saddle, like that of the common velocipede. Like that machine, likewise, it has a cushion for the breast, and ropes or reins to guide the case at the apex of the triangle; and upon the whole the motion is produced in nearly the same manner. When in the seat, Mr. Kent's feet descended to within a few inches of the water; and to his shoes were buckled the paddles, made of block tin likewise, and having a joint yielding in one direction, so as not to give a counter-motion to the machine when moving the leg forward for a new stroke. His heels rested in stirrups attached to the saddle, and the motion was performed by the alternate action of the feet. Mr. Kent started about half-past two o'clock; and after various evolutions, crossing and re-crossing the dock several times, and firing a fowling-piece, which, with a fishing-rod, was buckled to the rod in front of the saddle, he proved, to the satisfaction of the numerous spectators, the complete safety of his machine, and the practicability of using it even for a considerable distance.

CORONATION ROBES.—The King's coronation robes, and those

of the royal dukes, are finished. The royal train is made of crimson velvet, seven yards in length, and will be borne by seven persons. It is embroidered with a deep gold border, interspersed with roses of gold, and here and there a plume of feathers in silver, which give it a pleasing relief. It is lined throughout with ermine, which was purchased for the occasion in France, and originally intended to adorn the coronation robes of Louis XVIII. The under dress and the dramatic robes are entirely covered with silver and gold, and are so extremely massive and costly, that it is doubted, if his majesty's health and strength will enable him to sustain, for the requisite length of time, the enormous weight of the whole dress. The robes of the royal dukes are likewise splendid; but less expensively decorated than those of the king.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The trade of the continent appears, by the last mails, to be in a state of considerable activity. At Hamburg and Cuxhaven there arrived from the 9th to the 16th inst., 2 ships from China, 10 from the Brazils, 11 from London, 20 from other English ports, 6 from the Mediterranean, and 5 from the United States. Commerce is also carried on with some vigour at Amsterdam and Antwerp.

22. FATAL DUEL.—Mr. Cuddie, a Scotchman by birth, and a surgeon in the navy, came about four years ago to reside at Winchester, where he began to practise his profession. An attachment had subsisted for some time before his death between himself and Miss Brittlebank, the daughter of an eminent solicitor in the same town; and as she was in a

delicate state of health, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her in his medical capacity. Mr. Cuddie's attentions to this lady met with the decided disapprobation of her family, and it was expressed to him in the strongest terms. On Monday the 21st inst. Mr. Cuddie and Miss Brittlebank were met, whilst walking together, by Mr. Wm. Brittlebank, her brother; who took his sister away, after some harsh words had been exchanged between himself and Mr. Cuddie. So improper, indeed, did the language of Mr. Cuddie appear to Mr. W. Brittlebank, that the latter sent a challenge to the former on the evening of the same day. To this Mr. Cuddie returned no answer, and another messenger was despatched to him on the same errand the following morning, who was informed by Mr. Cuddie that he should not meet Mr. W. Brittlebank, and therefore should not reply to his note. In consequence of this, Mr. Spencer, a surgeon residing at Bakewell, a friend of both the parties, was sent for by Mr. William Brittlebank. He came, and about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. William and Mr. Francis Brittlebank, accompanied by Mr. Spencer, proceeded to Mr. Cuddie's house. They were here joined by Mr. Andrew Brittlebank; when Mr. Spencer going into the house, informed Mr. Cuddie that he must either make some apology to Mr. William Brittlebank, or fight. It is stated, that he again declined to do either the one or the other. Subsequently, however, he appears to have consented to give Mr. W. Brittlebank the satisfaction he required; pistols were furnished by Mr.

Spencer to the parties; they separated to a distance of fifteen yards on the gravel walk in Mr. Cuddie's garden, and on a signal being given, they fired. Mr. Cuddie unhappily received the shot of his antagonist in his bowels, and died the following day (23rd), about one o'clock in the afternoon.—A verdict of "Wilful Murder" was on Wednesday returned against Mr. Brittlebank's three sons, Andrew, William, and Francis, and also against Mr. Spencer. Mr. W. Brittlebank is not yet in custody; but the others are confined in the county gaol.

Copy of the declaration made by Mr. Cuddie on his death-bed.—"The declaration of William Cuddie, of Winster, surgeon, made before me, Philip Gell, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Derby, this 22nd day of May, 1821, who saith that he was called upon by William Brittlebank, of Winster, to fight a duel, and that he wished to avoid doing so. That Edmund Spencer, of Bakewell, surgeon, came to him on Tuesday the 22nd of May inst., and told him that said Wm. Brittlebank and his brothers were in the garden waiting for him, and that he William Cuddie must make an apology or fight. That he Wm. Cuddie went to the garden, and refused to make an apology. That Edmund Spencer opened his coat and showed him two pistols, one of which he took, and William Brittlebank took the other. That they separated to the distance of 15 yards or more. That Edmund Spencer threw up his hat as a signal, and they both fired their pistols as near together as possible.

"Taken before me this 22nd day of May, 1821.—P. GELL.

"Witness to the above declaration.—JOHN FLINT."

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN VENABLES.—Sir William Domville, bart. resigned his aldermanic gown, Mr. Capel, stockbroker, and Mr. Venables, stationer, were candidates to succeed him; and after a severe contest of three days, Mr. Venables was elected by 49 votes against 30. No less than five counsel were employed to scrutinize the votes as they came to the poll.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Government having withdrawn the annual grant of 3,000*l.* per annum to the Board of Agriculture, the president, the earl of Macclesfield, and the principal members who constituted that board, have opened a subscription amongst themselves, in order to support the institution by annual contributions.

24. STIRLINGSHIRE ELECTION.—The contest for the representation of Stirlingshire in parliament, was decided in favour of Mr. Home Drummond, by a majority of 5; 47 having voted for that gentleman, and 42 for sir Archibald Edmonstone.

25. EXECUTION.—At half-past eleven o'clock, J. Bingley, W. Dutton, and W. Batkin, the manufacturers of forged notes, were executed at the front of Warwick gaol, before a vast assemblage of persons. They were natives of Birmingham, and had for some years supplied the London and provincial markets with forged notes through the instrumentality of a third person, who had been apprehended in London by Foy, the Bank officer, with

forged notes in his possession. Upon his confession the above parties were apprehended, and their premises searched, in which were found 10,000*l.* in amount of forged notes, with the plates from which they were struck. Upon his testimony (he having been admitted as evidence for the prosecution) they were convicted at the last Warwick assizes. On Thursday night, the three wives and fifteen children of the unhappy men were allowed to visit them. The scene was heart rending; the children were all under eight years of age. Mrs. Bingley fainted, and remained insensible upon the knee of her husband for more than an hour. At the appointed time for separating them from each other, they were obliged to be dragged from their husbands' arms by actual force. On Friday morning the criminals were brought on the scaffold. Batkin, whose grief had overwhelmed him, begged that he might be allowed to give the fatal signal to the executioner. A handkerchief was given to him for that purpose; but after they were all tied up, and the prayers were gone through, he continued praying, and declared that he could not die. On being requested by his fellow-sufferers not to keep them in suspense—continuing to hold the handkerchief in his hand—Bingley, who was next to him, snatched it from his grasp, and exclaimed, "We have lived like men, and let us die so," and threw the handkerchief on the ground. The drop instantly fell, and in a few minutes their sufferings were ended.

BANKERS.—The number of yearly licences taken out by

bankers in England and Wales in the year 1815, 831; ditto in Scotland, same year, 88; total, 919. In the year 1820, in England and Wales, 776; Scotland ditto, 88; total 864.

STAMP DUTIES.—Amount of stamp duties received upon re-issuable promissory notes within Great Britain, in 1815, on notes not exceeding 1*l.* 1*s.*, was 52,739*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*: ditto, 1820, 35,079*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

FORGERY.—The number of persons convicted of any crime connected with forgery of notes of the Bank of England, was in the years from 1797 to 1820, both inclusive:—

Year.	Total Number of Convictions each Year.	Year.	Total Number of Convictions each Year.
1797	1	1809	52
1798	11	1810	26
1799	12	1811	24
1800	29	1812	52
1801	33	1813	58
1802	44	1814	44
1803	8	1815	58
1804	21	1816	104
1805	24	1817	127
1806	9	1818	227
1807	40	1819	193
1808	32	1820	352

26. An inquisition was held on the body of Mr. Harmer, who was shot on Thursday by his wife.

Hannah Studd examined. She heard her master and prisoner talking, and the deceased laughing. The prisoner spoke loud. Witness did not hear what they then said. They appeared to be wrangling; but whether in jest or earnest witness could not say, but thought it was in play. After some time the deceased uttered

a shocking oath, and said he would shoot her mistress; on which she heard the latter say, "Oh! you coward, is that what you have got to fly to; why don't you use your hands as I do?"

Witness then heard the snapping of an unloaded pistol, as she had frequently heard before, for they were always playing with pistols and frightening each other. Mr. Harmer sometimes kept the pistols in a cupboard near the fireplace, behind where his chair was; but they were generally lying about. Soon after the snapping which witness described, she heard a report as of loaded firearms. In answer to further questions, she stated that on Wednesday the deceased had requested his wife to remain in bed with him during the whole day, as he knew he should not live long; and in the course of the same day he was heard talking incoherently to himself. Witness had often heard her mistress say, she was afraid she should be shot, in fun or in earnest, sometime or other. On Saturday week, witness, by desire of the prisoner, carried the pistols to Mrs. Harmer's mother's, Mrs. Harmer saying she was afraid to be in the house with the deceased, lest he should shoot her. When the deceased missed the pistols, he asked me what had become of them, and I told him they were at Mrs. Delahunt's; he replied—"Oh! d—d nonsense—go for them, and fetch me a pennyworth of crocus, and I'll clean them." I went, but Mrs. Delahunt and Mrs. Harmer (who was there with some ladies) prevented me from taking them home. The following day I fetched them away by order of my mistress.

My master was displeased when he missed the pistols.

Mr. W. Jamieson, of No. 7, Weston-street, surgeon, deposed, that about eight o'clock on Thursday evening he saw Mrs. Harmer run out of her house into a neighbour's, apparently in great distress, and the servant following her; he heard the servant exclaim, "Oh, God! send for a doctor!" Witness went to the house of the deceased, whose situation he proceeded to describe. Mr. Harmer died in about a minute or two after witness entered. Witness assisted in opening the head. The frontal bone was fractured over the left eye, and the ball was found lodged in the back part of the head. The pistol that had been fired off was lying within reach of the deceased. On the return of Mrs. Harmer, she said, "Oh, God! is it true—is he dead?" and her grief was most distressing.

Mr. O. Atkinson, of 76, Tooley-street, surgeon, proved his having found the ball about an inch and a half behind the right ear. It was a small bullet, and had driven the eye into the cavity of the brain. In other respects, this witness corroborated the statement of the foregoing witnesses.

A boy named Gilby proved his having, by his master's direction, cast ten bullets, his master and mistress being present. His master (the deceased) remarked in a jocular tone, "Is it not a pity one of these is not in my brain?" the wife of deceased replying in the same tone, "I wish it was."

The jury, after some consultation, returned a verdict of—Accidental death.

28. **PITT DINNER.**—The anniversary of this statesman's nativity was celebrated at the City of London tavern. The principal personages present were the lord chancellor, the duke of Wellington, the earls of Westmoreland and Harewood, lords Bathurst, Sidmouth, sir Wm. Scott, sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Holme Sumner, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, Mr. Bastard, and some other members of parliament. Mr. Gooch was in the chair.

29. **LEIPZIG.**—The fair has been tolerably good. There were not many Greeks; but the merchants from Brody and some Russians made large purchases of silks and other expensive articles. The English had, on the whole, a good fair, though some sold large quantities of goods very cheap. The wool fair is now begun. Fine wool maintains last year's prices. The stone (22lb.) has been sold hitherto at 34 to 40 rix dollars. Middling wool is the cheapest in proportion. Coarse wool maintains its price.

30. Major Cartwright was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*; Charles Maddox to be imprisoned 18 months in Warwick gaol; J. T. Wooler, 15 months, and Geo. Edmonds, nine months in the same gaol. The three last are to find sureties for five years, to keep the peace, themselves 500*l.* each, and two sureties in 250*l.*

JUNE.

5. **CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—Yesterday Mr. Parkins, the ex-sheriff, waited upon the lord mayor, at the justice-room, and stated, that himself and other citizens had seen with alarm the

growth of a monstrous association, which he had from its origin conceived to be illegal; and that he had some days since taken the opinion of Mr. Thackray, a barrister of considerable research, who at once declared it to be an association contrary to the statutes, and in fact contrary to the common law of the land. Two lawyers of great learning had since this spoken of the association in the House of Commons; but it was not until Monday last, that one of them had described it as an illegal combination within the statute. He now thought it his duty, as a subject and as a citizen, to apply for warrants to apprehend the most active members of the confederacy, that the penalty of the law might be visited upon them.

Mr. Thackray said, he grounded the application for warrants to apprehend the individuals as being members of an association against the act of 39 Geo. III. cap. 79, sec. 2, against illegal associations. There were three points upon which he founded the application against the body complained of. The first was, as being contrary to the act, in setting forth, subscribing to, and publishing a declaration not required by law, and which had not been registered at the office of the clerk of the peace in the manner and form required or directed by that statute. The 2nd point upon which the application was founded was, that the association formed part of a branch society as forbidden by, and within the intent of, the act. Upon this point he cited the declaration of the society, in which it was stated that it had been determined "to adopt a system of correspondence with

three members who live at a distance, and with such associations as may be willing to co-operate in promoting the same objects," &c. The third point upon which he proceeded was, that the parties against whom they applied for warrants formed a portion of a society, the whole of whose names are not known to the society at large. He read over the names of several anonymous correspondents—*Nil Desperandum, Pro Rege et Lege, P. J. P. V. &c. &c.* He argued upon the above points, and commented upon the section of the act, which is to the following effect:—"And every society, the members whereof shall take, or in any manner bind themselves by any oath or engagement, on becoming, and in consequence of being members of such society; and every society, the members whereof shall take, subscribe, or assent to, test or declaration, not required by law, or not authorized in any manner hereinafter mentioned; and every society, of which the names of the members, or of any of them, shall be kept secret from the society at large, or which shall have any committee, so chosen or appointed, that the members constituting the same shall not be known to the society at large to be members of such committee, or select body, or which shall have any president, treasurer, secretary, delegate or other officer, so chosen or appointed, that the election or appointment of such persons to such offices shall not be known to the society at large, or of which the names of all the members of all the committees or select bodies shall not be entered in a book or books to be open to

the inspection of all the members of such society; and every society which shall be composed of different divisions or branches or of different parts acting in any manner separately, or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have a distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate, or other officer, elected or appointed by such other part, to act as an officer for such other part, shall be deemed and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies; and every person or persons, who from and after the passing of this act shall afterwards act as members thereof, and every person, who from and after the passing of this act shall directly or indirectly maintain correspondence or intercourse with any such society, or with any division, branch, committee, or other select body president, &c., or who shall, by contribution of money or otherwise, aid or abet or support such society, shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy." The act further goes on to authorize the magistrate to proceed in a summary manner against each member, and upon proof on oath, to convict him or her in the penalty of 20*l.*; and in default of payment, to three months imprisonment in the common gaol or house of correction. The learned counsel submitted, that the association in question was directly in face of this statute, and indeed against the common law.

The lord mayor put it, whether the act cited was not of a temporary nature against particular societies existing at the time of the enactment.

Mr. Thackray submitted, that

it was not by any means of a temporary nature. The exceptions in favour of such societies as were confined to "religious and charitable purposes only," confirmed the obvious construction which he contended for.

The lord mayor said, that as the matter was one in which there was some nicety of legal construction, and one which was of the most serious importance, he should take time to deliberate and consult the legal authorities, before he decided upon any measures which might affect the liberty of individuals.

On a subsequent day Mr. Adolphus appeared for the association; and ultimately Mr. Parkins's charge was dismissed, and his application refused.

SHREWSBURY.—Soon after midnight, a part of the southern gable wall of the theatre in this town gave way, and falling on the roof of an adjoining house, forced a part of it, together with a portion of three room-floors and all that intervened, down to the kitchen-floor, rather below the level of the street. Most unfortunately, a poor labouring man, named Davies, with his wife and two children (one a boy about seven years old, the other an infant at the breast), who slept together in a bed in the garret, were buried in the accumulated heap of fallen materials. Four other children of the same poor man lay in a bed in another part of the room, and providentially were unhurt. In the next room underneath, the chief tenant of the house, Mr. John Jones, milkman, with his wife, and a young woman their niece, occupied two beds, which were situated out of the direction taken

by the falling mass; the young woman, however, received some cuts and contusions. Mr. Jones and his wife, on being roused by the breaking of the floors, got out of bed, and with difficulty escaped. Mr. Jones at first clung to a rafter, and his wife clasped him round the body: finally they fell down upon the rubbish, and received no material injury. In the lower room slept a lodger named Hunt, and his wife, and their bed being also out of the line taken by the ruins, they sustained no personal injury.

Several of the neighbours, on hearing the crash, left their beds to assist the sufferers, and surgical aid was also procured directly. Considerable apprehension was at first entertained lest more of the wall should follow the part which had already come down; but as the poor infant was shortly afterwards heard to cry, every consideration gave way to the endeavour to extricate at least some of the sufferers alive. Accordingly, the timber, stones, &c. were removed as promptly as a due precaution to prevent additional injury accruing to the unfortunate persons beneath would permit: near two hours had elapsed before they could be taken out. Edward Davies was found bruised and otherwise injured in a most shocking manner, and although he had not been instantly killed, was a corpse before taken from the ruins. The body of his wife, Elizabeth Davies, was dreadfully injured, and as her remains were quite cold when taken up, it is presumed she must have died at the instant of the fall. T. Davies, their son, opened his eyes when taken from the rubbish, but died immediately. The infant was

miraculously preserved, having fallen with its unfortunate relatives through three stories of the house; and at the same time being overwhelmed by the whole heap of materials. It was found nearly unhurt, clinging to, and almost under, its hapless mother, with scarcely a single scratch, two spars having met over it, and protected it from the falling rubbish.

The edifice, of which the wall now in part fallen was a portion, is a very ancient structure of red stone, and was formerly called Charlton Hall, having been long known as the residence and embattled mansion of that branch of the honourable and distinguished Shropshire family of Charlton, lords of Powis. It was erected early in the fourteenth century; for we learn that, in the year 1308, John de Charlton, lord of Powis, obtained a license from king Edward II. to embattle his house in this town, and the identity of that house with the edifice now under notice is evinced by two deeds in the exchequer of the corporation of Shrewsbury. From the family of Charlton this structure passed successively to the Grays, earls of Tankerville and lords of Powis, to the Leighs of Stretton, and finally to the Waring family, being now the property of the representatives of the late John Scott Waring, esq.

CONSISTORY COURT.—On the cause being called of lord Erskine against lady Erskine, Dr. Swabey, counsel (with Dr. Jenner) for lord Erskine, said to the court—

“Sir,—In this cause there is now every ground to presume that there will be no necessity for

calling upon the court to deliver its judgment on the matter of the petition, which was argued before it at its last sitting. But it is the wish of lord Erskine, that his counsel should state to the court, as the reason for his lordship's having declared that he would proceed no further in the cause, the full conviction which he now has of lady Erskine's innocence. A deed is preparing with the joint consent of both parties, and is now under legal consideration, by which the entire proceeding will be terminated; and if it is not terminated by the execution of such deed, it is his lordship's desire to withdraw the petition on his part, and that the suit on the part of lady Erskine, if she shall be advised farther to proceed in it, may proceed accordingly.

Lord Erskine, who was present, then said,—“Sir William Scott, the singular position of this suit, now withdrawn, has brought me personally into your court; and, being here, I have great satisfaction in saying, that there is no man in England in whose good opinion I wish more anxiously to stand. I am happy in the approbation of my learned counsel.”

Dr. Adams having signified his assent to Dr. Swabey's application, sir William Scott, after expressing his regard for lord Erskine, added, that though lord Erskine had expressed his readiness that the proceedings against him might go on, if it should be desired on the other side, yet it was to be hoped, that those who advised lady Erskine would prevent all further discussion of the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR.
CANNING AND SIR FRANCIS
BURDETT.

(No. 1.)

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

" Gloucester-lodge, June 7, 1821.

" Sir,—In a letter bearing your signature, and purporting to have been addressed by you to the chairman of a dinner of parliamentary reformers on the 4th of April, which was published in several of the newspapers of the following day, a liberty is taken with my name, as little justifiable, in my judgment, by differences of political opinion, as it is reconcilable with the ordinary courtesies of private life.

" The obvious meaning of that passage in your letter of which I complain, is, to impute to me, that, in upholding the present system of representation in the House of Commons, I am actuated by the corrupt and dishonourable motive of a personal pecuniary interest.

" It cannot be matter of surprise to you, that I should feel myself under the necessity of requiring at your hands a disavowal of the imputation which that passage appears to convey. Should you be unable, or unwilling, to afford me a satisfactory explanation upon this point, I have then to demand of you the only other reparation which an injury of such a nature admits.

" It can hardly be necessary to state to you, Sir, the reason why this demand has not been sooner made: but I owe it to myself to preclude the possibility of any doubt or misrepresentation as to the causes of that delay.

The first and natural impulse of my own feelings, was, to address myself to you, the instant that I

had read your letter in the newspapers.

" But it was represented to me by the friend whom I requested to take charge of my letter, that your then situation rendered it impossible for you to accept the second of the alternatives proposed to you (a circumstance which, I must be permitted to observe, considerably aggravated the offence offered to me); that the utmost which I could obtain from you was an engagement to afford me satisfaction, so soon as the term of your confinement should have expired; that the interval must be full of hazard as to secrecy; that, without in any degree impeaching either your honour, or that of any gentleman whom you might select, the mere fact (which could hardly be concealed) of a communication between me, or any friend of mine, and the King's-bench, could not fail to excite suspicion; and that such suspicion would necessarily be strengthened by my prolonging my stay in England till the middle of May, after having repeatedly and publicly announced my intention of waiting only for Mr. Lambton's motion of 17th April.

" Yielding, for the time (and I know not how I could have done otherwise), to the force of these representations, it remained for me only to keep my own counsel, and to quicken as much as possible my return from the continent.

" I arrived here yesterday evening. My first business on my arrival has been to communicate with lord William Bentinck, who has the goodness to undertake to deliver this letter to you, and to settle, on my behalf, all necessary

arrangements on the matter to which it relates. I assure you, upon my honour, that lord William Bentinck is the only person who has any knowledge of this letter, or of my purpose to write it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "GEO. CANNING."

(No. 2.)

TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

"St. James's-place, June 8, 1821.

"Sir,—I am not aware of having made any unjustifiable allusion to you, or of having said of you in my letter to the chairman of the Reform Meeting, more than all political men, who benefit from the system which they advocate, are fairly and necessarily subject to.

"The letter in question is now before me; and I am at a loss for a form of words in which I could have more guardedly marked the disqualification under which I conceive yourself and others to be from giving authority to your opinions on parliamentary reform, and at the same time have avoided making any allusion whatever to personal character.

"Not having intended, and not having made (as I read the letter) any such allusion at the time, I cannot now hesitate, in a more particular manner, to disclaim having ever had such an intention.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

(No. 3.)

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

"Gloucester-lodge, June 9, 1821.

"Sir,—Lord William Bentinck

has just delivered to me the answer which you have transmitted to his lordship, through Mr. Kinnaird, to the letter which I addressed to you on Thursday.

"Lord William Bentinck's opinion (with which my own feelings entirely coincide) satisfies me, that I can have no other reply to make to your letter, than to express my acknowledgment for the frankness and promptitude with which you have disclaimed any intention of personal offence.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "GEO. CANNING."

The following is the sentence in the hon. baronet's letter, to which the above correspondence refers:—

"Gentlemen, that Mr. Canning—I mention him as the champion of the party—a part for the whole—should defend, to the uttermost, a system, by the *hocus pocus* tricks of which he and his family get so much public money, can cause neither me, nor any man, surprise or anger:—

"For, 'tis their duty, all the learned think,

"To espouse that cause by which they eat and drink."

9. The following proclamation was issued this morning:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation appointing a day for the solemnity of the Coronation of his Majesty.

George R.—Whereas, by our royal proclamation, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1820, we did, amongst other things, publish and declare our royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of

our royal coronation upon Tuesday, the 1st of August then next ensuing, at our palace at Westminster; and whereas, by our royal proclamation bearing date 12th July, we thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until our royal will and pleasure should be further signified thereon; and whereas, we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday, the 19th of July, at our said palace at Westminster, we do, by this our royal proclamation, give notice of and publish our resolution thereon: and we do hereby give strict charge and command to all our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons, of whatever rank or quality soever they be, who, either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices and tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of our coronation, do duly give their attendance at the said solemnity, on the said 19th day of July, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one then respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, unless by special reasons, by ourself under our sign manual to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendance.—Given at our court the 9th day of June, 1821, second year of our reign.

10. M. Pozzo di Borgo, as ambassador extraordinary from Russia, and baron Vincent from the emperor of Austria, presented their credentials to his most Christian majesty.

11. MANSION-HOUSE. — *The Thames Fishery*.—A fisherman was brought, by Mr. Nelson, the water bailiff, before the lord mayor, on a charge of working with an unlawful net.

The fisherman, in his defence, complained, that the water in the Thames had been rendered so unwholesome by the continual discharge of poisonous gas matter into it, that few fish could live in it, and the fishing had been so unprofitable for some time past, as to compel the fishermen to have recourse to unlawful nets to avoid utter starvation.

The lord mayor expressed his astonishment at this statement, as the gas company had been indicted at the sessions, and the nuisance had been promised to be abated.

Mr. Nelson assured his lordship, that the nuisance was more extensive than ever. The baneful effects of the poisonous water were felt as far as Brentford up the river, and beyond Rotherhithe down it; but the extent of the evil was incalculable, as the fish that entered the contaminated water were destroyed often by whole shoals. It was well known, for instance, that there was a long bank of mud which extended for a considerable distance before the Temple, on which the red worm was bred in great quantities, and to this bank the smaller flat fish had before the introduction of gas reservoirs resorted in abundance; but now that the gas water was discharged immediately into it, the numerous broods of fish that fed there, and helped to support the fishermen, were destroyed or driven away.

The fisherman declared to the lord mayor, that in consequence

of the injury that had been done to the river by the contaminated water that had been discharged in it, he did not now earn four pounds where he formerly had been in the habit of earning forty, and that this was the case with all his brethren. The docks had done them sufficient injury before; for there bodies of stagnant water were saturated with copper, and other ingredients, to such a degree, that if a man sunk in it, death was as certain, and all attempts to restore animation as ineffectual, as if he had fallen into a brewer's vat. Such water, emptied into the river from the docks, had driven away many species of fish that formerly visited the river periodically. The salmon was some time since caught in abundance; but scarcely any now came up the river; and during the last year only one salmon had been caught. The shad and smelt, which were but a short time since the source of great profit, had almost entirely departed; and many fishermen, who formerly supported themselves and families on the river, were driven away to seek their livelihood elsewhere, or to enter into other occupations. If the gas companies were suffered to go on as they had done for some time back, the fishing would be almost entirely destroyed.

The lord mayor expressed his regret at the distress to which fishermen were reduced. The act, however, was imperative upon him: he condemned the net, but ordered its appendages to be restored, and mitigated the penalty.

It has been given in evidence before the House of Commons, that the widening of the water-

way at London-bridge, by its removal or otherwise, will cause an increased body of water to flow higher up the river, and will tend materially to correct the evil complained of.

BOW-STREET. — An unfortunate girl, apparently about 18 years of age, and of the most interesting and handsome person, but whose attire indicated extreme poverty and distress, applied to the sitting magistrate, Richard Birnie, esq., under the following circumstances: — She had for the last three weeks been living at a house of ill-fame in Exeter-street, Strand, kept by a man named James Lock; who had exacted the enormous sum of three guineas per week for her board and lodging. In consequence of her not being able to pay the sum due for the last week, he threatened to strip her of her clothes and turn her naked into the street. This threat he deferred executing until yesterday morning (having in the mean time kept her locked up in a dark room without any covering whatever), when in lieu of her clothes he gave her the tattered and loathsome garments she then appeared in, which were barely sufficient to preserve common decency, and then brutally turned her into the street. Being thus plunged into the most abject wretchedness, without money or friends, her bodily strength exhausted by the dissipated life she had led, and by a long abstinence from food, she thought she could not do better than to have recourse to the justice of her country against the villain Lock, who had so basely treated her. During the detail of the foregoing particulars she seemed over-

whelmed with shame and remorse, and at times sobbed so violently as to render her voice inarticulate. Her piteous case excited the attention and sympathy of all present, and it was much to the general satisfaction, that Mr. Birnie ordered Humphreys, one of the conductors of patrol, to fetch Lock to the office. On his being brought there the necessary proceedings were gone into for the purpose of indicting the house as a common brothel.

This unhappy girl is of the most respectable parents, and for the last six years had been residing with her aunt. About three months ago some difference having arisen between them, she absconded, taking with her only a few shillings, and the clothes which she then wore. The first night of her remaining from home she went to Drury-lane theatre, and was there picked up by a genteel woman dressed in black, who, having learned her situation, enticed her to a house in Hart-street, Covent-garden, where the ruin of the poor girl was effected. After suffering unheard-of miseries, she was in the short space of three months reduced to her present state of wretchedness.

The magistrate ordered that proper care should be taken of the girl, which was readily undertaken on the part of the parish.

The prisoner set up a defence, in which he said, that a friend of the girl's owed him 14*l.* and that he detained her clothes for it.

He at first treated the matter very lightly; but on perceiving the determination on the part of the parish to proceed in the business, he offered to give up the things: this, however, he was not allowed to do.

12. SUICIDE.—At 7 o'clock, an inquisition was taken on the body of Mrs. Ann Notley, who destroyed herself under very extraordinary circumstances: The deceased kept a shop at No. 3, Green-street, and having been robbed some time ago, she took it into her head to charge Mr. C., a respectable gentleman, with the offence. He was taken before the magistrate at Union-hall police-office, where the deceased swore the robbery against him in the most positive terms; but Mr. C. clearly proved an *alibi*, and was discharged. He then commenced proceedings against her for perjury, and a true bill was returned by the grand jury, at the late Surrey sessions. As soon as the deceased heard this, she took a large quantity of laudanum; but by prompt exertions, she was recovered, and on the following day was arrested on a judge's warrant, on the charge of perjury. She put in bail before Mr. Justice Holroyd, and was then set at large. However, she remained quite unsettled in her mind ever since: and on Monday last, during the absence of her family, she went out and purchased a large quantity of very powerful vitriol, which she swallowed. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased came to her death by her own act, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement."

13. As Mr. Hadland, who kept a shop in Holborn for the making of sausages, was feeding the steam-engine with meat, his apron caught one of the cogs of the machine, which drew him in; and before the engine could be stopped, he got entangled in the

wheels, and was crushed to pieces : he had his arms, legs, and thighs broken, and his flesh shockingly mangled. In this dreadful state he lived until Thursday morning, when death put an end to his misery.

WILLIAMS v. RICE.—This was an action for wages due. The defendant is an attorney of London, and the plaintiff lived with him as housemaid. Some time since, Mr. Rice's house was robbed of property to a very considerable amount. Mr. Rice discovered that, on the night of the accident, his housemaid had admitted a man named Gowdry, formerly his clerk, to sleep with her, and he caused both the maid and the clerk to be taken into custody. Nothing appearing to fix them with the theft, they were subsequently liberated; but Mr. Rice, in discharging the plaintiff from his service, refused to pay 5*l.* 4*s.* arrears of wages due to her.

Evidence was given of the service of Williams, and also of the amount of stipend due to her.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, stated, that the plaintiff was a yearly servant at the rate of 10 guineas per annum, and contended, upon the authority of decided cases, that having quitted her service before the expiration of the year, she was not entitled to recover.

Mr. Gurney.—We quitted because you discharged us.

Mr. Scarlett.—Yes; when you

let people into our house to sleep with you. The plaintiff was non-suited.

14. PROCLAMATION OF THE CORONATION.—Long before the hour for the assembling of the officers and others who were to assist, the streets leading to Palace-yard were thronged with spectators of all classes, anxious to secure places from which they could view the procession.

A short time before 11 o'clock, the heralds, sergeants-at-arms, and other official personages connected with the business of the day, assembled at the northern gate of Westminster-hall. The first regiment of life-guards arrived soon after in New Palace-yard, where some slight inconvenience in arranging the procession occurred, in consequence of the space occupied by the framework, on which the platform for the coronation procession was to be raised.

At about half-past eleven o'clock, the heralds, sergeants at arms, &c. mounted their horses, and the trumpets having sounded thrice, Windsor herald (Francis Martin, esq.) read the proclamation in a loud and distinct voice. At the concluding prayer of "Long live king George the Fourth," there were loud cheers, mixed with some cries of "Long live the queen also."

The procession then moved on towards Charing-cross in the following order :—

Constables to clear the way.

Two of the Life Guards.

Mr. Lee, High Constable of Westminster.

Farriers of the Life Guards, with their axes erect.

Troop of Life Guards.

Eight Knights' Marshals-men marching two and two.

Drums two and two.

Trumpets two and two.

Sergeant Trumpeter, in his Collar, bearing his Mace (J. Nost, esq.)

Blue Mantle, (W. Woods, esq.), and Rouge Dragon,

(F. Townsend, esq.) Pursuivants,

in their Tabards of his Majesty's arms.

Rouge Croix Pursuivant (William Radclyffe, gent.) in his Tabard of his Majesty's arms.

Two Sergeants at Arms, in full Court Dresses, wearing silver chains, and their maces, newly gilt, borne on each side of them,

(Mr. Strubel and Mr. Gardner.)

Lancaster Herald (Edmond Lodge, esq.) in his Tabard and Collar.

Windsor Herald (Francis Martin, esq.) in his Tabard and Collar.

Two Sergeants at Arms (Messrs. Ruddock and Nost, jun.) attended and dressed as before.

A troop of the Life Guards closed the procession.

The progress of the splendid cavalcade was varied by alternate performances on the drums and trumpets.

The cavalcade then proceeded up the Strand, and arrived at Temple-bar a few minutes after twelve. The gates of Temple-bar had, as usual on such occasions, been closed a short time before the procession arrived. Here a delay of nearly half an hour took place before the parties were admitted, in consequence of the lord mayor's not having arrived at the usual place within the bar. As soon as his lordship arrived, his state-coach was drawn up at the end of Chancery-lane. From thence the city marshal was sent to the bar, to know who demanded admittance. He was answered by one of the heralds from without in the usual manner. The marshal returned to the lord mayor, and having obtained his lordship's permission, he proceeded to open one side of the gate so as to admit one herald only. This herald was escorted up to the lord mayor's coach by the marshal, and, having formally delivered his authority for pro-

claiming the coronation, and obtained leave for the admission of the procession, he then retired without the gates, which were immediately thrown open, and the whole party entered.

The proclamation was now read opposite the end of Chancery-lane.

The cavalcade now moved on towards St. Paul's. The lord mayor and sheriffs, in their state coaches and robes of office, having joined and taken their places, immediately following the heralds.

The proclamation was again read at the Royal Exchange, where it was received with loud cheers. The procession then went on to the end of Gracechurch-street, and returned by Lombard-street in nearly the same order back to Temple-bar. The lord mayor quitted the procession at the Mansion-house on its return, but his state-coach accompanied it through the city. In its way back through the Poultry, part of the cavalcade was received with loud and general shouts of "The Queen."

The proclamation was not read

at Charing-cross, nor at the end of Wood-street.

The weather was extremely favourable throughout the day, which contributed greatly to add to the lively appearance of the streets. The crowd was immense along the whole line of the procession, yet not a single accident occurred.

CORONATION COUNCIL.—The commissioners appointed by his majesty's proclamation to arrange the ceremonies of the royal coronation, assembled at one o'clock, at the Council-office, in Downing street. The dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex; lord Harrowby (president); the right hon. sir William Grant, the right hon. George Canning, &c. were particularly summoned. The council met to receive reports of the progress made in the works for the coronation; and to sign the warrants for the services of those whose cases have already been adjudged by the court of claims. The adjudication of the claim is not complete till the party possesses the warrant of this council.

16. COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.—*Day and Another v. Brown.*—This was an action by Messrs. Day and Martin, blacking-makers, against the defendant, Henry Brown, for an imitation of their label. The trick was discovered by a typographical error in the counterfeit: the damages were laid at 1,000*l.*

Mr. Scarlett felt no hesitation in opening the case, as one of the darkest which had ever been presented to a jury. To introduce the present plaintiffs formally to the jury, would scarcely be requisite; for who, with the slightest pretension to polish,

could be unacquainted with the names of Day and Martin? Could it be necessary to say, that those gentlemen by stooping to the feet, had raised themselves to the head of society? Needed it to be observed in the year 1821, that their fame had spread through every clime, where shoes were made of leather? Did not their puffs and poems (surpassing even those of Packwood) enrich every newspaper of the day? and would not they themselves go down to posterity the blackest, yet the brightest, characters of the age? The jury were men; and they would know mankind. The jury wore boots; and they would know the merits of Martin's blacking; of that inestimable fluid,—dark as the jetty plumage of that bird, whose name the maker bore. But fame raised enemies; success raised rivals; and, even as with others, so had it fared with the present plaintiffs. Pretenders had put up for public favour; but frail as their own bottles had been their standing in the trade; like those bottles, they had broken; and the long hands of sweeping assignees had left not a hamper behind. Yet there was one—and now the learned counsel came to the gravamen of his case—there was one man who played a deeper game. An envious oil-man dwelt near Golden-square, who saw and grudged the plaintiffs rising fortunes. The caitiff's name was Brown; and he could make a liquid which he called black, but which, like him, was brown. Each flask, like Pandora's box, contained a thousand ills: it burned up good men's shoes, did harm to harness, and, lustreless, defied the sweating valet's toil. To sell this villain-

ous composition, however, was Brown's chiefest care; and how did the jury think the wicked end had been attained? Knowing that his own name would bring no buyers, the man of guile resolved to take another's: he printed a quantity of labels in imitation of the labels of the plaintiffs; pasted them at leisure upon his spurious bottles; and uttered his own base compound to the world, as the genuine blacking of the illustrious Day and Martin. The plaintiffs did not ask vindictive damages, but the defendant, they submitted, was a double trespasser; at once, a depreciator of their inestimable ware, and a destroyer of the shoes and boots of the community. The plaintiffs were not the only persons who within the last few years had suffered by such mean and piratical practices. There was a Mrs. Lazenby who had discovered a pickle so piquant as to tickle the palates of all the aldermen in London—she had been unable to keep possession of her own name. A Mr. Cox, too, the inventor of a most delicious sauce, had been obliged to protect himself by law: and the learned counsel really apprehended, unless the jury made an example of the present defendant, that some rogue would go down into the country, redden his face, put on a powdered wig, and call himself Mr. Scarlett; or, playing the same trick upon the learned solicitor-general, receive all those fees and emoluments of office, to which that learned gentleman stood entitled.

Mr. E. Custance had been many years in the habit of using Day and Martin's blacking. He bought a bottle of blacking (purporting to be of Day and Martin's manufacture) from the defendant

Brown. Finding it vile stuff, he carried it to the house of the plaintiffs in High Holborn, who abjured it.

James Barton proved the purchase of a similar bottle.

The counterfeits were then put in.

Thomas Richardson was printer to the plaintiffs. Their labels were printed from a stereotype plate. He could swear, that the labels on the spurious bottles were not printed from the plate of the plaintiffs. There were several typographical errors: among others, the word "inestimable" in the true bill, stood "inestmiable" in the counterfeit.

Richard Brown, first cousin to the defendant, admitted, that he had got about 2,400 labels struck off from a plate, which was supplied to him by the defendant.

Mr. Denman addressed the jury in mitigation, but called no witnesses.

The lord chief justice thought it a case not for vindictive, but, certainly for reasonable damages.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.—Damages 15*l*.

Count Melzi's long celebrated library has been bought by Messrs. Payne and Foss, and has since been resold by them to Frank Hall Standish, esq., the author of a life of Voltaire. This magnificent collection possesses, among other rarities of the 15th century, the *Libri Historia Spira*, 1470, printed upon vellum, with capitals most tastefully illuminated, the only known perfect copy; the *Lucretius Brisia Ferrandi*, the first edition, of which there are only three copies; the other two are in the libraries of lord Spencer and count Delci, at Florence: the first Virgil of 1469, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

An Account of the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank-post-bills in circulation, in the last week of each month, from February last to the latest period to which the same can be stated, distinguishing the Bank-post-bills and the amount of notes under £.5, and stating the aggregate amount of the whole :—

	Bank Notes of £.5 and upwards. £.	Bank Post Bills. £.	Bank Notes under £5. £.	Total. £.
1821.				
February 27	15,766,270	1,606,820	6,451,520	23,824,610
March 27	15,517,480	1,577,550	6,384,450	23,479,480
April 24	16,417,580	1,647,570	6,613,690	24,678,840
May 29	15,746,140	1,542,830	4,932,390	22,221,360
June 19	15,314,510	1,480,510	3,850,330	20,645,350

RECEIVERS-GENERAL. — The report from the select committee of the House of Commons on the duties of the Receivers-general of land and assessed taxes has been printed. The Receivers-general have long formed a most important class of sinecurists who have hitherto not attracted sufficient attention. Their emoluments "are derived from a poundage of 2*d.* in the pound on the land-tax, and 1½*d.* on the assessed taxes, from a balance of 6,500*l.* generally, though reduced in some late instances to 4,000*l.*, and from the interest arising from the current balance in their hands previous to their quarterly payments into the Exchequer. According to the present system, the Receivers-general commonly retain in their hands the whole of each quarterly collection for about six weeks, being equivalent to an advantage of retaining the whole year's collection for six weeks in the year." One of these offices produces 2,68*2* per ann. nett profit. The committee recommend, that the Receivers-general

shall have fixed salaries, and that their number shall be reduced from 66 to 44. Out of 36, only 28 perform, even in part, their duties in person. The others act by deputy. This practice is now to be discontinued; and instead of leaving large balances in the hands of country bankers, who are connected with the Receivers, the remittances are to be managed as they are in the Excise.

22. A wardmote was held at Butchers'-hall of the inhabitants of Billingsgate ward, pursuant to a precept issued by the lord Mayor, to elect an alderman in the room of sir W. Leighton, who has resigned. Mr. Theophilus Hearsay proposed Anthony Brown, esq., as a fit and proper person to represent them in the court of aldermen. Mr. R. Bowers seconded the motion. No other candidate presented himself, and the show of hands being taken, the lord mayor declared, amidst much applause, A. Brown, esq., to be duly elected. Mr. Brown returned thanks; and then requested Mr.



Hanson, the deputy of his predecessor, to continue his services.

AN EXPENSIVE FROLIC.—A very respectable young man, a clerk in the office of an eminent solicitor, was brought up before Mr. Alderman Atkins upon the charge of being disorderly. The prisoner on his return home from a social party, where he had been sacrificing rather too freely to the jolly god, was struck with the appearance of a showy wooden figure of a Highlander at the door of Mr. Micklan's snuff-shop, No. 12, Fleet-street. The young attorney, who is himself a Scotchman, must needs claim acquaintance with his countryman. He chucked him familiarly under the chin, called him a very pretty fellow, and in the vehemence of his affection embraced him with so much violence as to force him from his station. Mr. Micklan ran to the assistance of his servant, and in the scuffle the unfortunate Highlander had both his arms dislocated, the frill that adorned his neck damaged, besides other personal injuries, which his living countryman not being in the humour to atone for, Mr. Micklan gave him in charge to the watchman. Before the magistrate, the young man appeared heartily sick of his folly, and willing to make every reparation, but complained of the excessive demand made upon him, which he stated to be no less than 13 guineas. Mr. Micklan produced the remains of the unfortunate Highlander, who exhibited a compound fracture of both arms, with a mutilation of three or four fingers, and such other bodily wounds, as to render his perfect recovery, so as to resume his functions at Mr. Mick-

lan's door, altogether hopeless. The Highlander, the complainant stated, cost him 13 guineas, and was nearly new. The sum might seem large for the young gentleman to pay for such a frolic; but it would not compensate him for the injury he should sustain by the absence of the figure; for, however strange it might appear, he did not hesitate to say, that without it he should not have more than half his business. Since he had stationed it at his door, had taken on an average 30s. a day more, than he had done previously.

There being no proof of a breach of the peace, Mr. Alderman Atkins advised the gentleman to settle the matter upon the best terms he could. They withdrew together, and, on their return, the complainant reported, that the gentleman had agreed to take the figure and furnish him with a new one.

WHALE FISHERY.—Sir Wm. Congreve, at his own expense, sent out some of his rockets on board the *Fame* whaler, in the hope that they might be employed in the whale fisheries. From the following brief communication, the experiment appears to have succeeded:—

“Ship *Fame*, all well 24th of June, 1821; lat. 74. 40. N.; long. 14. W.; amongst open ice and fish.

“Sir Wm. Congreve will, no doubt, rejoice—nay, leap most high, on hearing that the advantages to the nation is likely to be very great, on account of his rocket being applied in killing the whale. It succeeds beyond expectation. The results will be explained on arrival of his.

“Most obedient humble servant,
“Wm. SCOREARY.”

28. **HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Their lordships, in a committee of privileges, decided, that the right hon. Thomas Bowes, brother of the late earl of Strathmore, had made out his claim to the Strathmore peerage, and that John Bowes, the son of the late earl, had not made out his claim.

JULY.

2. A meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre was held; at which the report of the sub-committee was read; by which it appears, that the theatre at present stands less incumbered by £8,000*l.*, than it did two years since.

In the court of King's-bench, W. Floyer, esq. convicted of certain libels against sir Robert Peel, arising out of an election contest for the borough of Tamworth, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in the King's-bench prison; fined 1,000*l.*; and to find sureties for five years, himself in 2,000*l.* and two others in 1,000*l.* each.

3. The lord mayor held a court of aldermen at Guildhall, and reported the election of Anthony Brown, esq. as alderman of the ward of Billingsgate, in the room of sir William Leighton, knt. resigned. Mr. Brown was introduced to the Court by several of the inhabitants of the ward, and took the usual oaths and his seat.

4. **OLD BAILEY.**—This morning the following unfortunate malefactors were executed, pursuant to their several sentences, viz.:—John Blakeney, for a street robbery; Matthias Driscoll, for extorting money under a threat of prosecution for an unnatural

crime; Cephas Quedstedt, for unlawfully assembling with others on the coast of Kent, and firing upon the Custom-house officers, in the execution of their duty; Charles Wade, and Robert Holding, for house-breaking; and John Snape, for forgery on the Navy Victualling-office.

NEW HAYMARKET THEATRE.

—This house was opened for the first performance; and at a very early hour it was filled in every part. The new theatre possesses two tiers of front boxes (being one more than in the old house), besides two rows of side boxes. The front of each box projects and forms a pannel, ornamented with a light gilt frame-work over a pink ground, which very successfully imitates the appearance of pink Persian. On the ceiling is an allegorical representation of Morning, as Apollo in the chariot of the Sun, attended by Zephyrus appearing in the horizon; while on the opposite quarter, Cynthia, or Night, is seen retiring from his presence beneath her starry mantle. The ornaments, which encircle the design, are composed of four groups of Cupids, bearing emblematic trophies of the different seasons. On the proscenium are various figures and embellishments, correspondent with those upon the ceiling. The new drop-scene represents, on the right hand of the audience, an altar dedicated to beauty, and on the left, the entrance of a temple of the Composite order, richly ornamented with basso relievos, surmounted with statues of Thalia and Melpomene.

MOVING BOG.—The following is the substance of a letter from a gentleman at Clara to a friend in Athlone, dated July 4. "I

have paid daily a visit to the Moving Bog. There are upwards of 150 acres of corn fields, meadows, pastures, and low-lands covered. Its motion has continued in a slow, but certain pace along the valley, below the ancient bridge of Inau. From its eruption, on the 26th June, it continued immovable up to Saturday the 30th, when it commenced to spread and raise its surface. On reaching the lands of Roheen, the property of A. Cox, esq. the entire population of this town and neighbourhood were again thrown into extreme confusion, by a fresh convulsion of its terrific front, which rolled the pasture lands mountain-high before it, and pressed, with great velocity, across the glen towards Woodfield-house, the seat of A. Fuller, esq. who has, at present, nearly one thousand men embanking before his dwelling, endeavouring to direct its course in the line of Ballyboughlan."

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET—Captain Crokot, of the 20th regiment, arrived this day from St. Helena, with a despatch, addressed to the earl Bathurst by lieutenant-general sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B., of which the following is a copy:—

St. Helena, May 6.

My Lord,—It falls to my duty to inform your lordship that Napoleon Buonaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th inst., after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since the 17th of March last.

He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st of March, by his own medical assistant, professor Antommarchi, alone. Dur-

ing the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th of May, he received the daily visits of Dr. Arnott, of his majesty's 20th regiment, generally in conjunction with professor Antommarchi.

Dr. Shortt, physician to the forces, and Dr. Mitchell, principal medical officer to the royal navy on the station, whose services as well as those of any other medical persons on the island had been offered, were called upon in consultation by professor Antommarchi on the 3rd of May, but they had not any opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient.

Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crokot, orderly officer in attendance, and Drs. Shortt and Mitchell saw the body immediately afterwards.

Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night.

Early this morning, at about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by rear-admiral Lambert, naval commander-in-chief on this station; the marquis de Monchenu, commissioner of his majesty the king of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of his majesty the emperor of Austria; brigadier-general Coffin, second in command of the troops; Thomas H. Brooke and Thomas Greentree, esqrs., members of council in the government of this island; and captains Brown, Hendry, and Marvyat, of the royal navy.

After viewing the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, which lay with the face uncovered, we retired.

An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of

the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Buonaparte, to as many officers as were desirous, naval and military, to the honourable the East-India Company's officers and civil servants, and to various other individuals resident here, to enter the room in which the body lay, and to view it.

At two o'clock this day the body was opened in the presence of the following medical gentlemen:—Dr. Shortt, M.D.; Dr. Mitchell, M.D.; Dr. Arnott, M.D.; Dr. Burton, M.D., of his majesty's 66th regt.; and Matthew Livingstone, esq. surgeon in the East-India Company's service.

Professor Antommarchi assisted at the dissection. General Bertrand and count Montholon were present.

After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the medical gentlemen present concurred in a report on their appearance. This report is enclosed.

I shall cause the body to be interred with the honours due to a general officer of the highest rank.

I have entrusted this despatch to captain Crokat, of his majesty's 20th regiment, who was the orderly officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Buonaparte at the time of his decease. He embarks on board his majesty's sloop *Heron*, which rear-admiral Lambert has detached from the squadron under his command, with the intelligence.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

H. Lowz, lieutenant-gen.

To the right hon. earl

Bathurst, K. G., &c. &c.

Report of Appearances on Dissection of the Body of Napoleon Buonaparte.—Longwood, St. Helena, May 6.—On a superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre; where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid.

The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and, on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for the small space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a

healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no one healthy* appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed)

THOMAS SHORTT, M. D. and
Principal Medical Officer.

ARCH. ARNOTT, M. D. Sur-
geon 20th Regiment.

CHARLES MITCHELL, M. D.
Surgeon of H. M. S. Vigo.

FRANCIS BURTON, M. D.
Surgeon 66th Regiment.

MATT. LIVINGSTONE, Sur-
geon H. C. Service.

5. COURT OF KING'S-BENCH.

—Claim of Privilege from a Person claiming to be the Princess of Cumberland.—Mr. Scarlett, on the part of a lady, well known to the world by the name of Olivia Wilmot Serres, and who had been arrested in a civil action, claimed to have all proceedings stayed, and an *exoneratur* entered on the bail bond, upon the ground, that Mrs. Serres was the legitimate daughter of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the brother of the late king, and, as such, was exempt from arrest in all civil cases.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—This motion should have been made before special bail put in. It has

been held, that in all cases of privilege—as in cases of attorneys and others—the parties claiming must come before bail is perfected.

Mr. Scarlett stated in explanation, that his brief, and the documents of proof had been put into his hands some days back: he had considered them so important as to require verification by affidavit; but such process necessarily took time; and if, in the interim, his client had been called upon to file special bail, it was in him personally that the delay had originated.

Mr. Pollock (on the same side) said, that the papers had certainly been in the hands of Mr. Scarlett before the time arrived for putting in bail above.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—That is of no consequence, Mr. Pollock: we are to inquire what is the stage of proceeding at the time when the motion is made.

Mr. Pollock.—Then certainly, my lord, bail above has been put in.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Then certainly you come too late. We cannot now inquire into the cause of delay, and there is case upon case to show, that persons claiming privilege come too late, if they come after special bail is put in.

6. NEW EAST-INDIA LOAN.

“East-India House.”

“Particulars of a six per cent. loan to be opened at Bengal.

“The principal to be irredeemable for ten years—the Company reserving to themselves the right of purchasing at any time of creditors who may be willing to sell.

“The principal to be payable in Bengal only.

“Fifteen months’ notice to be

* This is evidently a mistake for no unhealthy.

given by the Company of their intention to pay off any part of the loan; if the Company intend to redeem any part of it at the expiration of ten years, notice will be given at the end of eight years and nine months from the commencement of the loan.

"The interest to be payable half yearly, at the option of the creditor, either in cash in India, or by bills of exchange, to be drawn half yearly on the court of directors in London, at 12 months

date, and at two shillings per sicca rupee.

"Every holder of securities of the new loan may at any time alter the mode of receiving interest, on giving to the Bengal government three months' notice previous to the interest becoming due.

"Obligations of the existing six per cent. loans will be received in subscription to the new loan, at a rate to be fixed by the Bengal government."

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The following is the Official Account of the Revenue for the Quarter ended yesterday. Upon comparing it with the corresponding Quarter last year, there is an apparent deficiency of about £. 407,000; but it will be seen, that two sums, amounting to above £. 214,000, are to be deducted from it, leaving the real deficiency not quite £. 194,000.

	5th July, 1820.	5th July, 1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	1,882,846	1,898,699	15,853	...
Excise	6,620,609	6,298,810	...	321,799
Stamps	1,581,445	1,518,493	...	62,952
Post-Office.....	352,000	318,000	...	34,000
Assessed Taxes.....	2,343,380	2,328,040	...	15,340
Land Taxes	440,744	445,366	4,622	...
Miscellaneous	59,249	64,972	5,723	...
	13,280,273	12,872,380	26,198	434,091
	Deduct Increase			26,198
	Decrease on the Quarter.....			407,893
Deduct March Stock in hand, paid in the July Quarter, 1820.....			140,458	
Deduct also a payment to the Treasurer of the Navy, for the expense of the revenue cruisers under the orders of the Admiralty, incurred in the year 1819			73,765	
				214,223
				193,670

The report of the committee of the House of Commons, on the state of London-bridge, recommends, that an application be made next session for a new bridge of five arches to be erected on the present site, or as near to it as possible. The expense, they consider, may be defrayed without any toll; the Bridge-house estates, besides an accumulation to the amount of 112,000*l.* in hand, producing a rental of 25,000*l.* per annum.

9. HOUSE OF LORDS.—At twelve o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woollack; and immediately after prayers, the earl of Liverpool communicated to the House, that his majesty had been pleased to confer the dignity of a viscount and earl of the united kingdom of England and Ireland upon John baron Eldon, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

The Lord Chancellor, on this notification, retired from the House, carrying with him the purse; and after having robed, he again entered by the side door, below the bar, where he was received by the lord great chamberlain, dressed in his robes, with a white wand in his hand; by the earl of Liverpool and the earl of Shaftesbury, also in their robes; by sir G. Nayler, attired in his tabard, with his staff of office; and sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, in a court dress, with his rod. On entering the body of the House, which he did under the introduction of the earl of Liverpool and the earl of Shaftesbury, (sir George Nayler delivered to him his patent, with which he proceeded to his majesty's throne, on the steps of which he knelt, and then laid the

patent on the chair. Having suffered it to remain there a few seconds, he again took it up, and returning to the body of the House, delivered it to Mr. Cowper, the clerk, by whom it was read. At the conclusion, the noble earl took the usual oaths, and then (accompanied as before) crossed the House, and, advancing to the bar, proceeded to the lower end of the earls' bench, where being seated with the earls Liverpool and Shaftesbury on each side, he put on his hat. Their lordships then rose, and went to the upper end of the earls' bench, where they were again seated for a few moments, the lord chancellor thus taking his seat as senior earl. This ceremony being gone through, his lordship received the congratulations of his friends, and resumed his seat on the woollack.

The House then adjourned for a few minutes, to afford an opportunity to his lordship to unrobe.

The ceremonial on this occasion was similar to that pursued on the elevation of lord chancellor Hardwick, in 1754, to the same dignity.

10. THE QUEEN'S CLAIM TO BE CROWNED.—Soon after it was known that the coronation would take place on the 19th of this month, her majesty transmitted three memorials to the king, asserting her legal right to participate in the honours of the coronation, and praying that the necessary arrangements for that purpose should be taken, and communicated to her majesty. They were all referred by his majesty to the privy council. The fol-

lowing is the principal memorial:—

“ To the King’s most excellent Majesty, in Council assembled,

“ The memorial of her majesty the Queen sheweth, that your majesty has, by your royal proclamation bearing date at Carlton-house, the 9th day of June instant, declared your royal will and pleasure to celebrate the solemnity of your royal coronation upon Thursday the 19th day of July next, at your palace at Westminster, but that directions have not been given for the coronation of the Queen, as hath heretofore been accustomed on the like occasions :

“ That divers of your majesty’s subjects, by ancient customs and usages of these realms, as also in regard of divers tenures, of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers services on the day and at the time of the coronation of the queens consort of these realms, as in times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of the queens consort in times past :

“ That the queen most dutifully claims, as of right, to celebrate the ceremony of her royal coronation, and to preserve, as well her majesty’s said right, as the aforesaid lawful rights and inheritances of others your majesty’s subjects.

“ The Queen respectfully prays, that your majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to issue your royal proclamation, thereby to appoint the same 19th day of July next, at Westminster afore-

said, to celebrate the ceremony of her coronation as the queen consort of your majesty, and to direct, that all such as by the said customs, and usages, and tenures, are bound to do and perform the services aforesaid, do duly give their attendances accordingly at the said day and time of the coronation aforesaid, in all respects furnished as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them holdeth and enjoyeth ; and further, that your majesty will be graciously pleased to issue your royal commission under your great seal, appointing commissioners to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which shall be made to them in this behalf.

“ And the Queen, &c.”

On Thursday, the 4th of July, the privy council assembled, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, to hear counsel in support of her majesty’s claim of right to be crowned with the king. The council chamber was greatly crowded. Among the privy councillors were, the dukes of York and Clarence; the duke of Wellington; lords Liverpool, Eldon, Harrowby, Westmoreland, Sidmouth, and Londonderry; one or two bishops; several of the judges; Mr. Tierney, Mr. Peel, &c.—The king’s attorney and solicitor-general, Messrs. Brougham and Denman, and Dr. Lushington, who were in attendance, were called in. The clerk read the order of the council, that her majesty should be heard by counsel in compliance with the prayer of one of her memorials, at 10 o’clock on that morning.

Mr. Brougham, at considerable length, addressed their lordships;

adducing many historical facts, to prove that the queen of England possessed the legal and constitutional right of being crowned. He resumed his argument on the following day. After the learned gentleman had finished, Mr. Denman was next heard in support of the claim, and continued speaking until nearly two o'clock. The arguments of both her majesty's advocates were confined to the usage; and they produced eight instances of joint coronation since the Conquest, while they admitted, in the same period, five cases of kings crowned alone, with wives living at the time of the respective coronations. The council assembled again on Saturday morning. At about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock the attorney-general rose to address the Court, and contended, that so far from ancient usage being in favour of the right, as maintained by her majesty's counsel, all historical evidence gave a flat denial to the presumption. That there could be no right in the case he thought evident, because it had never been mentioned by any writer on the laws of the country, nor by any authority ever engaged in considering or discussing the privileges and immunities appertaining to queens consort. If, as had been contended, the coronation of a queen was an independent and substantive ceremony, it must have taken place in every instance, which was not the fact. The coronation of a king was accompanied by political acts, while no such acts belonged to a queen's coronation; every evidence tended to prove that however usual it might have been to crown the queens of England, they had no right to

demand the performance of that ceremony which was plainly dependent on the will of the sovereign. The attorney-general concluded about a quarter before one o'clock; when the solicitor-general followed, and spoke in opposition to the claim about three quarters of an hour. Mr. Brougham was heard in reply, and after a speech of two hours, concluded soon after three.—Strangers were then excluded, and the council deliberated a short time. They afterwards adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday. After a long and solemn deliberation, the following answer was returned to the Queen's memorial:

“At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th of July, 1821.—
Present: The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the board a report from a committee of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, in the words following: viz.

“Your majesty having been pleased, by your order in council of the 3rd of this instant, to refer unto this committee the several memorials of her majesty the queen, claiming a right to be crowned on the same day and the same place which has [have] been appointed for the coronation of your majesty, and praying to be heard by counsel in support of the said claim; the lords of the committee, in obedience to your majesty's said order of reference, have accordingly heard her majesty's attorney and solicitor-general in support of her majesty's said claim; and having also heard

the observations of your majesty's attorney and solicitor-general thereupon, their lordships do agree humbly to report to your majesty their opinions, that as it appears to them that the queens consort of this realm are not entitled of right to be crowned at any time, her majesty the queen is not entitled as of right to be crowned at the time specified in her majesty's memorials.

"His majesty having taken this said report into consideration, has been pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to approve thereof.

(Signed)

"C. C. GREVILLE."

BUONAPARTE.—The following is a translation of a petition presented to the chamber of deputies, praying that the remains of Buonaparte might be removed to France:—

"To Messieurs the Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Messieurs—Napoleon is no more! we claim his remains. The honour of France requires this restitution; and what the honour of France requires will be accomplished. She cannot endure that he who was her chief—that he whom she saluted with the designation of great; and the title of emperor, should remain as a trophy in the hands of foreigners; and that every Englishman may say, on showing an insolent monument, 'Here is the Emperor of the French.'

"We have the honour to be, with the most profound respect, Messieurs, your very humble and obedient servants,

"The Baron GOURGAUD,
ex-Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon.

"Colonel FAVIER.

"Count ARMAND de BRIQUEVILLE.

"FRANCOIS CASSIN (de Nantes.)

"HENRY HARTMAN, manufacturer.

"Paris, July 14, 1821."

19. **CORONATION.**—The coronation of George IV. was solemnized this day. For the particulars of the ceremony and the incidents connected with it, see the *Appendix to the Chronicle*.

The following has been given as a correct account of the dishes and wines provided for the coronation dinner and banquet.

Hot Dishes.—160 tureens of soup; 80 of turtle; 40 of rice; and 40 of vermicelli.

160 dishes of fish, comprising 80 of turbot; 40 of trout; 40 of salmon.

160 hot joints, including 80 of venison; 40 of roast beef, with three barons; 40 of mutton and veal.

160 dishes of vegetables, including potatoes, peas, and cauliflowers.

480 sauce boats: viz. 240 of lobster; 120 butter; 120 mint.

Cold Dishes.—80 dishes of braized ham; 80 savory pies; 80 dishes of daubed geese, two in each; 80 dishes of savory cakes; 80 pieces of beef braized; 80 dishes of capons braized, two in each; 1,190 side dishes of various sorts; 320 dishes of mounted pastry; 320 dishes of small pastry; 400 dishes of jellies and creams; 160 dishes of shell fish; 80 of lobster, and 80 of crayfish; 161 dishes of cold roast fowls; 80 dishes of cold house-lamb.

Total Quantities.—7,442 lbs. of beef; 7,033 lbs. of veal; 20,474 lbs. of mutton; 20 quarters of house-lamb; 20 legs of house-

lamb; 5 saddles of lamb; 55 quarters of grass-lamb; 160 lambs sweetbreads; 389 cow-heels; 400 calves' feet; 250 lb. of suet; 160 geese; 720 pullets and capons; 1,610 chickens; 520 fowls for stock (hens); 1,730 lbs. of bacon; 550 lbs. of lard; 912 lbs. of butter; 84 hundred of eggs.

Wines.—Champagne, 100 dozen; Burgundy, 20 dozen; Claret, upwards of 200 dozen; Hock, 50 dozen; Moselle, 50 dozen; Madeira, 50 dozen; Sherry and Port, about 350 dozen; Iced Punch, 100 gallons.

LIVERPOOL.—Moses Samuel, esq., of Bold-street, presented to the library of the Athenæum, a manuscript Pentateuch, or Sacred Law of the Jews. This singular curiosity is of very great value, and beautifully written on a roll of fine vellum, four inches wide, and upwards of forty-five feet long: it is attached at each end to an ivory roller, and the whole is enclosed in a splendid case of crimson velvet.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING. — "The Queen requests that his Majesty would be pleased to give an early answer to the demand which the Queen has made to the archbishop of Canterbury, to be crowned the following week, not wishing to impose any new expense upon the nation. The Queen must trust, that after the public insult her Majesty has received this morning, the King will grant her just right to be crowned as next Monday; and that his Majesty will command the archbishop of Canterbury to fulfil the Queen's particular desire to confer upon her that sacred and august ceremony.

"The Queen also communicates to his Majesty, that during the King's absence in Ireland

her Majesty intends visiting Edinburgh."

[The above was sent to lord Sidmouth.]

LORD SIDMOUTH'S ANSWER.

July 20.

"Madam; I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Majesty, enclosing one addressed to his Majesty the King, which I have had the honour of laying before his Majesty; and I am commanded to acquaint your Majesty, that the privy council to which your Majesty's petition was referred at your request, having decided, after solemn argument, that the Queens Consort of this realm are not entitled as of right to be crowned at any time, the King does not think proper to give any orders for the coronation of your Majesty. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, madam, your Majesty's most obedient humble servant, (Signed)

"SIDMOUTH."

A wardmote was held in the Tower Ward, to elect a successor to the aldermanic gown, vacant by the removal of sir William Curtis to Bridge Without; when Matthias Prime Lucas, esq. was unanimously elected.

23. Westminster-hall was opened for general inspection. Lord Gwydyr would not grant any advantages of private entrance to the numerous applications of the nobility, saying, that "he was determined the public should have fair play." An immense assemblage was admitted, and lord Gwydyr attended to see that they were properly accommodated.

At the Manchester sessions, Samuel Waller, a lay-preacher among the methodists, was in-

dicted for obstructing the king's highway at Ashton-under-Line, on the 17th of June, by assembling together two or three hundred persons in the street, to hear him preach. The defendant (who is what is called a ranter), with others of his class, had been in the habit for some time past of visiting Ashton, and there holding forth in the public streets, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants of the town. On the day mentioned in the indictment, a constable of the town, finding Waller roaring and making a great noise within twenty yards of the church-door, approached him, cautioned him of the illegality of his proceedings, and ordered him to desist. This he refused; saying, Christ and his disciples did so, and he had a right to do it: that he was a licenced preacher, and considered it his duty to continue the service.—Mr. Courtney, counsel for the defendant, called upon the jury, to pause, and investigate how that which our Saviour did, and instructed his Apostles to do, could be a nuisance.—The Rev. Mr. Hay, the chairman, observed, that a law had recently passed, according to which, by the simple registration of a place, persons might be admitted to preach there, provided it were done with decency and propriety. But he put it to the jury to say, whether two or three hundred persons standing in the public street, was or was not a nuisance. The jury, having deliberated about fifty minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty of obstructing the king's highway, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne. The defendant was then sentenced to three months im-

prisonment, and to find sureties to keep the peace.

24. PARMA.—“In consequence of the death of the most serene husband of our august sovereign, her imperial highness, the gentlemen and ladies who compose the interior service of her court, the persons of the ducal household, and the livery, will go into mourning for three months, commencing to-morrow the 25th, and continuing till the 24th of October. The mourning shall be divided into three classes: from the 25th of July till the 4th of September, mourning of the first class; from the 5th of September till the 2nd of October, mourning of the second class; from the 3rd till the 24th of October, mourning of the third class. The funeral service shall take place in the chapel which belongs to the residence of her imperial highness in the villa di Sala.”—[This was the only order for a public mourning in honour of Napoleon Buonaparte, at any of the European courts.]

25. His majesty held a levee at his palace in Pall Mall, which, probably, for splendour, has never been exceeded. The life guards were dressed in armour, after the style of cuirassiers; two of these corps were stationed in the grand hall. The king entered the state apartments soon after the appointed time, and proceeded to receive the complimentary congratulations of the foreign princes, the ambassadors, the cabinet ministers, the great officers of state, and others who have the privilege of the *entrée*. His majesty then proceeded to his general levee room, attended by the corps of gentlemen pensioners.

The numbers presented exceeded 200.

26: His majesty held the first drawing-room, since his coronation, at Buckingham-house, where he arrived at twelve o'clock, escorted by a party of the Oxford Blues, *en cuirassier*, from his palace in Pall-mall. The duke of York, duke and duchess of Clarence, the duchess of Kent, princesses Augusta, and Sophia of Gloucester, all followed in full state, escorted by military. His majesty was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, decorated with all the splendid orders belonging to him; and after giving some private audiences, at two o'clock proceeded to the *entrée* room, where the great officers of state, cabinet ministers, the foreign ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, were assembled. Afterwards, his majesty received near the throne, the congratulations of the numerous and splendidly-dressed assemblage of both sexes. His majesty appeared in excellent health, and received with the greatest condescension the persons who were presented to him. The dresses of the prince and princess Esterhazy were decorated with an astonishing profusion of jewels, and had a most splendid appearance.

GOLD CORONATION MEDALS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

—A gold medal is now ready for delivery to every member of parliament, on receipt being sent to the Speaker, who has charge of them.

It weighs a full ounce of gold, and is well executed. On the face, is a head of the king, well raised, and encircled with a wreath of olive leaves.

Around the head is inscribed, "Georgius IV. D. G. Britanniarum Rex. F. D."

On the reverse, his majesty is in a curule chair and Roman dress, with baton in his right hand; an angel is behind the chair in the act of crowning him; an altar with fire upon it is before him; and three figures standing by it with their right hands directed to the flame, and swearing allegiance whilst their faces are towards the king. The foremost of the erect figures has an elegant loose robe flowing fully to the feet, and a trident in the left hand, with a Minerva helmet on her head; and by the small but distinct rose upon the helmet is intended to represent England. The other two figures have Alexandrian helmets on their heads, with the same kind of loose robes falling down; but the elegance of the robes is only seen on the first figure, as the altar hides the feet of the other two. On the helmet of the middle figure is a thistle, to represent Scotland: on the helmet of the other is a shamrock, to denote Ireland. Over the figures is the inscription:—

"Proprio jam jure animo paterno;" and under the figures the words "Inauguratus die Julii xix, anno MDCCCXXI."

Behind the angel, who has a crown in her hands, in the act of crowning his majesty, there is the trunk of a tree or pillar, at the root or bottom of which is the caduceus leaning against the tree; and also a spear, less distinct, having a wreath of flowers hanging from its top, and passing once round the trunk of the tree. On the top of the trunk or pillar

there appears to be ears of wheat, some of them upright, and others with the stems broken, hanging down in disorder.

26. SECONDARIES'-OFFICE.—

Stephens v. Brogden.—This was an inquiry to assess damages, the defendant having suffered judgment by default. The damages were laid at 1,000*l*.

Mr. C. Phillips stated the case. The plaintiff, Mr. Stephens, is a jeweller, living in Castle-street, Holborn. Mr. Brogden, the defendant, is also a jeweller, living in Bridgewater-square, Barbican. It happened, that, some time since, information was given to the master goldsmiths, that the jewellers were in the habit of selling mourning rings without the Hall stamp, by which means they avoided the payment of a fee that is charged on affixing the stamp at the hall. The master goldsmiths, in consequence of this information, summoned a court of warders to take the subject into consideration. The jewellers were alarmed, as they had great numbers of these unstamped rings on hand; and they called a meeting on the 31st of May, to consider how they should act. This meeting was respectfully attended, and Mr. Stephens was present. A Mr. M'Gregor, asked who gave the information to the master goldsmiths. A person who stood near Mr. Stephens replied Brogden. A friend of Mr. Brogden's said, "Whom does he say?" Mr. Stephens answered Brogden. The next day Mr. Stephens received a note from Mr. Brogden: they were acquainted, and were both creditors of a person who was then insolvent. The note was as follows:—"Bridgewater-square, June 1st. J. Brogden's

compliments to Mr. Stephens, will feel obliged by his calling on him at Bridgewater-square, on business equally important to both, before four o'clock to-day, or to-morrow morning." Mr. Stephens immediately went to Mr. Brogden's house, where he found him in his counting-house, a clerk, and the porter who had brought the note, being present. On Mr. Stephens's entrance, Mr. Brogden sent the porter out, and after shutting the door, went into an inner room, from which he instantly returned with a large whip in his hand. He addressed Mr. Stephens, saying, "And so, Mr. Stephens, you called me an informer before 18 persons last night;" and without waiting for any reply, he struck Mr. Stephens over the eyes with the handle of the whip, in a manner that caused his blood to gush out and stain the silver articles that lay on a counter in the room: he continued beating Mr. Stephens about the head with the whip, till he broke it; and even then, not content, he seized the larger part of the handle and continued to beat Mr. Stephens, till the clerk, who was present, interfered to save his life. Mr. Stephens offered no resistance; he had a complaint in his eyes, and the first blow he received rendered him incapable of making any defence. Soon after the clerk had succeeded in saving Mr. Stephens's life, a Mr. Taylor came into the counting-house, and on expressing his amazement at what he saw, Mr. Brogden said—"If I am deceived, I never can make him amends." But should not a man of mature age and of sound mind have made inquiry, before he ventured upon such a violent

attack on his fellow-citizen. Mr. Stephens was taken home in a coach; his life was for some time considered by his surgeon in the most imminent danger, and even then his recovery was doubtful. If the plaintiff sought for compensation for his personal sufferings, and his pecuniary loss, which, from being unable to attend to his business, must be considerable, the jury would feel he had an irresistible claim; but Mr. Stephens had much higher claims: he was a most respectable citizen, deservedly esteemed by all to whom he was known; he possessed honour, and feeling, and sensibility—these had all been deeply wounded; he was a husband and a father, and had seen the dearest objects of his affection weeping round his bed in all the agony of anticipated widowhood and orphanage. For these wounds of the heart the jury were now called on to make him the very inadequate satisfaction that damages could give.

Mr. Taylor stated, that he knows plaintiff and defendant. Went to defendant's counting-house on the 1st of June. As soon as he entered, Mr. Stephens exclaimed—"Oh! Mr. Taylor," and pointing to a whip that lay broke on the floor, proceeded to tell him that the defendant had violently beat him, at the same time putting the defendant's note, inviting him to call on him, into the witness's hand. Mr. Stephens's face was cut, and there was blood on some plate that lay on the counter. Mr. Brogden put a letter into the witness's hand, and desired him to look at that, and he would judge of his feelings. Witness followed Mr. Brogden up stairs,

and on coming down said to Mr. Stephens, that if Mr. Brogden was wrong he would make reparation. Mr. Brogden had authorized him to say so. Mr. Stephens denied having used any expression against Mr. Brogden, and mentioned several persons, who could prove it. Mr. Stephens's head appeared to have been washed, and he went away in a coach.

Mr. Beveridge stated, that he is a surgeon, and attended Mr. Stephens on the 1st of June and about a month after: he had inflammation of the eyes, a violent contusion in the temple, and a laceration of the scalp: his life was in imminent danger: inflammation still continues, and he should not be surprised if fatal symptoms should even yet take place—he had seen death ensue from less violence.

The plaintiff's case closed here.

Mr. Wilkes, for the defendant, conjured the jury to judge by what had been proved, not by what had been stated. The defendant's clerk had been present from the beginning, and he was not called.

Some of the jury asked whether Mr. Wilkes would produce any evidence to disprove the evidence they had heard.

Mr. Wilkes declined to produce any.

The secondary summed up the evidence, telling the jury that if the defendant's clerk, who was present at the beginning of the assault, could state any thing in mitigation, it lay in the defendant to produce him.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict—Damages, 800*l*.

27. Amount of duty paid by the different Fire Insurance Companies of London, from Christmas 1820 to Lady-day 1821.

Office.	Duty paid.		
Sun	£.34,864	3	5
Phoenix	20,769	15	2
Royal Exchange	12,462	19	0
County.....	11,931	16	3
Imperial	10,646	12	4
Globe	9,209	11	3
Albion	4,805	17	1
Eagle	4,791	17	1
Atlas	4,477	13	11
British	4,218	13	0
Hope	4,086	14	2
Union	4,015	16	9
Hand-in-Hand.....	4,013	13	11
Westminster	3,938	7	11
London	2,136	2	3
<hr/>			
	£.136,369	13	6

31. DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR IRELAND.—About half past 11 o'clock, his majesty left his palace in Pall-mall, on his way to Ireland. His majesty went in his plain dark travelling carriage, attended by lord Graves, as the lord in waiting, escorted by a party of the 14th light dragoons. The king proceeded as far as Kingston with his own horses, and from thence to Portsmouth with post horses. His majesty was to embark and dine on board the royal yacht.

AUGUST.

1. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—On the other side of the Great Fish River, in what was formerly called Caffre-land, the new town of Fredericksburg was lately founded on the Guana River, and peopled by the officers and men of the

Royal African Corps, which was disbanded in June last. Fifteen half-pay officers form the nucleus of the new settlement, with 200 men as servants.

VOLCANO.—The following account has been received of an eruption of a volcano in the Isle of Bourbon.—“On February 27, at ten o'clock in the morning, the weather being cloudy, a frightful noise was heard, like that of a loud clap of thunder. At the same time, a column of fire and smoke rose from the crater of the volcano. On the arrival of night, a pillar was perceived, formed of masses of fire and inflamed matter, shooting majestically to a prodigious height, and falling with a terrible crash. Towards the middle of the night, three rivers of fire were discovered opening a passage near the summit of the mountain, a little below the crater, and taking a direction perpendicular to the high road. On the 9th of March one of them had passed it, leaving a line of lava 6 feet high by 20 broad, and rolled to the sea over an extent of 30 poles, throwing up the water to such a height, that it fell down in the shape of rain.

“At the moment of the eruption, a shower, composed of blackish ashes, gold-coloured glass, and sulphurous particles, fell in the vicinity of the volcano. It rained thus for two hours. On the 9th of March we experienced an earthquake, which was of so short a duration, that we could not determine its direction. From the first moment of the eruption to the day on which I write, the volcano has not ceased to burn. On the 1st of this month, it threw out such a quantity of smoke, that the higher parts of the island

were covered by it. On the 2nd the rain was so abundant, that the arm of the lava reaching to the sea was extinguished, and on the 4th it could be passed without much danger.

"I am told that at this moment the second arm of the lava has reached the high road on a base double the breadth of the former, or 60 poles, and that the third is 200.

"Having long resided in Naples and Sicily, I have ascertained, that the lava produced by the volcano of Bourbon does not at all resemble that produced by Vesuvius and *Ætna*: the lava of the two latter volcanos is compact, hard, and not porous, and will take a polish finer than marble. The lava of Bourbon is a species of scoria, of a black colour, and presents the aspect of iron dross. (Signed)

"The Mayor of St. Roze,

"PREYNE DE BALLERGUE."

"St. Roze, April 9."

2. THE QUEEN.—"Her Majesty has an obstruction of the bowels attended with inflammation; the symptoms, though mitigated, are not removed.

"W. G. MATON.

"PELHAM WARREN.

"HENRY HOLLAND."

"Brandenburgh-house,
Aug. 2, half-past
ten p. m."

This was the first bulletin, which announced that her Majesty was indisposed.

7. Early in last week her Majesty felt herself greatly indisposed, in consequence of having taken a very large dose of magnesia, which was supposed to have created an obstruction in the bowels, which was followed by inflammatory symptoms. On

Thursday last she was attended by three physicians, Dr. Maton, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland. In the course of that day, her Majesty was copiously bled; she passed a quiet night, but her symptoms remained the same. The following day she was immersed for about a quarter of an hour in a warm bath, which moderated the pain, but in other respects was unavailing. Connected with the inflammation of the bowels was a nausea at the stomach, which repelled both food and medicine. Another physician, Dr. Ainslie, was now called in; and her Majesty's legal advisers, most of whom were on the point of setting off for their different circuits, also attended for the arrangement of her property and other legal matters; and it is understood that her will was then drawn up. She passed an indifferent night, but towards the morning of Saturday obtained some tranquil sleep, and in the course of the day was able to keep some gruel on her stomach. She slept great part of this day, which induced some observers to believe, that an inward mortification had commenced. She, however, continued tolerably easy, and passed that night better than the preceding one; but Sunday produced no apparent change in her symptoms. In the course of this day, Dr. Baillie was sent for by express from Gloucestershire. During the night of Sunday she had some relief, and, for the first time, hopes began to be entertained that she had passed the crisis of her disorder. In the morning of Monday, her state was certainly more favourable than it had been. At half-past two o'clock on that day Dr. Baillie

arrived, and immediately held a consultation with the four other physicians. Her Majesty had been bled with leeches, and found herself able to retain on her stomach a little arrow-root, and some medicine; she had also, at her own request, been raised from her bed, and was seated in an arm-chair when she was first seen by Dr. Baillie. From these and other circumstances, the medical gentlemen viewed the case in a more favourable light than they had before done, but hesitated to pronounce the Queen out of danger; though, as was natural, the hopes of her domestics, and others personally interested in her recovery, outstripped the caution of the physicians. Still her Majesty was extremely weak and feeble from her long and acute sufferings, and the small portion of sustenance that she had been able to take: and when she spoke (which she did relative to the disposal of her property and other matters), she was very faint, and felt it necessary to be revived from time to time by a smelling bottle. On Tuesday morning (the 7th) it was evident her Majesty, after a sleepless night, had suffered a relapse, or rather that the favourable appearances of the day had been merely delusive. The primary cause of suffering had, in fact, been permitted to go too far, before medical advice was resorted to; and the disorder was, therefore, much beyond the power of medicine when it was first attempted to be relieved. At this time the Queen herself gave up all hope, and declared she could not survive the day. About noon she complained of violent pains in the abdomen, which were shortly followed by

convulsions; a strong opiate medicine was now administered, which allayed the pain for a moment, and produced for an hour or two a disposition to doze. About three o'clock the pains returned, attended with the most alarming symptoms. Every means, that skill and attention could devise, were now employed by the physicians; but it was all in vain. About four o'clock her Majesty became rapidly worse; her respiration grew difficult; about eight, she sunk into a state of entire stupor, and, having lain for two hours and twenty-five minutes in that state, at length breathed her last.

CEREMONIAL OF THE PROCESSION FOR CONDUCTING HER MAJESTY'S REMAINS TO HARBOROUGH.—"The remains of her late Majesty will be privately removed from Brandenburg-house on Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, in a hearse decorated with ten escutcheons, and drawn by eight horses, preceded by the knight marshal's men on horseback, with black staves, and followed by the carriages of her late Majesty, each drawn by six horses, conveying the chamberlain, the ladies of the bed-chamber, and others of her late Majesty's establishment.

"The whole will be escorted by a guard consisting of a squadron of the royal regiment of Horse Guards, with a standard, which will be relieved at Romford by a like guard of the 4th Light Dragoons; and similar reliefs will take place at Chelmsford and Colchester.

"Upon the arrival of the procession at Chelmsford, the remains of her late Majesty will be placed in the church under a military guard during the night.

"On the following morning, at seven o'clock, the procession will move in the same order (with the exception of the knight marshal's-men, who will remain at the termination of the first day's journey), and will halt at Harwich, where a guard of honour will be provided, to guard her Majesty's remains until they shall be embarked; and the colours at that station, and at Languard Fort, will be hoisted at half mast. The body, attended by those persons composing the procession, who are to accompany the same to the continent, will be conveyed on board the Glasgow frigate, appointed for this purpose.

"Minute guns will be fired from Languard Fort as soon as the body is placed in the boat, and will be continued until the firing is taken up by his majesty's ships in the bay."

"Lord Chamberlain's-office,
Aug. 12, 1821."

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO HER MAJESTY'S FUNERAL.

Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood to Mr. Hobhouse.

"The ladies in attendance on her late Majesty the Queen feel it incumbent on them to state to Mr. Hobhouse, that having only received intimation this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, of the necessary preparations to make for the morning, they find it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night.

"Unless the time until Wednesday morning is allowed for the removal of her late majesty's remains, lady Ann Hamilton and lady Hood will not have it in their power to attend the funeral."

"Brandenburgh-house, Saturday-night, Aug. 11."

Mr. Hobhouse to Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood.

"Mr. Hobhouse has to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him last night by lady Ann Hamilton and lady Hood, from whence he is surprised to learn, that the intention of moving the late Queen's remains, as nearly as possible in conformity with the wish expressed in her Majesty's will, should have been so recently communicated to their ladyships; the anxiety of the king's servants to carry that wish into effect having been expressed to Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde on Wednesday, and at every subsequent interview, and those gentlemen having yesterday stated, that there would be no obstacle to the removal of the corpse on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hobhouse will lose no time in despatching their ladyships' note to lord Liverpool, and will communicate his lordship's answer at the earliest moment."

"Grosvenor-place, Aug. 12,
half-past 8 p. m.
To Lady Hood, and Lady
Ann Hamilton."

Mr. Hobhouse to Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood (2nd Note.)

"Mr. Hobhouse presents his compliments to lady Ann Hamilton and lady Hood, and is directed by lord Liverpool to apprise their ladyships, that the order for the removal of her Majesty's remains on Tuesday is irrevocable. Their ladyships must be aware, that in cases of this nature, it is extremely frequent for persons, who are to attend the interment, to follow after the procession has proceeded far on its route; and

it is presumed, that if their ladyships should unfortunately not be entirely prepared on Tuesday morning, there can be no objection to this course being adopted on the present occasion."

"Whitehall, Aug. 19, 4 p. m."

Viscountess Hood to the Earl of Liverpool.

"My Lord;—Though I have not the honour of your lordship's acquaintance, I cannot resist the impulse I feel to address you, not as the minister of this country, but I wish to speak to your heart; and I am not without the hope of inspiring you with sympathy on this most interesting and awful subject. I have often, my lord, heard you highly spoken of. Some time ago I was acquainted with a lady, who was either nearly allied to you, or the late lady Liverpool. Her sentiments of your good principles inspired me with hope, that you will act up to that excellent monitor within every one's breast—'To do as they would be done by.' Why, my lord, is her Majesty's funeral thus indecently hurried? Mr. Hobhouse replied to a note written by lady Ann Hamilton and myself—'Because it was the Queen's request in her will.' This is, I believe, the first and only request of her Majesty's, that ever has been complied with. And allow me, my lord, to put another question to you—Why is there to be a guard of honour appointed to attend her funeral, which honour was never given to her during her life? If such is persisted in, I foresee much mischief, and I fear bloodshed. The people have ever been her Majesty's only friends; suffer them to pay their last tribute of affection to their beloved

and injured Queen, without being interrupted by the military. I have been in the habit of attending her Majesty for the last five months through immense crowds, and not a single accident has ever occurred. Why, my lord, is the corpse to be carried out of the direct road to disappoint the people? For Heaven's sake revoke this sentence; the evil of it exceeds all calculation. I have, my lord, been the companion of the Queen for the last five months; my previous knowledge of her good and estimable qualities alone induced me to accept this situation, and from seeing her deserted by all her former associates and friends. And I can with truth assure you, that not even her bitterest enemy could censure her Majesty's conduct; and her death-bed, my lord—that awful moment to which we are all approaching—is an example to all living. She died in peace, I do believe, with all the world; and during her illness frequently said, 'Je ne sais si en mourant j'aurai à souffrir des douleurs physiques, mais je puis vous assurer que je quitterai la vie sans regrets;' and she desired her female attendant, Brunette, to assure her sister De Mont that she had forgiven her. I have one more appeal to make to your lordship; and first, I will ask you why the funeral of the Queen of England should be so much more hurried than that for your lordship's late wife? that event proves your lordship's opinion on the subject; the Queen will not have been dead a week till after ten o'clock next Tuesday night; therefore, I trust your heart will dictate the same degree of outward respect, if not love, for your Queen. And now, my

lord, I have only to say, that I have been surprised at the interruption to the tranquillity of this house by a show of mourning—the having a part of this house hung with black, which cannot be completed before Monday night, if so soon, and the proceeding has only been interrupted this day (Sunday), during the time her Majesty's domestic chaplain performed the church service. I trust, my lord, you will not order her Majesty's funeral before Wednesday or Thursday next. I will only add, my lord, that every word of this letter is dictated by myself, and that I have set down nought in malice; for my late beloved mistress (the Queen) set me a better example; but my conscience will not allow me to continue silent, and I entreat that your lordship will grant all the requests contained in this letter; and in so doing, be assured I shall ever feel the highest veneration and esteem, permit me to add affection, for your lordship, and believe me, my lord, your humble servant, JANE HOOD."

"Brandenburgh-house,
Aug. 12, 1821.

The Right Hon. the Earl of
Liverpool, Combe Wood."

The Earl of Liverpool to Lady Hood.

"Combe Wood, Aug. 12.

"Madam;—I have this moment had the honour of receiving your ladyship's letter, and I think it right to observe in answer to it, that when her late Majesty's executors communicated to me copies of her last will, on Wednesday last, by which it appeared that her Majesty desired that three days after her death her body should be sent to Brunswick for interment, I felt it to be my duty

to give directions, in the King's absence, that her Majesty's intentions in this respect might be carried into effect with as little delay as possible; and I lost no time in laying before the King the directions which had been issued for this purpose. I have since received his Majesty's commands to continue to act in conformity to the orders first given. I had directed, that the funeral should proceed from Brandenburgh-house to morrow morning; but upon a representation which I received from Dr. Lushington yesterday, it was agreed to put off the departure till Tuesday, and I feel that I should be now acting in direct contradiction to the King's commands, as well as contrary to the intention of her late Majesty, if I was a party to any further delay. I am sorry it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your ladyship's letter; but I have been ready from the beginning to communicate with her Majesty's executors on the arrangements necessary to be made on this melancholy occasion; and it has been the anxious desire of the King and his government, that every thing should be conducted in the most becoming, orderly, and decent manner. I have the honour to be, madam, your ladyship's obedient humble servant,

"LIVERPOOL."

Viscountess Hood to the Earl of Liverpool.

"My Lord;—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter, and though certainly not according with my wishes, yet please to accept my thanks for the promptness of your reply. But, my lord, there is a material part of my letter which you have

not answered (my question)—Why is a guard of honour appointed to attend her Majesty's funeral? I can venture to pronounce, if there are no soldiers, there will not be any disposition to tumult; therefore, I do most earnestly pray your lordship to give up the idea of her Majesty's remains having any other guard than that of the people. They were to her Majesty, during her life, her most welcome attendants; and surely if your lordship is so tenacious in strictly adhering to her Majesty's request in her will, you cannot fail being equally so in complying with what I am sure would be her Majesty's wish, were she living to speak, as it was ever her earnest desire to have no soldiers, but to be attended and guarded solely by the hearts of her people. In their love she ever confided; and surely, my lord, you will not, at this awful moment of her interment, act so decidedly contrary to her inclination.

"I omitted to mention in my last letter to your lordship, that the person sent by government for providing the mourning for her majesty's servants did not arrive at Brandenburg-house till yesterday noon, consequently neither lady Ann Hamilton, myself, nor lord Hood, and several other gentlemen, could think it requisite to be in such haste to order their mourning; and until Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde arrived at Brandenburg-house late yesterday evening, we could not form an idea of the funeral being fixed for so early a day.

"I must again repeat, that on no occasion whatever has the government ever ordered the troops to attend her Majesty; I trust,

therefore, your lordship will not think of such a measure upon this occasion of her Majesty's funeral; and I also conclude, from your lordship not replying to that part of my letter respecting her Majesty's removal, that the procession will be ordered to move in the direct and nearest road through the city of London, as, I am informed that the lord mayor and the corporation of London intend meeting the funeral procession at Temple-bar; and surely your lordship will not offer an insult to so ancient and respectable a body, who have ever shown their attachment to the royal family. I flatter myself your lordship will forgive my thus troubling you, and impute it to my zeal and attachment to my much loved and departed Queen; and I beg to subscribe myself your lordship's humble servant,

"JANE HOOD."

"Brandenburgh-house, Sunday Evening, Aug. 19."

Answer.

"Combe Wood, Sunday Night, Aug. 19.

"Madam;—I have had the honour of receiving your ladyship's second letter, and I must only repeat, that it is my duty to obey the King's commands as to the arrangements to be made for her Majesty's funeral (whatever these arrangements maybe) which have been or will be, duly communicated from the secretary of state's office to her Majesty's executors; and I am under the necessity of adding, that no discussion can take place with any other persons on the subject. I have the honour to be madam, your ladyship's obedient humble servant, LIVERPOOL."

"The Viscountess Hood."

14. Yesterday notices were issued from the lord chamberlain's office to all the theatres in and about the metropolis, ordering them to be closed this evening, this being the day appointed for the removal of the remains of the Queen.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Orders for the Court going into mourning, on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, for her late Majesty Queen Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, viz.:

The ladies to wear black bombasins, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, chamois shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, chamois shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

THE FUNERAL.—This morning, Mr. Bailey of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, whom his Majesty's government had appointed conductor of her Majesty's funeral procession, left his house at half-past four o'clock, preceded by 13 mourning coaches and six, a hearse and eight horses with the usual habiliments and paraphernalia, and arrived between five and six o'clock at Brandenburg-house. Sir George Naylor, Clarenceux King at Arms, arrived by six o'clock, attended by Mr. Woods, Pursuivant at Arms; they were ushered into the state apartment. A little after six o'clock Dr. Lushington arrived. Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, Mr. Hobhouse, sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Thomas (acting for Mr. Mash,

of the lord chamberlain's office), Dr. Holland, lieutenants Flynn and Hownam, count Vassali, &c. were present in the state apartments. At six o'clock precisely a squadron of the Oxford Blues, under the command of captain Bouverie, arrived from their barracks, Regent's Park, and formed into a line in front of the house. The church bells tolled to minute time, and minute guns were fired from the bank of the Thames opposite Brandenburg-house. The London escort committee were headed by Mr. Hume and Mr. Hobhouse, and the Hammersmith committee by the churchwarden and Mr. Bowling.

When Mr. Bailey went into the state-room to give directions to the lord chamberlain's officers to deliver up the body to the persons in waiting, a very warm and unpleasant altercation ensued betwixt Dr. Lushington and Mr. Bailey; the former, as one of her majesty's executors, prohibited the removal of the body; and the latter, as appointed by government, insisted on the performance of his orders. Mr. Wilde, as executor, then presented Mr. Bailey with a written protest against the removal of her Majesty's body; declared that the body was taken by force, against the will of the executors; and called upon Mr. Bailey to give him some information, as to where he intended to take the procession, by what route, and to what destination. Mr. Bailey complained, that every impediment was thrown in the way of the persons, whose duty it was to attend the removal of the body. He then took out of his pocket a paper, and read from it the route of the procession.—
“ The funeral cavalcade to pass

from the gate of Brandenburg-house, through Hammersmith, to turn round by Kensington gravel-pits, near the church, into the Uxbridge road to Bayswater; from thence to Tyburn-turnpike, down the Edgeware road, along the New road to Islington, down the City road, along Old-street, Mile-end, to Romford, &c. A squadron of Oxford Blues from

Brandenburgh-house to Romford, to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same regiment from Chelmsford to Colchester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a guard of honour is in waiting."

At a little after seven o'clock the procession began to move.

The following was the arrangement of it :

Twelve horse soldiers (Blues) two and two.

First carriage.

Page.	{ Mourning coach and six, containing the servants of her Majesty's Chamberlain, and Longuez, the black.	Page.
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Second carriage.

Page.	{ Mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Wilde's male and female servants, and a servant of Sir George Naylor.	Page.
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Third Carriage.

Page.	{ Mourning coach and six, containing Jas. Thomas, Esq., of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, with a gentleman in the same department.	Page.
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Two soldiers on horseback.

His Majesty's eight Deputy Marshals, two and two, in state, on horseback.

Mr. Cubb.	Mr. Shelton.
Mr. Knapman.	Mr. Birch.
Mr. Anderson.	Mr. Ryer.
Mr. Jolly.	Mr. Gilbert.

Twelve Pages on horseback, two and two, with black cloaks and hatbands.

Her late Majesty's state carriage, with six horses ;

Containing, Sir George Naylor, in his state dress as Clarenceux King of Arms, accompanied by Mr. Hood, the Herald. Sir George carried the Crown and Cushion from the state apartment to the door, and having got into the carriage, they were placed on his lap by the Herald, who afterwards took a seat by his side, with their backs towards the horses. The Cushion was about two feet long and one foot wide—black velvet, edged with gold fringe, and a large gold tassel at each of the four corners. It was an Imperial Crown which was carried upon the Cushion.

Two of her Majesty's state servants behind the carriages. Squadron of horse, two and two, attended by their Commanding-Officer.

Hearse with eight black horses, with three pages on each side.

Each side of the hearse was decorated with an escutcheon. Postillions in black rode upon the two leading horses. At the end of the hearse was an imperial crown with the letters C. R. The horses in the hearse and the coaches also were decorated with large black feathers.

Four soldiers, two and two.

Trumpeter.

Eighteen soldiers, two and two.

Page.	{ 4th Mourning coach and six, in which was, alone, Lord Hood, her Majesty's Chamberlain. }	Page.
Page.	{ 5th Mourning coach and six, containing Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton. }	Page.
Page.	{ 6th Mourning coach and six, containing Dr. Lushington and his Lady. }	Page.
Page.	{ 7th Mourning coach and six, prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde. }	Page.
Page.	{ 8th Mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Ald. Wood and Count Vassali. }	Page.
Page.	{ 9th Mourning coach and six, containing Captain Hesse and Mr. Wilson (son of Sir Robert), her late Majesty's Equerries, with the Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, and Mr. Wm. Austin. }	Page.
Page.	{ 10th Mourning coach and six, containing Lieutenants Hownam and Flynn, with two other gentlemen belonging to the household. }	Page.
Page.	{ 11th Mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Hieronymus, her Majesty's Steward, Mariette Brunn (De Mont's sister), Lady Hood's female servant, and Lady A. Hamilton's. }	Page.
Page.	{ 12th Mourning coach and six, containing her Majesty's three pages, Mr. Melburn, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Nicolini. }	Page.

13th Mourning coach contained Mr. Bailey, and two other gentlemen, who accompanied the procession to Brunswick, to see the last rites performed over the body of her Majesty, according to his instructions from the British government.

Page.	{ A carriage, with a servant, containing luggage belonging to the different persons in the cavalcade. }	Page.
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The carriages of different gentlemen, the friends of her late Majesty.

The Committee of Hammersmith and London, two and two.

The procession moved gently, although the rain came down in torrents, until the foremost part of the cavalcade reached Kensington church; when a body of men formed across the streets nearly twenty deep, and expressed every disposition to dispute the passage. A severe conflict took place between them and the constables, several on both sides being hurt. The populace committed several excesses in the neighbourhood of the Gravel-pits. They tore up the pavements, and threw down trees, which they placed across the road. Things wore an appearance of the utmost determination, the populace seeming resolved, that the procession should go through Hyde-park corner gate to the city. After considerable resistance, it went through Hyde-park to Cumberland-gate, where a desperate conflict ensued. Stones and mud flew about in all directions, and the Horse Guards fired upon the mob, when two men, the one named Honey, the other, Francis, were killed.

The procession passed down Edgeware-road towards Paddington, amidst the vociferations of an immense multitude; but on its arrival at Tottenham-court road, the streets leading to the City-road were totally blocked up by waggons, carts, &c.; and it was thus compelled to move on in a straight line towards St. Giles's, and passing down Drury-lane, proceeded through the city, accompanied by the lord mayor at its head. It then quietly proceeded to Whitechapel and to Romford, and from thence to Chelmsford, where it arrived at two o'clock on Wed-

nesday morning. The procession left Chelmsford on Wednesday at twelve o'clock, and arrived at Colchester the same evening. In the course of the night, the executors, in compliance with the direction in the codicil to the Queen's will, affixed to the coffin a plate with the inscription—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England." But this, in spite of the protestations of the executors, was immediately removed by those who had the conduct of the funeral. The procession reached Harwich at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The launch of the Glasgow was ready, and her Majesty's body was immediately embarked. A short time after, the squadron sailed for Stade.

On the arrival of the royal remains at Stade, on Monday, the 20th August, they were deposited in the church during the night. The procession moved the next morning, and halted that night at Buxtehude, on Wednesday night at Soltau, and on Thursday night at Celle, her Majesty's remains being placed in the principal church of these respective places during the night.

The procession arrived at Brunswick on Friday evening, at eleven o'clock, and advanced to the cathedral church of St. Blaise, where a great concourse of people had assembled, consisting not only of the inhabitants of that city, but of considerable numbers from the neighbouring places. The streets were filled with men; the women remained within doors at the windows. The torches, carried by the front lines of the procession, and lamps suspended from the trees on each

side of the road, added much to the general effect. When the funeral car, which was drawn to the church by some of the inhabitants, reached the church door, the multitude endeavoured to enter the church; but as there was no room for them, it was necessary to put them back. Remonstrance, however, was fruitless, for the pressure from behind had now become so great, that it prevented the first line from stepping back, and the cavalry were ordered to clear the way for the mourners to enter the church. Here, at the porch, the minister and the municipality stood ready to receive the body; the coffin was lifted from the car, and carried by sixteen serjeants of the Brunswick cavalry, while sixteen majors bore the pall. As the corpse passed along the aisle into the place of sepulture, a hundred young ladies, dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. In a few seconds, the coffin and the mourners arrived in the family vault of the illustrious House of Brunswick. The entire space is very large, and already contains 57 coffins of different branches of that family. A portion, about seven yards square, was separated from the rest by hangings of black cloth, and was illuminated with wax-lights. In the middle of this section stood a platform, raised about two feet from the ground: on one side stood the coffin of her majesty's Father; at the foot, was that of her Brother; both heroes slain in battle, fighting against the tyranny of Buonaparte. Here her remains were deposited.

When the mourners were all arranged, the minister, J. W.

G. Wolff, preacher of the cathedral church, stood at the head of the coffin, and uttered a prayer in the German language.

When the prayer was finished, and before the mourners left the tomb, the hundred young ladies formed a large circle round the platform, and strewed flowers on the floor. Then having prepared some wreaths, and arranged them in different forms on the coffin, they knelt down for a few moments, and retired. Among the English present, were lord and lady Hood, lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. T. Wood, Mr. Hownam, and Mr. Wilson (son of sir Robert): among the foreigners, count Vassali and captain Hesse. Mr. Austin and the household were there also.

On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Wolff, at which all the mourners attended.

8. LOSS OF THE EARL MOIRA. —The Earl Moira smack packet left the pier-head at Liverpool, on her voyage to Dublin, with nearly a hundred persons on board, including the crew, which consisted of about six persons. The wind blew strong from the W. N. W.; and after passing the Gut Buoy, No. 1, in attempting to tack, the vessel missed stays, and struck on Burbo-bank. Alarmed by this accident, and by the state of the weather, a number of the passengers requested the captain to put back for Liverpool; but he was unfortunately in a state of intoxication, and having again got into deep water, he pursued his voyage. About ten o'clock the vessel again missed

stays, and grounded on the Wharf Bank, off Mock Beggar. The top-mast was then struck; and the captain and crew assured the passengers, that there was no danger. When the flood tide set in, the vessel began to heave, and struck the bank with so much violence, that at half-past 2 o'clock in the morning she was filled with water fore and aft, and the pumps became wholly ineffectual. The passengers now wished a signal of distress to be hoisted; but the captain, stupified by liquor, would not consent. Between four and five, the water forced away the cabin deck windows, and the luggage, provisions, &c. floated up, the sea breaking over them. The waves increased with the rising tide, and at last brought the vessel on her broad-side. Soon after, the boat and deck lumber were washed overboard. All who were able now got upon the shrouds, and some held on by ropes fastened to the bulwarks, or to whatever they could find to keep them out of water. The captain was among the first who perished. A woman, with two children, was washed from her hold, and they all three perished, locked in each other's arms. Out of ten men who clung to the ropes, seven were washed overboard by a tremendous wave. Between seven and eight o'clock the Hoylake life-boat arrived, and took on board about thirty of the passengers, all much exhausted, and some of them in a dying state. A second boat arrived from Liverpool about eight o'clock, and received about eight more of the passengers. Before the third boat arrived, the deck of the Earl Moira was borne up by the sea, and the mast fell.

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Many of the women were swept away, but about twelve persons got into this boat. There were five ladies, cabin passengers, of whom only one was saved. Out of thirty-three cabin passengers, only sixteen were saved.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—On Saturday the 11th inst. the wind being contrary, the Lightning steam-packet, captain Skinner, was hauled alongside the Royal George, and the King, with all his suite, went on board at ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded on their voyage to Dublin. The Meteor steam-packet accompanied the Lightning from the harbour of Holyhead. The Royal George, with all the rest of the squadron, followed without delay. The Lightning reached Howth Pier at 14 minutes before four P.M. Sir B. Bloomfield was waiting, with one of his Majesty's carriages, at the upper end of the pier. The Lightning bore only a common British ensign, and the King was not expected in such a conveyance; but a gentleman on the pier having pointed to his Majesty, who stood on the quarter-deck, exclaiming, "There is the King—huzza!" shouts immediately rent the air, and the huzzas which were instantly responded, reverberated along the whole line of the western pier. His Majesty graciously returned the greetings of which he was the object. The instant the vessel was secured, the King, assisted by Mr. McDowell and two of the revenue officers, who happened to be the nearest to the spot, ascended the companion ladder, and put his foot ashore in Ireland. He immediately shook sir B. Bloomfield by the hand, and

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very cordially expressed the gratification he felt at the enthusiastic reception which was manifested around him. The pressure of the crowd to the point of the pier now became so precipitate, as to obstruct his Majesty's way to his carriage. A lane was, however, soon made through the people, amid reiterated cheers, which his Majesty repeatedly acknowledged. As soon as he had taken his seat in the carriage, it was found extremely difficult to close the door, the officious kindness of numbers prompting them to press forward to grasp the royal hand; the King held out both hands with considerable humour, and a cordial shake was substituted on this occasion for the court etiquette. The King smiled during this inconvenient part of the ceremony of his reception, and appeared quite delighted with the enthusiasm which marked the scene. A road was made in the crowd with some difficulty, and sir B. Bloomfield ordered the post-boys to drive on slowly whilst among the people. A signal gun on the hill indicated, that the King had touched the Irish shore, and this was repeated around the island and across to Dunleary by the small craft which cruised about the harbour. There was not a single soldier either on the pier or the road throughout the day; but the firing of the coast was heard up the river, and before six o'clock the churches rang a merry peal and hoisted their standards. The crowds in the streets rushed onward in the direction of the Phoenix Park; and the streets of Dublin were all commotion. His Majesty reached the Phoenix Park-gate about a quarter past six o'clock,

and the multitude poured in through the private grounds in front of the Vice-regal lodge, without distinction of age, sex, or persons. His Majesty, on alighting at the lodge, was received on the steps by his excellency the lord lieutenant, and the whole of the official personages of the Castle, who gave him a hearty but respectful welcome. The shouts were here reiterated—a momentary silence was then obtained, and his Majesty addressed the people:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, and my good Yeomanry—I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my *very door*. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far. I have made a long sea voyage; besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all, of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you—my heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland. This day has shown me, that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honour, are nothing: but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is, to me, the most exalted happiness. I must now once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper: I shall drink all

yours in a bumper of good Irish whiskey."

This expression of the royal feelings was received with the loudest acclamations, and the King entered the vice-regal residence, after repeatedly bowing to the people. A royal salute was then fired from the guns in the park, immense multitudes poured in from all quarters, the corps of Lancers, in their splendid full dress, rode up; two companies of grenadiers also entered the park, and nothing could equal the exultation of the scene.

On Wednesday, August 15, he held a private levee at the lodge in Phoenix Park, Dublin, for the purpose of receiving the public authorities. The levee was attended by his excellency the lord lieutenant, his grace the lord primate, the lord chancellor, the lord mayor, the archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, the secretaries of state for the home and foreign departments (the marquis of Londonderry and lord Sidmouth), lords chief-justice Downes and Norbury, chief-baron O'Grady, the master of the rolls, sir J. M'Mahon, lord Forbes, the commander of the forces, Mr. secretary Grant, and Mr. under-secretary Gregory, the vice-treasurer, sir G. Hill, the attorney and solicitor generals, lord Beresford, and sir C. Grant: His Majesty conversed most affably with all these personages, and repeatedly alluded to the gratifying reception he had experienced on landing, and the delight he felt at the enthusiasm which was displayed by the people.

The 17th was the day fixed for his Majesty's public entry into Dublin. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the lord lieutenant, the

commander of the forces, and other official personages, went in procession, in their carriages, from the Castle to the Lodge, headed by a military band, and escorted by a squadron of the 13th Dragoons. At five minutes after twelve the King entered an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen, in magnificent liveries. He was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribband of St. Patrick. He also wore the star of the order of the Garter. His Majesty reached the northern gate at half-past twelve, where he was received by the lord lieutenant. The procession then moved forward by the north circular road, Eccle-street, Hardwicke-place, Temple-street, Gardiner's-row, and Cavendish-row; and, at half-past 2 o'clock, entered the Castle gates, under a royal salute, having been exactly two hours and a half in moving from the Lodge to the Castle. The civic authorities and nobility here took leave of his Majesty, as he alighted at the palace. The King immediately after appeared at the windows over the portico, between the lord lieutenant and lord Sidmouth, and was loudly cheered. His Majesty repeatedly placed his hand upon his heart, and bowed to those who had given him so enthusiastic a reception.

On Thursday the 23rd, the lord mayor of Dublin gave a grand entertainment to his Majesty, in the new circular room adjoining the Mansion-house.

On the 24th, his Majesty visited the Royal Dublin Society. On his entrance into the courtyard, the members of the Royal

Society, to the number of nearly 150, formed a line on his Majesty's right, all conspicuously designated with the insignia "Welcome;" and on the steps of the grand entrance, he was received by his excellency the lord lieutenant and suite, sir Matthew Tierney, a number of distinguished personages, and by the select committee of the society, in full court dresses. His Majesty, after inspecting the library, the model-room, and the museum, was conducted by the select committee to the lawn facing Meriot-square, where preparations had been made for a splendid *fête champêtre*.

12. BERLIN.—There have been serious disturbances at Dantzic, at the beginning of this month, when the military were obliged to interfere. They arose from the Jews having erected booths in the market-place, which the populace wanted to pull down the day before the annual fair. The director of the police, who attempted to restore order, was very roughly handled; the booths were pulled down, the merchandise destroyed, and the proprietors ill-used. The military who were called in were resisted, and obliged to fire. Several persons were wounded, and two Jews killed.

13. YORK.—EXECUTION OF ANN BARBER, FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.—At twelve o'clock, this wretched woman suffered the punishment of her crime. She had yesterday become somewhat more gentle and resigned. She admitted her guilt in general terms, and appeared penitent. Her mother, her younger daughter, and her sister, visited her in her cell, and

all of them were affected in the deepest manner. A short time before twelve, she was led into the grand-jury room. She had then again become violent and clamorous. Her shrieks were inconceivably bitter and piercing. She was drawn from the grand jury room to the scaffold, according to the terms of the sentence, on a hurdle. The heart-rending cries that announced her approach, filled every face with dismay. As the hurdle came to the threshold, so that she could see part of the platform, she bitterly exclaimed—"O Lord God, that I should come to this!" During the few moments that intervened till she reached the last fatal spot, she kept incoherently crying—"O Lord, save me,"—"O God, help me,"—"O Lord, preserve my soul." When the last services of religion were begun, she looked frantic and wild, dropt on her knees, with fearful violence clasped the clerk's hands, and caught up parts of the words of devotion which reached her ears. The prevailing expressions were—"O Lord Jesus, save my soul,"—"O God, deliver my soul this day to Heaven,"—"O Lord, I forgive my enemies,"—"O God, bless my bairns." When the Lord's Prayer was repeated the last time, she was directed to repeat after the chaplain; she instantly complied, and kept uniformly before the chaplain in her expressions. The prayer—"Forgive our trespasses," was pronounced with dreadful energy. While the cap was drawing over her face, she frequently repeated, "O Lord, take my soul to Heaven,"—"O Lord, I forgive them that were the means of bringing me here,"—"O God, bless

my children." Just when the rope was tightened round her neck, she earnestly cried, "O Lord Jesus, I am coming to thee"—the drop fell, and in less than a minute life was extinct. In the most solemn part of the devotional service she gazed wildly around to see the rope by which she was to be suspended. The multitude of spectators was greater than was ever seen on a similar occasion at York.

MAJOR ANDRÉ.—The following account of the disinterment of the remains of major André is taken from a New York paper of the 14th August:—

"This event took place at Tappan, on Friday the 10th inst. The British consul, with several gentlemen, accompanied by the proprietor of the ground and his labourer, commenced their operations at eleven o'clock, by removing the heap of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a small peach-tree that was growing out of the grave, as the consul stated his intention of sending it to his Majesty to be placed in one of the royal gardens. Considerable anxiety was felt, lest the coffin should not be found, as various rumours existed of its having been removed many years ago. However, when at the depth of three feet, the labourers came to it. The lid being broken, the centre had partly fallen in, and was kept up by resting on the skull. The lid being raised, the skeleton of the brave André appeared entire, with some small locks of his hair. A leather thong was all that remained of his dress. As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified, a large

circle was formed, when the undertaker, with his assistant, uncovered the sarcophagus, into which the remains were carefully removed. This superb depository, in imitation of those used in Europe for the remains of the illustrious dead, was made of mahogany; the panels were covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by a gold bordering: the rings were of deep burnished gold, and the inside was lined with black velvet: the whole was supported by four gilt balls.

"The sarcophagus with the remains have been removed on board his Majesty's packet, where it is understood, as soon as some repairs on board are completed, an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

21. FORGERY ON THE PRUSSIAN BANK.—Golston, a Jew, charged with a forgery on the Prussian bank, was finally committed for trial by Mr. Manwaring, the sitting magistrate of Marlborough-street. The prisoner offered bail, which was refused. Some of the notes considered to be forgeries were produced by a police officer, and proved to be forgeries by the prefect of police at Berlin. Several of the forgeries had passed current in Prussia.

22. Mr. Rogers, of Abbots Ripton, Hants, having occasion to call on Mr. Shelton, of Park-house, in the same parish, hung his horse to a gate, close to which stood a row of bee-hives. Being much teased by the flies, the horse became restless, and in twisting about, overturned one of the hives, when the swarm settled on his head. On seeing this, Mr. Shelton slipped off the bridle, in hopes, that when at liberty, the

exasperated insects would soon cease torturing the poor animal; but unfortunately, in dashing off, he overturned about a dozen more hives, the consequence of which was, that he was literally covered with bees, which stung him to that degree, that in his agony he rushed into a pond, where, after rolling once or twice over, he crawled out and expired on the bank.

23. The remains of the late Francis Hargrave, esq., senior king's counsel, and father of the bar, were deposited in the vault under the chapel in Lincoln's-inn. The lord chancellor and many gentlemen of the profession attended to pay their last respects to the memory of their venerable and learned friend.

24. The coroner's inquest on Francis, killed at the time of the Queen's funeral, on the 14th inst., brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against one of the Life Guards.

OXFORD ELECTION.—The poll ended; and the numbers were—

For Mr. Heber.....612

Sir John Nicholl519

Majority for Mr. Heber...—93

Number polled, 1131.

Mr. Heber was then returned as duly elected, and the convocation was dissolved.

OUTRAGE ON THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE IN SCOTLAND.—

Information was received at Bowstreet, of a most daring attack made on captain Hastie, and a boat's crew of the Earl Moira revenue cutter, by an armed body of smugglers, off the coast of Shetland, by which one man was killed, two mortally, and several others dangerously, wounded. Captain Hastie, having for some days observed a suspicious look-

ing vessel off Whalsey island, on the Shetland coast, on the morning of the 4th instant, manned a boat, and proceeded to examine her by virtue of the king's authority. The strange vessel allowed him to come so close, that he heard several of the men on board speak very good English; but when he attempted to board, a heavy discharge of musketry was given him by the smugglers, which at once brought down three of his mariners, killing one on the spot. The captain made a second gallant effort, but the galling fire of his adversary so thinned the brave little party, that they were obliged to retreat, and the lugger got off, with her cargo. It is suspected that the smuggler came from the coast of Kent, probably Deal. The commissioners of excise have offered a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of any of the parties.

25. GIBRALTAR.—*Notice.*—Intelligence of an alarming nature as to the state of the public health in two or three of the principal towns of Spain having reached the garrison, the lieutenant governor has directed the establishment of the cordon on neutral ground as last year, and persons are ordered not to attempt to pass the same at any other point than where the inspectors of strangers are stationed.

The inspectors of strangers have, until further notice, particular instructions as to the non-admission of strangers; in the enforcement of which, the officer commanding the guard at the cordon is directed to give them any necessary support.

No resident can be absent from the garrison longer than forty-eight hours, without subjecting

himself to the regulations respecting strangers.

All personal baggage will be sent to the health department, and be subject to the regulations of quarantine. No bedding can be admitted on any pretence whatever. (By command)

S. R. CHAPMAN,

Civil Secretary.

26. The public funeral of Francis and Honey (the two men who were shot at the funeral of the Queen) took place. Their remains were conveyed to Hammersmith, where they were interred. The society of Provident Brothers, and others, attended in procession, with mourning banners, and a band of music occasionally playing the Dead March in Saul. The multitude that assembled through curiosity was immense. Previously to its reaching the barracks at Knightsbridge, which were shut, sheriff Waithman, who was on horseback, accompanied by the deputy sheriff and the high constable of the division, assisted by two or three hundred constables in the neighbourhood, rode among the crowd, and recommended to them to observe silence, and act with proper and necessary decorum. As the funeral passed the barracks, two or three soldiers appearing at the windows, some partial disapprobation was heard amongst the people. After the procession had passed, the sheriff rode towards Kensington; but on his return he found the gates of the barracks thrown open, and a number of the life guards standing in the gate-way. Their presence, as might be feared, created irritation among the people, and an affray being on the point of taking place, the sheriff rode into

the gateway, exhorted the people to keep the peace, and declared that he would cause the first disturber to be taken into custody. He then conjured the soldiers to shut the gates; and on their refusing, requested to see an officer, but was told none were present. At length, however, he prevailed on them to close the gates, and quiet was restored. He then rode again towards Kensington, but on returning a second time, beheld 15 or 16 soldiers chasing the people on the causeway towards Knightsbridge, and a general affray seemed about to take place, when he pushed forward his horse between the soldiers and the people, stopping the progress of the former. A corporal seized his bridle; and, the sheriff, for a few moments, either was, or conceived he was, in some danger. Some superior officers, however, made their appearance, and ordered the soldiers into the barracks; and thus the affray terminated.

28. DISTURBANCE IN THE NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—The beadle of the new Roman Catholic chapel, in Moorfields, was summoned before the lord mayor, on the complaint of a person named Bromley, on a charge of having committed an assault upon him during the performance of the service.

Mr. Bromley stated, that on the afternoon of Sunday last, he went with a child of his to see the new Roman Catholic chapel. On entering the door, he was beset by persons with plates, who demanded a contribution. He refused to give any thing. On entering the body of the church, a person came up to him, and demanded threepence, intimating,

that the complainant had the alternative of going out if he did not choose to pay. The complainant answered, as it was a place of public worship, that no one had any right to make such demands: he therefore refused either to pay or to retire. The dispute caused a crowd of the congregation to gather round them; when the complainant's child expressed that it should be suffocated by the heat, and the complainant unwittingly elevated it in his arms. This circumstance appeared to rouse all about him to a serious ferment. They were mostly of the lower class of Irish, and spoke sharply in their own language at the complainant. The organ was stopped, and all was at a stand. Whilst the complainant was thus surrounded, the defendant came up to him, and presenting his mace of office, desired him to pay the money asked by the seat-keeper, or to go out. On the complainant's refusing to do either, the beadle seized him by the collar, shook him, and dragged him forcibly out of the church. Four other gentlemen who were present, and interfered in behalf of the complainant, were ejected in the same unceremonious manner.

The beadle admitted that he had turned the complainant out. The fact was, that the founders of the church had an outstanding debt to pay off; and, for that purpose, they were under the necessity of raising some money at the doors. The complainant had certainly been told, that unless he would pay the customary fee, he could not be allowed to remain there, and on his refusal he had been put out, but with no more force than was actually necessary.

He contended that he was perfectly justifiable in acting as he had done, particularly as it was to preserve the peace of the church, which had been broken by the conduct of the complainant.

The Lord Mayor was decidedly of opinion, that no one had a right to exact money in a place of public worship, and considered the conduct of the beadle on this occasion highly reprehensible. But as Mr. B. had brought the matter forward on public grounds, and not for the personal assault, he would probably forego a prosecution, if an apology were offered.

Mr. Bromley said he was perfectly willing to accept a written apology properly worded.

The beadle positively refused to make any apology.

The Lord Mayor then ordered him to find bail to answer for the assault, and the beadle, having no bail present, was given into custody.

31. PARIS.—A horrible crime was committed in the centre of Paris, in the most frequented quarter of the capital. About half-past ten an individual, who had left a gambling-house, entered the shop of M. Moutier, money-changer, Rue de la Foulade, in which madame Moutier was alone. He shut the door behind him, drew a dagger, and struck madame Moutier, who fell bathed in blood. She had strength enough left to call for help. A female servant entered, who was laid low by nine stabs of the dagger. The nephew of M. Moutier, who was at the top of the house, ran down: he struggled for some time with the assassin, and at length fell

stabbed in seven places. It is to be remarked, that the whole transaction occupied a short time, and that there were few persons in the street, as it rained in torrents. The cries, however, excited attention—the assassin took flight, and was secured, after having stabbed two other persons who attempted to stop him. He was taken to the guard-house at the bank, but he scarcely entered before he drew a pistol from his pocket and blew his brains out. No paper was found on him. Three of the persons wounded are in a dangerous condition.

FRENCH THEATRES.—The following is the amount of the receipts of the different theatres of Paris during the month of August :—

	Fcs.	Cts.
The Royal Academy of Music.....	41,924	90
The first Theatre Français	28,710	
Opera Comique.....	29,057	55
Royal Italian Theatre	19,522	75
Second Theatre Français	16,487	
Vaudeville	16,796	15
Dramatic Gymnasium	33,187	90
Variétés	23,758	80
Gaieté	28,347	55
Ambigu Comique.....	20,509	55
Porte St. Martin	21,163	55
Panorama Dramatique	10,057	90
Tivoli	18,741	50
Garden Beaujou	20,011	50

FRENCH SAVINGS' BANK.—The following extract from a French journal presents a lively picture of the characters and groups, which on days of business beset the doors of the Savings' bank in Paris :—

“ Among the moving pictures which Paris displays to the eyes of the observer, there is none

more varied or more interesting than those, of which the Savings bank is the theatre. It is well known that this establishment has for its object to improve the small savings of the mechanic, and the surplus of small fortunes. Its accounts current are opened at 20 sous for labourers and 600 francs for tradesmen.

“ On Sunday this bank receives the stores which the multitude have to deposit. As soon as 10 o'clock strikes, all ranks, all classes and conditions are seen pell-mell hastening thither. It is the image of perfect equality. You may there distinguish the modest office clerk, who comes every month to deposit faithfully the 48 francs which is to form the snow-ball, capable of being converted, by his perseverance, into a capital of 10,000 francs. He stands in the presence of the head of his office, who chinks a purse of crowns as the saving from his income. The fine black coat of the placeman is not offended by the contact of a journeyman mason, who brings the forty sous which he saved in one week from his holiday amusements. Next appears an author of *Vaudevilles*, who tries to realize a capital from an *encored* couplet, or the laundress or the milliner passing with downcast eye acquaintances, who know full well the secret of their savings. Finally you hear the sound of the house porter's five per cent. saving, which mixes with the gold of his landlord. At this Sunday meeting, all faces smile, all hearts are full of hope. On Tuesday the scene is changed, for that is the day of drawing. The indisposition of a father compels the affectionate daughter to attack

her little treasure, of which she will take only a part. The coquette, whose projects last only for a day, cannot hold out against the shawl of the haberdasher, and draws out the bill of 500 francs which she had deposited the evening before; while a poor mechanic out of employ draws from his savings so much as is necessary to maintain him till he gets a new job.

CIRCULAR RESPECTING THE REDUCTIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

War-Office, Aug. 1821.

Sir;—I have the honour to acquaint you that the King has been pleased to order the establishment of the regiment of foot under your command, to be reduced from the 25th instant, inclusive, so as to consist of the numbers specified as follow:—

Regiment of Foot, 8 companies.

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 2 Majors.
- 8 Captains.
- 10 Lieutenants.
- 6 Ensigns.
- 1 Paymaster.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quartermaster.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Sergeant Major.
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
- 1 Paymaster Sergeant.
- 1 Armourer Sergeant.
- 1 Schoolmaster Sergeant.
- 8 Colour Sergeants.
- 16 Sergeants.
- 24 Corporals.
- 1 Drum-Major.
- 11 Drummers and Fifers.
- 552 Privates.

SEPTEMBER.

1. LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Orders for the court's change of mourning, on Thursday next the 19th instant, for her late majesty queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, viz:—

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen or muslin, white gloves, black and white shoes, fans and tippets, white necklaces, and ear-rings; no diamonds.

Undress.—White or grey lustrings, tabbies, or damasks.

The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, plain or fringed linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress.—Grey frocks.

The court to change the mourning further, on Thursday the 20th instant.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbands, fans, and tippets.

The gentlemen to continue in black, and wear coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday, the 27th instant, the court to go out of mourning.

3. PARIS.—A religious society has just been established here, with the concurrence of the government, which, according to the penal code of 1810, is necessary for every society of more than 20 persons, who assemble for discussing political, literary, religious, or any other subjects. It has assumed the name of the "*Societe de la Morale Chretienne*," and is declared to be instituted for the purpose of applying the precepts of Christianity to the relations of social life. Its object is thus stated in the first article of the rules:—"The object of

this society is, to explain and constantly recall to the mind of men the precepts of Christianity in all their purity ; to point out the important influence those precepts exercise on the happiness of mankind ; and thus to endeavour to instil or revive those sentiments of charity and general benevolence, which are calculated to establish peace on earth."

The most remarkable circumstance connected with it is, that it is established by the united efforts of distinguished Catholics and Protestants.

The prospectus is signed by the following names ; we have placed the letter C. after the Catholics, and P. after the Protestants :—

The duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, president, C. ; baron Degerando, C. ; M. Delacroix, C. ; the rev. J. J. Goep, P. ; count Laborde, C. ; count de Lasteyrie, C. ; Dr. Spurzheim, C. ; baron de Stael Holstein, P. ; M. Stapfer, P. ; baron de Turkheim, P. ; M. J. G. Wurtz, P. ; M. Willm, secretary, P. ; M. Cocquerel, assistant secretary, P.

4. The Liverpool packet Waterloo, proceeded, at two o'clock, from Dublin, with an extraordinary number of passengers. At night, a very strong gale came on—and, while off Holyhead, she sprung a leak. The captain wished to make the head, but found it impracticable. While in the most perilous situation—five feet water in the hold—a brig passed close to the Waterloo, and was hailed by a hundred voices ; but she proved callous to every appeal, and proceeded on her course—leaving so many human beings to despair and

death. This occurred at eleven o'clock, when the sea ran mountains high. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the main-sail continued unfurled—while the leakage alone engrossed the attention of all. The soldiers and labourers on board arose from their births—forgot their sea-sickness—and worked at the pumps, and also with buckets, in a manner which, under other circumstances, could not be conceived. There were six of his majesty's horses on board, one of them a remarkably fine animal, and a great favourite of his majesty : this horse and two others, were drowned in the hold. Two of his majesty's carriages were on deck, and it appeared the general wish for some time to heave them overboard : however, this was opposed by captain Maxwell (a nautical gentleman, a passenger), and other passengers, with such effect, that the idea was abandoned. His majesty's coachman, who was on board, wept bitterly for the king's favourite horse—"I care not for the carriages," said he—"we can build carriages, but we cannot build such a horse." Captain Maxwell insisted on the main-sail being taken down. This was done ; and the efforts of the crew and passengers succeeded in bringing the packet safely to Liverpool at two o'clock on the following day.

6. A case of a very singular nature occurred at the Bow-street office. Count Bertrand, the companion of Buonaparte in his exile at St. Helena (and the executor under his will), appeared before R. Birnie, esq., accompanied by sir Robert Wilson, in conse-

quence of a warrant having been issued to search the residence of the count for a bust of his late master, which it was alleged was the property of Dr. Burton, late a surgeon on the establishment of St. Helena.

The following are the circumstances of the case:—Buonaparte had given directions to his executors, that his body should not be touched by any person: after his death, however, count Bertrand directed Dr. Antomarchi to take a bust of him; and he, not being able to find materials which would answer the purpose, mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Burton, who promised to endeavour to procure some. The doctor, in pursuance of this promise, made a plaster which he conceived would answer the purpose, from raw materials which he found on the island, some distance from Longwood. Dr. Antomarchi, however, said it would not answer, and refused to have any thing to do with it; in consequence of which, Dr. Burton proceeded to take a bust, with the sanction of Mesdames Bertrand and Montholon, who were in the room at the time. An agreement was entered into, that copies should be made of the bust, and that Drs. Antomarchi and Burton were to have each a copy. It was found, however, that the plaster was not sufficiently durable for the purpose, and it was proposed to send the original to England, to have copies taken. When Dr. Burton afterwards inquired for the bust, he was informed that it was packed and nailed up; but a promise was made, that upon its arrival in Europe, an application

should be made to the family of Buonaparte for the copy required by Dr. Burton. On its arrival, Dr. Burton wrote to the count to have his promised copy, but was told, as before, that application would be made to the family of Buonaparte for it.

Dr. Burton, upon this, applied to Bow-street for a search warrant, in order to obtain the bust, as he conceived he had a right to it, he having furnished the materials, and executed it. A warrant was issued, and Taunton and Salmon, two officers, went to the count's residence in Leicester-square. When they arrived there, and had made known their errand, they were remonstrated with by sir R. Wilson and the count, who begged they would not act, until they had an interview with Mr. Birnie. The officers politely acceded to the request, and waved their right of search. Count Bertrand had, it seems, offered a pecuniary compensation to Dr. Burton for his trouble, but that had been indignantly refused by the doctor.

Count Bertrand, in answer to the case stated by Dr. Burton, said, that the bust was the property of the family of the deceased, to whom he was executor, and he thought he would not be authorized in giving it up. If, however, the law of this country ordained it otherwise, he must submit; but he should protest earnestly against it.

The magistrate, having sworn count Bertrand to the fact that he was executor under the will of Buonaparte, observed that it was a case out of his jurisdiction, and if Dr. Burton chose to persist in his claim, he must

seek a remedy before another tribunal.

The case was dismissed, and the warrant was cancelled.

8. COURTS OF CONSERVANCY.

—This day the lord mayor held a court of conservancy at the town hall, Southwark, when he received the report of the jury appointed to examine the present state of the river Thames, particularly with respect to the gas establishments in the Middlesex district. The report stated, that the nuisance from the establishment of the South London Gas Company still continued. The jury was so fortunate as to come on the spot at the precise time that the gas water was running into the river, which it contaminated to a visible extent of at least thirty yards from the shore.

—They bottled some of it for experiment, and had found it poisonous to a most serious degree. The poor of the neighbourhood have made loud complaints of the nuisance, and stated, that the water was rendered in general quite unfit for culinary purposes. Some bottles of the gas water were produced for the inspection of the lord mayor. A juror stated, that when the jury went below they procured a quantity of live fish, eels and flounders, which they put into a vessel containing a quantity of fresh water, and added a portion of gas water to them. The result was, that all the eels died in less than four minutes and a half; the flounders died in a minute after they were put in. Another court of conservancy was held on the same day at the Swan Inn, Westminster-bridge. The report of this jury stated, that numerous witnesses had been

examined on the subject of the gas. Some fishermen who had obtained their living on the river from infancy, declared that if the practice was not stopped, the fishing would be ultimately destroyed; on passing the gas works they had the fish in the wells of their boats destroyed at one time by the gas water. The report further stated, that the jury had caused the bed of the river close to Vauxhall-bridge to be dragged, when they found the rubbish brought up strongly impregnated with the residuum discharged from the gas works. The lord mayor ordered prosecutions against the parties offending.

EDINBURGH.—Workmen at present are employed in digging a trench, immediately behind the garden of Holyrood-house, palace, and chapel, which will extend from the base of Salisbury-crag to the Abbey-hill, for the purpose of conducting to a brewery at the latter place, a stream of water which flows from a fountain known by the name of Maggy's-well. In digging the trench, a great number of human bones, and some handles of coffins, have been thrown out, even some yards southward of the line which divides the garden from the open space behind the chapel. From this it would appear, that the burying-ground, attached to the ancient abbey, extended into the park or ground known by the name of St. Ann's-yards. Some of these bones are in a state of tolerable preservation; but most of them, from their extreme decay, notwithstanding the dry and sandy nature of the soil, are evidently of great antiquity. It is known, that the use of the ground, as a burial place, was

discontinued, with one or two exceptions, after the appropriation of the chapel by James II. to divine service according to the Catholic ritual.

PARIS.—The funeral of prince Demetrius Comnenus was celebrated at the church of St. Thomas of Aquinas. This prince was the only and true descendant of the imperial family of the Comneni, and was acknowledged as such by the court of France in 1783. He has left a widow, daughter of the late count de Boucherville, besides a brother, count George Comnenus, and a niece, the duchess of Abrantes.

Prince Demetrius emigrated from France in 1791, and has always been attached to the cause of the Bourbons: His coat of arms was an eagle on a field of gold, surmounted by the imperial crown, and the whole are surrounded by palm leaves. His motto was "*Fama manet, fortuna perit.*" He was 72 years old, and was deposited in his grave with all the military honours due to his rank.

9. A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Southall and Fossick, umbrella manufacturers, Gracechurch-street, which soon destroyed the three adjoining houses, a meeting-house, and materially injured several others. Four individuals perished under the ruins, while attempting to rescue the property.

10. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Myers, Princes-street, Soho, which consumed the three adjoining houses, and four individuals, the son of Mr. M., a father and two children, perished in the flames.

GLASGOW.—The Hunterian Museum was lately presented by

lady Keith with a gold coin of the reign of queen Elizabeth; two antique coins found in a temple in the plain of Marathon, in Greece; two antique coins found in the temple of Juno at Athens; and three ancient coins from the temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens.

TURIN.—Professor Peyron, at Turin, has discovered, it is said, in the convent of Bobbio, several manuscript fragments of Cicero's Orations, by which those published by professor Maio are rendered complete.

11. At a court of common council, thanks were voted to Mr. Sheriff Waithman, "for the presence of mind, temper, firmness and courage displayed by him at the affray with the soldiery at Knightsbridge, on the 26th of August."

12. After an inquest of 14 days, the coroner's jury on Richard Honey returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against the officers and men of the 1st regiment of life guards, who were on duty between Tyburn-turnpike and Park-lane, on the day R. Honey was shot, August 14, 1821."

SHOAL SEEN ON THE PASSAGE FROM JAMAICA TO ENGLAND.

Extract from the Journal of the Lord Hobart Packet, arrived at Falmouth from Jamaica.

Thursday, Sept. 13, lat. 21. 58, long. 74. 30.

At 1-30 p. m. saw Castle Island bearing N. by W. 14 or 15 miles; at 3-30 p. m. saw heavy breakers a-head; at 4 tacked to the eastward, the Mirapooroos bearing N. W., Castle Island N. E., and the breakers N. W. by N., distance from the latter half a mile.

N. B. The above shoal I saw

on a former voyage, on the 25th of March, 1818, when working up the passage from Jamaica; the weather was fine, water quite smooth, it did not break, and not seen until the vessel was on the outer part of the bank, in 5 fathoms water: the shoalest water we had in crossing the outer edge was four fathoms, sandy bottom, which was plain to be seen.

(Signed) WILLIAM JAMES.
Commander of the Lord
Hobart Packet.

KING'S RETURN FROM IRELAND.—The king prepared for his departure on Wednesday the 5th of September, from the harbour of Duncurry, now King's Town, near Dublin. The appearance of the royal squadron in the bay was extremely interesting. Duncurry was crowded with countless multitudes. His majesty was received by a barge from the Royal George. When embarking, hundreds pressed forward for the purpose of shaking hands with him. His majesty, fearing the consequences of the people's anxiety, ordered the bargemen to row on. Several, who clung to the stern of the barge, were seen triumphantly swimming back to the shore. Owing to contrary winds, the squadron was compelled to put back again. It sailed on the Saturday following, and arrived in Milford Haven on Sunday the 9th, where it was detained by contrary winds until Monday night. The squadron sailed next day (Tuesday), with intent to beat up the channel to Portsmouth, and had reached within thirty miles of the Land's-end, when, from the boisterous state

of the weather, it was obliged to put about, and return to Milford Haven, where it arrived at four, p. m. on Wednesday. At five next morning, his majesty landed amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators. A band of music was in attendance, which played several national airs; and his majesty appeared to receive the marked attention which was paid to his royal person with much gratitude. He bowed frequently, and looked remarkably well. Three carriages were landed from the fleet, one of which was his majesty's private one; and in a short time his majesty, accompanied by Lord Graves, drove off with his attendants for London.

15. At the Lancaster assizes, the Rev. Mr. Blacow, of Liverpool, was tried, and found guilty of a libel on the late queen, contained in a sermon delivered in his parish church.

20. In the Gazette of this day, a memorandum from the War-office, dated on the 17th, announces that "the king has been pleased to remove major-general Sir Robert Thomas Wilson from the British army." A public subscription is set on foot, to indemnify him.

23. So dense was the fog this night on the northern road, that at Finchley, Whetstone, Barnet, St. Albans, &c., the mail guards were obliged to walk before the coaches with the lamps in their hands; and persons going from, or returning to town, in gigs, &c. found it necessary to have people preceding them with lighted links.

25. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the king embarked at Ramsgate on board his majesty's yacht the Royal George, and set

sail for Calais, where his majesty arrived, in perfect health, at four o'clock in the afternoon. He proceeds through the Netherlands to Hanover.

EXECUTION.—At eight o'clock the sentence of the law was carried into execution on George Lee, for uttering forged 5*l.* bank-notes; William Thomson, for a highway robbery; and Thomas Patmore, for cutting and maiming with intent to kill.

Patmore was the first who ascended the platform. He was, throughout the whole of the scene, remarkably collected. During the night he slept soundly for about two hours and a half. From the time he awoke, till the moment his existence was terminated, he continued either in private prayer, or joining the clergyman in fervent public devotion. The last interview he had with his wife was on Monday: he pressed her much to tell him if there were no grounds for the jealousy which had driven him to the commission of actions that had brought upon him consequences so dreadful. She did not, however, give him any direct reply, and the unhappy man died with a full conviction of her guilt. On the platform he prayed most heartily that she might be forgiven, and live to see her errors.

Thomson was the next who ascended the scaffold. This miserable youth was but 17 years of age, and was most distressingly ignorant and even stupid. He had no parents—indeed no relatives or friends. Some time since, his master's business falling off, this wretched boy was dismissed from his service, and he was consequently thrown upon the town, exposed to all the temptations of

vice. The ordinary took much pains to arouse him from his apathy, but all appeared useless. "He had never" he said, "heard any thing about God, and he did not wish it." On Monday night he went to sleep at his usual time, a little past nine, and it was with difficulty the turnkey awoke him at five o'clock in the morning. After joining his fellow-sufferers and the clergyman in their devotions, he appeared considerably to relent, and expressed a desire to partake of the Sacrament, which, after some conversation and advice, Mr. Cotton thought himself authorized to administer. He afterwards seemed to relapse into his usual stupidity, and during the ceremony of knocking off his irons, his countenance betrayed the most distressing vacancy.

Lee was the last who ascended the platform, and of the three he exhibited by far the least fortitude. Being a Jew, he was attended during the night by several friends of his own persuasion, and it was passed in devotion. He was attended to the last moment by his brother, whose feelings seemed to overpower him. When the drop fell, he rushed into the lobby, and threw himself down in a state of pitiable and violent anguish. A person of the same persuasion likewise attended, by permission of the sheriffs, to perform the last duties to the miserable man; it being contrary to their religious ordinances, to allow the body to be touched by a Christian. In consequence of observing this rite, the hangman was prevented going through the whole of his duty, and the wretched man had his sufferings for some minutes pro-

longed. Patmore and Thomson appeared to feel but a momentary pang.

Just before the bodies were cut down, proof was given that popular superstition of the most senseless kind is not yet extinct. Four females ascended the platform, and rubbed their faces and necks with the hands of Patmore and Thomson. This, it is thought, is a cure for wens.

26. The alabaster sarcophagus found in the new tomb at Thebes was deposited in the British Museum, by order of Henry Salt, esq., his majesty's consul-general in Egypt.

Sir R. Wilson still remains at Paris. He has addressed a letter to the commander-in-chief, requiring some explanation of the causes of his dismissal from the service, and demanding a public investigation of his conduct, in the form either of a court-martial or court of inquiry.

28. Aldermen Garratt and Venables were sworn in as sheriffs of London.

29. At a common hall held this day, aldermen Magnay and Waithman were returned to the court of aldermen, for the office of lord mayor, by whom the former was chosen. Thanks were also voted to alderman Waithman, particularly for his conduct in the affray at Knightsbridge barracks.

A bottle, which was thrown overboard from the ship *Margaret*, of Glasgow, Allen, master, on the 1st of March, in lat. 52., long. 24., on her passage from Nassau to Greenock, in order to ascertain the current, was picked up last week near Jersey, by the *Charlotte* of Havre.

ACCIDENT IN ST. PAUL'S.—This morning, at half past six
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o'clock, when the men came to work in beautifying the interior of St. Paul's cathedral, they all crowded to one end of the scaffold; the pole, which supported it, broke in consequence of the weight, and they were all precipitated to the ground. Six of them were seriously hurt, and were conveyed to the hospital in a state of insensibility: one of them expired on the way, leaving a wife and family, who were wholly dependant on him for support, to deplore his loss.

UNITED STATES.—The extensive factories in Pawtucket, are all in full operation, and the village again presents the aspect of a crowded and thriving population. The demands for cotton fabrics are constantly multiplying, and the product of Rhode Island looms obtain a decided preference in the most distant parts of the Union. They are purchased to clothe the slaves on the plantations of Louisiana, and even the Canadians, with all their British predilections, are not unwilling to habit themselves in these cheap and substantial fabrics. In Philadelphia it is said that about 4,000 looms have been put in operation within the last six months, which are chiefly engaged in weaving cotton goods, and that in all probability they will, within six months more, be increased to four times that number.

In Patterson (New Jersey), where two years since only three out of sixteen of its extensive factories were in operation, nearly all these establishments are now in vigorous employment, and the town has resumed that appearance of prosperous industry, which it exhibited during the

temporary success of manufacturing enterprise.

OCTOBER.

A letter from Lille says—"A foreigner who has brought his capital here has erected extensive buildings near the Esplanade, for the spinning of cotton. The

government gives him three years exemption from the taxes on landed and moveable property. There are already 480 workmen employed in his manufactory. The two old villages of Roubaise and Tourcoign are now flourishing towns. Our population now amounts to 64,000, which proves that it has considerably increased within these few years."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The following is the state of the Newspaper press in the United States in 1810, as extracted from a late number of the "National Intelligencer." The increase since that year has been about 52 per cent:—

	Daily.	Thrice a week.	Twice a week.	Weekly	Total.	Total annual amount.
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	12	12	624,000
Massachusetts .....	...	...	9	23	32	2,873,000
Rhode Island .....	...	...	1	6	7	332,800
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	11	11	657,800
Vermont .....	...	...	...	14	14	582,400
New York	7	...	9	50	66	4,139,200
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	8	8	332,800
Pennsylvania	9	1	3	58	71	4,542,200
Delaware.....	...	...	2	...	2	166,400
Maryland	5	5	1	10	21	1,903,200
District of Columbia	1	3	1	1	6	686,400
Virginia .....	...	...	6	16	23	1,289,600
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	10	10	416,000
South Carolina	3	...	2	5	10	842,400
Georgia .....	...	1	2	10	13	707,200
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	17	17	618,800
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	6	6	171,600
Ohio .....	...	...	...	14	14	473,200
Indiana Territory .....	...	...	...	1	1	15,600
Mississippi Territory .....	...	...	...	4	4	83,200
Orleans Territory	2	4	2	2	10	748,800
Louisiana Territory .....	...	...	...	1	1	15,100
	27	15	38	279	359	22,222,200

Comparative view of the population of Edinburgh and Leith in 1811 and 1821:—

Parishes.	In 1811.	In 1821.	Increase.
New North Church	2,157	2,181	24
Old Church.....	2,124	2,928	864
Tron Church	2,435	3,358	923
Tolbooth Church	2,423	3,142	719
High Church	2,080	2,553	533
College Church	2,961	3,985	1,024
Lady Yester's Church	1,533	2,333	800
Old Grayfriars' Church	3,646	4,728	1,082
New Grayfriars' Church.....	3,315	4,632	817
St. Andrew's Church }	12,341	{ 15,848 }	9,077
St. George's Church }		{ 6,070 }	
Canongate	7,692	9,870	2,178
St. Cuthbert's	38,673	50,597	11,924
North Leith	4,375	7,025	2,151
South Leith	15,488	18,975	3,487
Totals	102,693	138,235	35,542

5. BOULOGNE.—*Currents of the Ocean.*—A bottle was picked up this morning at 10 o'clock, on the shore at Dannes, between this port and Estaples, containing the following paper:—

"The merchant ship *sir Joseph Banks*, John Williams, commander. At sea, Monday, July 16, 1821, in lat. 49 deg. 11 min. 16 sec. N.; and longitude, by chronometer at noon, 11 deg. 27 min. 36 sec. west of Greenwich; being calm weather, threw this bottle overboard for the purpose (if ever found) of ascertaining the current about the entrance of the English channel. Whoever finds this will be good enough to acknowledge it in some public manner."

ASTROSTATION.—The following is Mr. Green's account of his late perilous excursion from Brighton:—

"I took my leave amidst the plaudits of the surrounding company, and ascended slowly, but majestically. I rose about 800 feet, when the gas, which before had been expanded by the heat of the sun, being condensed by the change of temperature, the balloon descended; this I could have easily prevented by discharging ballast, but I felt confident I was affording to the spectators a gratification unprecedented in the history of aerostatics; I therefore chose to take advantage of the circumstance. I eventually threw out two bags of ballast, and re-ascended, the balloon taking a direction south-east by south; it appeared to me as floating for a considerable time over the land's edge. The balloon here took a more southerly direction, and finding myself going rapidly to sea, at an alti-

tude of about two miles, I espied two vessels, the only assistance in sight at that elevation. I immediately opened the valve, and the balloon began to descend with great velocity, and, in the end, was plunged by the force of the wind into a tremendously heavy sea; it then drifted rapidly, assuming the appearance of an immense umbrella before me: the car striking the water on its side, its ornaments and coverings were presently destroyed, and it instantly filled with water. I had previously put on my life-preserver, but it unfortunately became entangled with the cords. I was here in a perilous situation, the life-preserver useless, and the car repeatedly turning over, so that I was alternately under water. In this distress I continued for many minutes, when, almost exhausted, the propriety occurred to me of separating the cords which entangled the preserver, and which, after much difficulty, I accomplished with a knife. After this, I had the consolation of being raised considerably above the water, which enabled me to hail a boat humanely sent to my assistance by captain Clear, of the *Unity* packet, whose humane and active exertions I shall ever feel proud to acknowledge. I was at this time so much exhausted, that it would have been utterly impossible for me to have continued my hold five minutes longer. I remained in the water, according to the opinion of captain Clear, about twenty minutes; but it appeared to me much longer. The balloon dragged me about two miles through a heavy surf. After having been, with great difficulty, got on board, my dis-

tress was so great, as to render it absolutely necessary to strip me. I continued for some hours insensible, and must refer the public to captain Clear for particulars during that period. After my recovery, I anxiously inquired of the captain, if my property was safe on board; when he informed me, that the balloon was literally torn to ribands, and that my philosophical instruments, and my apparatus, were all lost or destroyed. I landed in safety on Wednesday morning at one o'clock, at Newhaven, and reached the gas establishment at Brighton at ten o'clock."

EGYPTIAN OBELISK.—The obelisk of red granite, brought home in the *Dispatch*, for Mr. Bankes, jun., which had previously been removed down the Nile, from the island of Philoe, on the borders of Nubia, was safely unshipped last week at Deptford, and is now lying on the deck of the sheer-hulk there, till it is ready to be removed to Mr. Bankes's seat in Dorsetshire. It is the first ever brought to England. Artists have already been making drawings from it, for the purpose of engraving. Some entertain hopes, that it may furnish a key to the interpretation of the hieroglyphical characters; since the Greek upon the pedestal, which records its first erection under Ptolemy and Cleopatra, is very probably a translation of the hieroglyphics, with which all the four sides of the obelisk itself are richly covered.

This piece of antiquity has long lain in front of the temple in the island of Philoe, where it stood originally at the time of Ptolemy, or probably anterior to that period. It was taken from

that place to Alexandria by the traveller Belzoni, to whose arduous efforts Mr. Bankes is entirely indebted for the possession of this valuable remain of antiquity. On the first attempt to convey it on board, the pier having given way, it slipped into the Nile, from whence it was raised by great labour under the direction of Belzoni, who, though destitute of mechanical instruments, contrived to have it turned up on the bank again, with some palm-leaf ropes, and a few pieces of palm trees. It was then embarked in a small boat, and launched down the cataract over a fall of water of about 20 feet in breadth, and 600 in length, full of rocks on every side. It was taken to Thebes, and thence to Alexandria, where it was shipped for England. It is 22 feet in length, 4 feet square at the basis: and forms in proportion about 1-30th part of the great obelisk now lying in Alexandria, named Cleopatra's needle, which is about 67 feet in length, by seven broad at the base.

The Ex-queen of Hayti (Madame Christophe), and the princesses her daughters, are now at Playford-hall, in Suffolk, the seat of Mr. Clarkson, on a visit to that gentleman.

VISIT OF GEORGE IV. TO HANOVER.—His majesty having prepared for a visit to his Hanoverian dominions, embarked at Ramsgate on the 24th of September. Having landed at Calais, and passed through Lille, Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, and Minden, where he arrived on the 5th Oct. his majesty entered his German dominions by way of Glandorf, and arrived at Osnaburg at half-past

five in the evening. At St. John's-gate, the citizens took the horses from the carriage, and drew his majesty (who graciously saluted the crowds on all sides) slowly to the palace, where he was received at the entrance by the minister of state, count Hardenberg; count Kielmansegge, master of the horse; and count Wangenheim, master of the household; the chamberlain on duty, &c. &c.

On the 7th, in the morning, his majesty was pleased to admit the officers of the palace, and the authorities, to an audience, and to review the 8th regiment of infantry, which is garrisoned at Osnaburg. At 11 A. M. his majesty continued his journey to Nieuburg, where he arrived at seven in the evening, and passed the night in the court-house, which had been prepared for his reception. His majesty was then met by his royal brothers the dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, with whom he dined. His majesty set out from Nieuburg at about half-past 11, and soon arrived at the palace of Herrenhausen.

On the 11th, his majesty mounted his horse at Herrenhausen at half-past one o'clock, to make his public entrance into the city of Hanover. The procession was arranged as regulated in the *Programme* previously published, and proceeded through the avenue of Herrenhausen, at the entrance of which his majesty allowed the city guard, on horseback, to escort him. At the gate were the civil authorities and the clergy, who complimented his majesty. A salute of 101 guns announced the entrance of his majesty within

the walls of his faithful German capital. His majesty passed through a double file of artillery to the triumphal arch, accompanied by the ringing of all the bells, by the thunder of the cannon, and the incessant plaudits of the multitudes that thronged the streets. Immediately before the king rode his royal highness the duke of Cumberland; on the king's right hand, the duke of Cambridge; and on his left the archduke Ferdinand. His majesty wore the uniform of a Hanoverian field marshal, with the insignia of the order of the Guelphs.

About four o'clock, the procession put itself in motion to return to Herrenhausen. His majesty rode in a state carriage, drawn by eight milk white horses, and passing through several streets, left the city by the Cleves-gate. Another salute of artillery announced his departure. In the evening the city was finely illuminated. Transparencies and inscriptions were displayed on all sides, and there was not a single house unilluminated. His majesty, with the princesses, and the officers of his court, came to the city, and drove through the streets to view the illumination. The duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the king's carriage. Wherever his majesty stopped, he was received with transport by the crowds, who continued to throng the streets till a late hour. The following day, his majesty reviewed the troops stationed in the city and its environs; on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, various evolutions were executed by the troops of all arms; and on the 19th there was a grand hunting party on the Diester.

9. The following curious notice was industriously placarded on the walls of the metropolis:—

“**PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND IN CAPTIVITY**, contrary to her Rights, Privileges, and Rank, at Mr. Davis's, 45, King-street, Soho.

“The princess of Cumberland informs the English nation, that an execution has been served on her body for debt; and that the late king bequeathed her 15,000*l.* which has been proved *according to law*, and application made to lord Sidmouth for the payment of that sum, without effect; therefore, not having received one guinea from the government, nor any of this large sum bequeathed to her by her uncle, King George III., she is under the painful necessity of appealing to the honourable generosity of the British public. **OLIVE.**”

“45, King's-street, Soho.”

The pretensions of this lady were set forth in a petition to the House of Commons, on the 14th of July, 1820. This petition stated—That the petitioner, Olive Wilmot Serres, was the legitimate daughter of the late duke of Cumberland, whose marriage with her mother, had been solemnized in the year 1767, and that she became the offspring of that marriage in the year 1772. These nuptials were kept secret; and the duke afterwards married again: this second marriage did not, however, vitiate the first; and the petitioner, in consequence of her royal birth, conceived herself to be entitled to certain property belonging to her deceased father. She further stated, that she had in her possession a document with the late King's sign manual,

acknowledging her to be his brother's child; and she prayed the House to institute an inquiry into her claims. This petition was ordered to lie on the table, but the subsequent session of parliament passed over without the investigation having been instituted.

We shall now state the pedigree and connexions of a *real* Olive Wilmott, the details of which will probably shake the faith of those, who may have given credence to the tale of woe.—[For the documents produced by Mrs. Serres, see our preceding Vol. p. 331.]

In the year 1772, there was born in the borough of Warwick, a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Robert Wilmott, a house-painter, by Anna Maria, his wife. This infant was baptized at the parish church of St. Nicholas, in that borough, on the 15th of April, 1772, by the name of *Olive*. When of a proper age, she was put to school, and displayed the first fruits of a very vivid imagination; and such was her power of invention, that if she had honestly employed her faculties in the production of a new series of Arabian Tales, she might at this moment have been in the enjoyment of respect, and competency. Subsequent to quitting school she went to reside with her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmott, who enjoyed the living of Barton on the Heath. While in this situation, she appeared as a witness upon a very extraordinary trial for a burglary in her uncle's house, against two men, who were tried, convicted, and executed for that offence. Her story was most marvellous, and her own conduct, as she represented it, most heroic. After the death of the doctor, a book

was published, of which our heroine was the author, the object of which was, to prove that her uncle was the real Junius. In the mean time she married a person of the name of Serres, a foreigner by birth, and a painter by profession. The rest of her history is oblivion: possibly she became a princess.

The lady whom we have last mentioned was famed for dealing in documentary evidence; but unfortunately for her, the writers of her documents always happened to die, before their letters and certificates were produced. The Warwick family have long been the objects of her solicitude, and so much regard had she for their honour and reputation, that she made an offer to one of that family to withhold from the public the letters, real or pretended, of another member of them, then deceased, for a valuable consideration. The following is the certificate of her baptism, obtained from the register of the parish church of St. Nicholas, in the borough of Warwick:—

“April 15, 1772 (Baptised)
Olive, daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Wilmott.”

Under such circumstances we may be allowed to inquire, whether the Olive Wilmott, christened at Warwick as the daughter of Robert Wilmott, in 1772, is the same Olive Wilmott who was christened in London, in 1821, as the daughter of the duke of Cumberland? If not, there is here a most extraordinary coincidence of names, dates, and circumstances.

BANK-NOTES.—An account of the average amount of all promissory notes and bills of the governor and company of the

Bank of England, which have been in circulation during the quarter ending the 10th day of October, 1821, distinguishing the respective denominations and values of the several notes and bills, and the average amount of the notes and bills of each denomination and value respectively, pursuant to act 59 Geo. III. cap. 49, as nearly as the same can be complied with:—

Bank-notes of	£.	s.	d.
£.1 and £.2...	2,718,121	16	1
5	3,001,801	16	3
10	3,178,878	3	7
15	127,493	14	4
20	1,397,865	17	11
25	169,193	6	7
30	366,411	12	7
40	295,263	9	4
50	1,322,304	11	9
100	1,238,202	14	9
200	505,886	10	7
300	456,300	4	1
500	475,746	8	7

1,000	3,830,144	13	7
Bank Post Bills	1,624,900	5	5
Amount of the			
whole...	£.20,708,980	5	5

Similar account of Bank of Ireland notes during the same time, pursuant to an act of 59th Geo. III., cap. 99, as nearly as the same can be complied with: 1821.

Bank-notes of	£.	s.	d.
1 <i>l.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>	1,470,331	10	1
3 and 5 guineas	553,640	11	9
10 and 10 do....	436,885	17	2
15	360	0	0
20 and 20 do...	215,261	15	7
25	235	0	0
30 and 30 do...	5,779	14	4
40 and 40 do...	60,185	0	11
50 and 50 do...	247,341	3	9
100 and 100 do.	392,483	11	5
500	205,703	11	5
Post Bills	1,661,382	7	5
Amount of the			
whole...	£.5,049,571	3	10

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

Abstract of the nett Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Quarters ended 10th of October, 1820, and 10th of October, 1821; showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	10th Oct. 1820.	10th Oct. 1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	2,670,683	2,844,231	173,548	.....
Excise	7,552,021	8,149,226	597,205	.....
Stamps	1,581,204	1,625,220	44,016	.....
Post-Office.....	375,000	342,000	.....	33,000
Assessed Taxes.....	760,576	793,532	32,956	.....
Land Taxes	174,522	207,481	32,959	.....
Miscellaneous	71,642	61,222	.....	80,420
	13,185,648	14,022,912	880,684	43,420
Deduct Decrease				43,420
Increase on the Quarter ...				837,264

12. GIBALTAR.—*Proclamation by his Excellency Sir George Don, G. C. B. &c.*—"The accounts of the state of the public health in various towns on the southern coast of Spain becoming more alarming, his excellency the lieutenant-governor feels himself under the necessity of closing the communication between that country, except through the customary process of quarantine. His excellency trusts, from the advanced state of the season, that this restriction will be of short duration.

"Notice is therefore hereby given, that the communication with Spain will be closed to-morrow evening at first gun fire.

"Given at Gibraltar, this 12th day of October, 1821.

"GEORGE DON,
General and Lieut. Gov.
"S. R. CHAPMAN,
Civil Secretary."

ACCIDENT.—Three old houses at the corner of Little Rider-street, St. James's-street, fell down on 15 individuals, two of whom were killed by being suffered to remain too long under the ruins, and the remainder severely injured.

EARTHQUAKE IN CUNNEMARA.—The following account is extracted from the *Tuam Gazette*:

"A very calamitous event occurred, about ten days since, in Joyce county. Upwards of one hundred acres of the lands of Letterbricken, part of the property of the provost of Trinity college, prime pasture and mountain, on which a number of comfortable and industrious tenants resided, commenced moving, and after carrying before them huge rocks, large heaps of earth, the entire crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, &c. totally disappeared. Previously to

the movement, a great noise was for some time heard, resembling that of distant thunder, and the earth became convulsed. Thus, in the presence of an astonished and paralyzed people, did this terrific moving mass continue in easy progress until its arrival at the brink of the sea, into which it plunged with rapid motion, leaving the whole route which it took a complete and frightful waste, and a helpless, homeless tenantry in a state of wretchedness easier to be imagined than described. Two days after the above singular and destructive occurrence, a large track of land, thickly inhabited, the property of R. Martin, esq. M. P. and in the same neighbourhood, was visited with a like phenomenon, but even of a more destructive nature, as the loss of the wretched sufferers in this case was not confined to their land and crops, but their entire stock and property were swallowed up by this dreadful earthquake."

BURGLARY.—Samuel Hayward, a young man, elegantly dressed in black and of a prepossessing person, was indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Ann Stebbing, and stealing plate, jewellery, and linen to a large amount; and

Henry Judd was indicted for feloniously receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen.

Ann Stebbing stated, that she lived at No. 12, Charles-street, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras. She had a gentleman lodger in the house. On the night of the 15th September, the family went to bed, and all the doors and windows were shut. Witness kept no servant, and her daughter and

herself slept together. At about half past two she heard the stairs creaking, but was not alarmed, supposing it to be the lodger. When she rose in the morning, she found that the house had been broken into. The back window was thrown up, the bureau was open, and all the drawers pulled out. She missed table-cloths, silver table and tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, two watches, boots, wearing apparel, &c. There were also lost two black bombasin dresses, one coloured dress, and others. She missed also a History of England, Josephus, and a large family Bible. At seven o'clock the same morning she had a message from the watch-house, and she went there and found part of her property. She saw and spoke to the prisoner on the Thursday preceding the robbery at her own door. The robbery was on the Saturday. It was about seven o'clock in the evening, when she spoke to the prisoner.

William Hooper was a watchman in Euston-street, Euston-square, about a quarter of a mile from the house of the prosecutrix. At three o'clock on the Sunday morning he was on his beat, and saw some persons. He followed them across a brick-field, about a quarter of a mile: four or five had bundles, and he suspected them. Another watchman named Knott assisted him in the pursuit. The persons crossed the New-road, and went down Carmarthen-street. There witness secured the prisoner Hayward. He had a bundle under his arm, wrapped up in a gray cloak. He struggled to get away, and his hat fell off. At the watch-house Hayward was searched, and various articles of wearing-

apparel were found on his person and in his hat, which had been picked up. Some silver spoons, two glass salts, and two latch-keys also found upon him.

William Knott, the other watchman, corroborated this statement. He produced the bundle dropped from Hayward, and the property was identified by the prosecutrix.

Henry Elkins was a sculptor. He had been acquainted with Hayward a fortnight before this robbery took place. He had been at Hayward's house. In the course of their acquaintance Hayward said to him, "You may do me a kindness by assisting to take away some goods." On the evening of the robbery he went to the house of Mr. Connelly, and met four other men besides Hayward. They met at half past nine, remained half an hour, and then went to Charlton-street, Somers-town. Hayward left him there for a few minutes outside a public-house. The prisoner and his companions presently returned, and they went across some brick-fields to a public-house in Euston-street, and stayed till past twelve o'clock, when they went to the field at the back of Mrs. Stebbing's house. Two of the men took a bundle they had with them towards the house. A man, who answered to the name of "Bill," broke open the window of Mrs. Stebbing's house. Hayward remained outside with witness. A man in a glazed hat went in at the back door. The two men remained about an hour and a half in the house. There was a third man placed near the door. He was continually bringing out things. These goods were disposed of in the best manner they could about their persons. After

the men had left the house, Hayward said, that something of consequence was left behind. They all went back, and Hayward went into the house and brought out a bundle. Two of the parties then went to witness's lodgings in the New-road, and some of the property was deposited in his cellar. Hayward and the others were waiting a little way off. It was a large bundle of linen that was taken to witness's lodgings, and an umbrella. They then all went by the New-road into Carmarthen-street. The party was dispersed by the watchmen, and Hayward was taken. Witness went to his lodgings, and he there found "Bill" and a man who looked like a coachman. Witness wanted to have the bundle taken away, and they said they would go to Charles-street and get a *cross rattle* (hackney coach.) They all went to Charles-street, Covent-garden, and Bill went to speak to a coachman on the stand. The coachman seemed to know him, and called him "Bill." The coach proceeded to witness's lodgings in the New-road, and the bundle was there put into the coach. Judd, the coachman, was on his box, while this was doing. They all got into the coach, and went, on purpose to lose time, a roundabout way to Gray's-inn-lane. They waited at the corner of Fox-court. There was a conversation among them about avoiding the watchman, which Judd heard. When any strangers came up, one of the persons spoke with the coachman about the hardship of remaining there. The coach then went away, and Judd proposed to wait on the stand till seven o'clock, when he might dispose of the

property in Oxford-road. Judd accordingly went into the stand, and witness and the others waited at a public-house near at hand. In the interim witness's companions wanted to get away from him. Bill afterwards said, "We had better go to the place at once;" and the coach was driven to Chancery-lane. They all got into the coach, and witness walked. They agreed to meet witness at the Piazzas, at Covent-garden, at 7 o'clock, but they never came. Witness was apprehended on Sunday (the next day), at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and he disclosed the whole matter when he was in the watch-house.

Cross-examined. — This was the first transaction he had ever been engaged in. He had worked at his trade three weeks previously. He was not aware that it was to be a robbery in which he was to be engaged, till it was too late to retract. On the Saturday night he kept company with these men for the sake of their company. From the gentlemanly conversation of Mr. Hayward he suspected nothing.

The case for the prosecution being concluded, the prisoners left their case in the hands of their counsel. One witness was called to the character of Hayward, but he seemed to know very little about him.

A witness appeared to the character of Judd, but his counsel (Mr. Law) thought it unnecessary to examine him.

The jury found the prisoner Hayward *Guilty*, and acquitted Judd.

MURDER OF MR. GOING.—On Sunday last, Richard Going, esq., lately in command of the county of Limerick establishment of police,

left that city about eleven o'clock in the morning for Rathkeale, on horseback, unattended, and on his way stopped at the house of John Waller, esq., of Castletown, where he remained but a short time: from thence he proceeded by the road to Cappagh, and when near the commons of Rathkeale, and not distant two miles from that town, he was attacked by a number of armed men. Several shots in succession were fired at him, which, from the nature of the wounds, must have instantly deprived him of life! the blood-thirsty villains then approached the body, and, either with bludgeons or the butt-ends of muskets, beat him desperately about the head. Not many minutes after the murder, the corps was found on the road by a passenger; and, the account of it having reached Rathkeale, his mangled remains were brought into that town about half-past four o'clock at noon. There were five musket-ball wounds in the body, one of which had perforated his heart, several superficial slug-wounds on the right side, and two musket shots in the head—one of which had entered the left temple. The ear was split, and his face much bruised. The right arm was also broken by a musket-ball. Mr. Going's pistols were taken by the murderers: he had a considerable sum of money with him, which, with his watch, remained untouched.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—During the preceding week inquiries were held on the bodies of Andrew King, and Mary King, father and daughter, both residing at Little Chelsea. The former was a carrier from Chelsea to London, and kept a horse

and cart, which he put up at the King's-arms stables. The daughter managed his household affairs. It appeared in evidence, that Mary King had been seduced by a tradesman, residing near Chelsea, who has a wife and family. The circumstance had such an effect upon the father's mind, as to drive him to the verge of insanity. The daughter's heart was nearly broken, from a sense of her own improper conduct. She was delivered of a still-born infant, and, in a few weeks afterwards, having taken a walk, she went into her father's house and sat on a chair, from which she fell on the floor and died. The father and brother were out at the time, and on their return found the deceased lying on the floor a corpse. The old man burst into tears, and, declaring that he never could survive her, heaped imprecations on the heads of those who had been the ruin of his daughter. He went from home on Saturday, and returned again in the evening. Having put up his chaise-cart in the stable, he went home and wrote a letter to his son, and returned again to the stable. The son came home soon afterwards, and missing his father, went to the stable, and there found that he had hung himself. To a pole placed across the hay-loft door, he had tied a rope, the other end of which was fastened round his neck, and had thrown himself off a ladder. To his coat was pinned the letter which he had written to his son. It contained his will, and his opinion upon the conduct of some persons who, he thought had injured him. The will run thus: "The last will and testament of Andrew King, of Little Chelsea. I hereby bequeath to my son,

Andrew King, the interest of 348 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the 4 per cents, and all the interest which I have in the estate of my brother, Valentine King, of Bury-street, St. James's." Attached to the above will was written:—"I am sorry to trouble any body with my miseries; but the treachery of false friendship has broken my heart. Oh (mentioning the person) you have destroyed my family. My daughter is dead, and I am undone. Farewell."—The jury returned a verdict of "Hanged himself, being at the time in a state of temporary delirium," on the father; and of "Died in a fit," on the daughter. They were both buried in one grave, and a vast concourse of persons attended the funeral.

23. A tragical catastrophe occurred at Carville colliery, near Newcastle. The workmen employed in it had been selected as the best, from the whole of the extensive works, and the ventilation was considered as complete as that of any mine on the river. There is a *band* (i. e. a stratum of stone) in the coal, and it was necessary to use candles in blasting it. When fifty-five persons were in the mine, an explosion of hydrogen gas took place, which killed fifty-two of them, dreadfully burnt two others, one of whom is since dead, and only one miraculously escaped unhurt. The explosion shook the ground like an earthquake. The body of one boy was blown high out of the shaft, and fell again to the bottom. By this lamentable event twenty-six widows, and between eighty and ninety children have been deprived of their support. Forty of the sufferers were under forty years of age. One of them

told his wife on the fatal morning, that he had dreamt the pit was blown up, and she affectionately entreated him not to go, but he waved her advice. The man who escaped, in the course of an hour, bravely ventured down again to the mine, to assist in bringing up his companions. An inquest was held on the bodies, and the verdict was, that "the sufferers accidentally came by their deaths by an explosion of hydrogen gas in the workings of the colliery." They were decently buried in Walls-end church-yard, at the expense of the owners of the colliery, who presented each family with a guinea for present use, and will afford them houses, fuel, &c. as long as they may need them.

24. LISBON.—On the 8th inst. the palace of the Holy-office was opened to the people. The number, which crowded to see it during the first four days, rendered it extremely difficult and even dangerous to attempt an entrance. The edifice is extensive, and has the form of an oblong square, with a garden in the centre. It is three stories high, and has several vaulted galleries, along which are situated a number of dungeons, of six, seven, eight, and nine feet square. Those on the ground floor and in the first story, having no windows, are deprived of both air and light when the door is shut. The dungeons of the next story have a kind of breathing hole in the form of a chimney, through which the sky may be seen. These apartments were allotted to prisoners, who, it was supposed, might be set at liberty. In the vaulted wall of each dungeon there is a hole of about an inch in diameter, which communicates with a secret corridor

running along by each tier of dungeons. By this means the agents of the inquisition could at any moment observe the conduct of the prisoners without being seen by them; and, when two persons were confined in the same dungeon, could hear their conversation. In these corridors were seats so placed, that a spy could observe what was passing in two dungeons, by merely turning his eyes from right to left in order to look into either of the holes between which he might be stationed. Human skulls and other bones have been found in several of the dungeons. On the walls of these frightful holes are carved the names of some of the unfortunate victims buried in them, accompanied with lines or notches, indicating the number of days of their captivity. One name had beside it the date 1809. The doors of certain dungeons, which had not been used for some years, still remained shut, but the people soon forced them open. In nearly all of them human bones were found, and among these melancholy remains were, in one dungeon, fragments of the garments of a monk and his girdle. In some of these dungeons the chimney-shaped air-hole was walled up, which is a certain sign of the murder of the prisoner. In such cases the unfortunate victim was compelled to go into the air-hole, the lower extremity of which was immediately closed by masonry. Quick lime was afterwards thrown down on him, which extinguished life and destroyed the body. In several of these dens of misery mattresses were found, some old, others almost new—a circumstance which proves, whatever may be said to the contrary,

that the inquisition in these latter times was something more than a scarecrow. The ground, on which this palace of the inquisition stands, was covered with private houses before 1755; whence it is plain, that the victims who have suffered here must all have been sacrificed within less than sixty years. Besides the dungeons which the people have already visited, there are subterraneous vaults which have not yet been opened.—*Courier Français*.

25. FORGERY ON THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.—*Paris, Court of Assize*.—The trial of James M'Dougal, alias William Harper, alias Debreton, commenced before the Court of Assizes. He was indicted for having committed certain forgeries upon the house of Barillon and Co., in Paris, and the Bank of Scotland, and circulating them knowing them to be forged.

The prisoner, in contradiction to the declarations of numerous witnesses who recognized him as William Harper M'Dougal, said, that his name was James Harpet, and that he had generously substituted himself for his brother, in order to save him from an ignominious sentence.

The prisoner had lived in Edinburgh in 1819 under the name of Debreton, where he taught the French and German languages. He disappeared suddenly before the forgeries were discovered, and an outlawry followed. He repaired to Paris, where he assumed the name of captain William Harper, and lodged in the most elegant hotels. He frequented the gaming tables, and became intimate with some English gentlemen of distinction. In the month of June, 1820, under

the name of Wm. Harper M'Dougal, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bedford Hodges, in the chapel of the English embassy. Some time after he waited on M. Barillon, the banker, and presented to him a letter of credit from the directors of the Bank of Scotland for 1,000*l.* sterling. This pretended letter of credit, which had a false stamp and all the appearance of the Bank of Scotland paper, was not suspected by M. Barillon, who allowed Harper to draw two bills on him, one for 600*l.*, and the other for 400*l.* Drafts which he gave to different persons in discharge of the expenses of his marriage, his lodgings, &c., were also paid without hesitation. The amount of these drafts was 12,699 francs. The Bank of Scotland, knowing nothing of William Harper, allowed his bills to be protested, and M. Barillon discovered he had been duped. It was discovered that he had fled to Ghent, but on the application of the French government he was delivered up by the authorities of the Netherlands, and, on the 23rd of March, lodged in the prison of Lille. He there made a very strange declaration. He asserted that he was not the person accused, but his brother, and that he had, in concert with the wife of William M'Dougal, planned his escape.

Through the management of the wife, her husband had been sent forward to Lille under the care of a single officer. The carriage, which conveyed him, was about to leave the yard of an inn at Courtray, when the prisoner (James), who had followed his brother on horseback, and was dressed exactly like him, stepped

into the coach while the horses were changing. He quickly put on his brother's cloak and cap, who escaped. James now insisted, that he was only liable to the punishment for assisting in an escape.

The indictment, however, charged the prisoner with being the same person who had been successively known under the names of Debreton, Harper, and William M'Dougal, but whose real name and origin are unknown. The accounts which he gave of his voyages from Scotland to America, and from America to England, were full of errors, both chronological and geographical. For instance, he pretended that he had lived among the Itchignois savages at the distance of 130 or 140 miles from St. Louis, the capital of the Missouri State; but it has been proved to him, that he must have made a mistake of only about 300 leagues in distance. He was assisted by an interpreter, because he asserted that he did not understand the French language, but he soon grew tired of that slow mode of communication with the court and jury, and began to express himself in bad French, in which a kind of Scotch pronunciation was more apparent than the English; but his extreme volubility proved, that he had little difficulty in the choice of expressions.

In answer to questions from the president he could give no account of his birth, because no registers were kept in Scotland. Respecting the distribution of the property of his parents, he said that his father had given him 400*l.* sterling when he went to New Orleans, and that he gave up all the rest of the succession to his

brother, with the exception of the share of his sister, who married M. Debreton, against whom proceedings for forgery had been instituted at Edinburgh. The president reminded him of the evidence already given of his identity, in answer to which, he insisted that they must have been deceived by his extreme resemblance to his brother. At last the prisoner objected to be questioned by the president.

President.—You do not understand what my duty is.

Prisoner.—It is not thus a judge acts in England; a judge there is impartial.

President.—So is he also in France. I put questions to you for your interest, but you do not reply to them with any precision. I ask you no insidious questions. Why did your brother call himself Harper?

Prisoner.—Harper is the name of a person who left him money, on condition that he should take the name of the testator.

President.—You say you got clothes made similar to your brother's: what tailor made them?

Prisoner.—Why do you ask such questions? As I know that the Belgian government is despotic, I shall take good care not to mention the name of the tailor, for that would only get him thrown into prison.

In answer to these questions, the prisoner sketched with a pencil a plan of the yard of the inn at Courtray, to explain the mode in which he said his brother escaped.

The Court then proceeded to examine witnesses to prove the prisoner's identity. Several persons, with whom he had lodged or associated, deposed that he

was the William Harper or M'Dougal described in the indictment, and that he used to speak French perfectly well.

Major Foley, of the British service, recognized the prisoner. He had dined with him, and had seen him more than fifty times.

The prisoner put questions to the witness, which were interpreted to the Court. The major said, that he observed no difference in his style, except that in 1820 he spoke like an Englishman, whereas now he assumed a Scotch accent, which might be easily imitated.

M. Beyerley had become security for the prisoner to the amount of 800 francs, which he was obliged to pay. He afterwards challenged him, and they were to meet in the Bois de Vincennes, where the witness waited three hours and a half after the time appointed, but the prisoner never came.

President.—Are you quite certain of the identity of the prisoner?

M. Beyerley.—I have not the least doubt. If he will take off the handkerchief which he has tied about his head, you will see that he is bald.

The prisoner refused to remove the handkerchief, until all the witnesses had been examined respecting the colour of his hair. He said the truth was, that M. Beyerley had endeavoured to swindle his brother out of 800 francs. This he would prove by the testimony of Mr. Manning.

Mr. Manning (an English solicitor) was immediately called. He stated that a captain Harper, who appeared to be the same person as the prisoner, had consulted him on his difference with

M. Beyerley. The dispute was settled by arbitration.

M. Beyerley was again called up, and went into details respecting the life of the prisoner, who, he said, had been married in Edinburgh under the name of Debreton, and had, under that name, published a French grammar.

The prisoner was repeatedly checked by the Court for putting insolent questions to the gentlemen and other witnesses.

Several tradesmen with whom the prisoner had dealt identified him. A Mr. Drake had sold him three horses, for which he was paid by bills on M. Barillon.

The prisoner asked this witness, whether he thought a Scotsman could imitate the English accent.

Mr. Drake.—I cannot tell.

The Advocate-General.—The witness, it is true, is an Englishman; but he is a connoisseur in horses, and not in languages.

M. Barillon had not the slightest hesitation in recognizing the prisoner, who spoke French perfectly. A captain Harper had been arrested in London instead of the prisoner; but the innocence of that gentleman was soon proved, and it was ascertained that the prisoner's real name was Debreton, and that he had been a teacher of languages at Edinburgh.

Mr. Sloper, an English solicitor, stated, that he had been consulted by M. Barillon on a letter of credit produced by a person calling himself Harper, and that he had seen no reason to doubt its authenticity. He had seen the prisoner at M. Barillon's bank, and now recognized him.

The Court adjourned to five
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o'clock. Having re-assembled at that hour, the advocate-general and the prisoner's counsel were heard, after which the president summed up the case.

The jury having deliberated for three quarters of an hour, declared the prisoner *Guilty*—1st, of forgery of commercial and banking writings; 2nd, of having used a forged stamp of the Bank of Scotland; 3rd, of forgery of private writing.

The sentence of the Court was, eight years hard labour, pillory, branding, and 500 francs fine.

30. THE BARCELONA FEVER.

—M. François, a member of the French commission sent to Barcelona, has written a letter of this date, to M. Bertin, a physician in Paris, in which he gives the following particulars relative to the Barcelona fever:—"The contagion appears to show itself visibly. Its point of departure is marked, its progress traced; it may be said, that it is seen passing from one individual to another. Those, who devote their cares to friendship, rarely fail to pay dearly for their humanity. In a house inhabited by fourteen persons, all have been attacked, and eleven have died. The progress of the disease is often so rapid, that there is not time to try any remedy. The patient dies as soon as he is taken ill. In general, however, the sickness lasts seven or nine days. It would require many pages to describe this terrible fever, it presents so many anomalies and deceptive appearances. Sometimes the attack is slight, and a deceitful appearance of convalescence gives confidence to the attendants at the moment when the patient is expiring. At other

times the most terrible symptoms manifest themselves at once, such as petechial spots, echymoses, and jaundice. Blood issues from all apertures of the body. Fetid and diluted blood flows copiously from the tongue. The usual evacuations are black and sanious. What is vomited may after dilution in water be compared to the oxyde of manganese. The body is cold as marble, and the pulse insensible. Involuntary cries are uttered, though the patient is in perfect possession of his mind, and so continues until the heart ceases to perform its functions. When the vital energy sinks, it cannot be again revived; the benumbing poison of the contagion destroys it. The body of the patient then exhales miasmata, not perceptible to the senses, which attach to bedding, clothes, furniture, and even the walls of the apartments (as, from numerous facts, there is reason to believe), which then become capable of infecting individuals more or less promptly according to their predisposition. The disease appears to have its seat in the nervous system. It successively paralyzes the different viscera. The kidneys cease their functions first. The body, which may be called a corpse still animated, exhibits all the symptoms of decomposition. Some patients, after exhibiting all the signs of complete dissolution, have by degrees returned to life, and have been cured. It requires courage, I assure you, and the most perfect self-resignation, to approach and touch certain patients. The stomach appears to be the most constant point of attack. It is subject to a kind

of irritation which is quite *sui generis*. Its state must not be confounded with a phlegmasia, though gangrenous parts are often found in its interior. There is no inflammatory appearance in the yellow fever. After the convulsive spasms which mark the commencement, atony soon takes place, and the extinction of life follows. At present the intensity of the disease appears to have abated, but still from one to two hundred die daily. Scarcely a week ago the number was from two to three hundred."

DANISH MISSIONARIES IN GREENLAND.—Interesting news has been received at Copenhagen, of the missionaries in the Danish colonies in Greenland. Greenlanders from the southern parts of the country near Statenhock to the colony of Julianehak, have informed the missionaries, that they were very desirous to become instructed in the Christian religion. They were not, however, inclined to leave their "beautiful country," as they called it, but wished the missionaries to send them teachers. Kleinschmidt, the Moravian missionary, was accordingly commissioned to pay them a visit. He went last summer, and remained there from the 3rd, to the 10th of July. The success of his undertaking surpassed all expectation: he every where found a great number of men desirous to become disciples, and once had 300 attentive hearers. He estimates the whole population at 500.

The inhabitants showed the missionary a beautiful verdant peninsula of considerable extent, which, on the opposite sides, has bays capable of forming convenient ports.

The great high-land of this country is apparently the extreme point of the continent, from which Statenhock is divided by a narrow sound which runs towards the east. The country is adapted for European settlements. The sea is never frozen, and the Greenlanders, have never, in this part of their country, suffered from famine. The direction of the Moravian congregation proposed, at the same time that they transmitted their report, that his majesty should, for the purpose of instructing the above-mentioned heathens in the Christian religion, permit a missionary establishment to be formed at Statenhock, similar to those already founded in three places in the other Danish possessions on the coast of Greenland. The royal permission to this effect was granted.

31. The erection of a monument at Wittenberg, in honour of Martin Luther, was commemorated with great solemnity. The day being extremely fine, the concourse of people was very great, and the whole was conducted with a degree of order and solemnity suitable to the occasion, and which made a profound impression on the spectators. The statue of the great reformer, by M. Schadow, is a master-piece of art. Before the statue was uncovered, the ancient and celebrated hymn "*Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott*" was sung in chorus, and had a surprisingly sublime effect. Dr. Nitsch then delivered a suitable discourse, at the conclusion of which, a signal being given, the covering of the monument fell, and disclosed this noble work. Many of the spectators, overpowered by their feelings, fell on

their knees in adoration of the Almighty, who gave their country this great man.

The preacher then put up a solemn prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, after which the whole assembly sung the hymn, "The Lord appeared, and restored to us his work through his servant."

In the evening a bright fire was kindled in iron baskets placed around the monument, and was kept up the whole night. All the houses, not excepting the smallest cottage, were illuminated; the town-house, the lyceum, the castle, and the barracks, were distinguished by suitable inscriptions, and a lofty illumination between the towers of the town announced the sense in which the inhabitants of Luther's native place honoured his memory. The students from Halle, Berlin, and Leipsic, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, and went at 11 at night to the marketplace, where they sung several academic songs.

FRENCH CENSORSHIP.—From the 1st July, 1821, to the 31st of October, there have been suppressed by the censors in the *Constitutionnel*, 24,495 lines, which, added to the 88,425 lines previously suppressed, since the establishment of the censorship (3rd April, 1820), form a total of 112,920, which at the rate of 700 per number, are equal to the matter of 161 numbers of the paper, and 220 lines over—(five months and eight days.)—*Constitutionnel*.

AMERICAN LAW CASE.—Supreme Court of the State of Ohio for Jefferson County, October Term, 1821; present, Peace, Chief Justice, and Hitchcock,

Judge.—*The State of Ohio v. Elizabeth George.*—This was a prosecution by indictment against the defendant, a woman of colour, for the murder of her infant. •

The traverse jury being empanelled and sworn, the counsel for the state offered Mary Cooper, a black woman, as a witness, to prove the fact of killing. The counsel for the prisoner objected to her being sworn as a witness, on the ground that she was incompetent to give evidence in the cause by the statute of this state, amendatory to the act intituled, an act to regulate black and mulatto persons. The section of the law, upon which the objection was founded, is in these words:—

“Be it further enacted, That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere, in this state, in any cause depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution which shall be instituted, in behalf of this state against any white person.” The witness offered in this case was pure black; and the prisoner was admitted to be a quadroon or one fourth black. It was contended by the counsel for the prisoner, that the term mulatto, made use of in the statute, did not include all the different grades of people of colour between white and black, but was confined to half bloods, or the offspring of a white and black, and that such had been the decisions of the courts of this state; and that, as a consequence, this defendant, not being a black or mulatto, was to be considered as white, and entitled to all the privileges of a

white. It was also insisted, that the intermediate grades between black and mulatto were to be considered as black. It was admitted on the part of the state, that it had been decided that the term mulatto extended only to half bloods. But it was said, that in putting a construction upon the statute law in question, two questions arose—

1st. Who were included in the terms black and mulatto, and thereby disabled from testifying?

2nd. Who were included in the term white person, and therefore entitled to the privilege of excluding blacks and mulattoes from testifying against them?

It was admitted by the counsel for the state, that when the legislature excluded blacks and mulattoes from testifying, it might be a fair construction of the statute, to suppose that they intended also to exclude the intermediate grades between blacks and mulattoes; because there would be the same reason for excluding those who were more than half black, as there would be for excluding mulattoes.

But it was urged, that the legislature, in describing the cases where the disability was to operate, had made use of the term white person alone; that the term white person, in common parlance, meant one who had no mixture of black blood, and was used in contradistinction to persons of colour, or those who were wholly or in any part black. There was no instance in any dictionary of the English language, or in any other book, where the term “white person” was not limited to those who were pure white: that the distinctions which exist in society,

and which were the occasion of passing this law, did not authorize the placing of quadroons in the same class with the whites: that, if the legislature had said, that blacks should not testify where mulattoes and whites were parties, it would have been a just construction of the law to have included the intermediate grades, but not otherwise.

The Court supported the objection to the witness, and the prisoner was acquitted, there being no other testimony against her.

This decision is important; because it settles the principle, that quadroons, and others of an intermediate grade between whites and mulattoes, are entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the liabilities of white persons; or, in other words, are, in law, to be considered as white. They are liable to be called upon to do militia duty, and work upon the highways; and have a right to vote at all elections, equally with whites; and may be appointed to, and hold any office in the state.

NOVEMBER.

2. Lord Byron's tragedy of *Marino Faliero* having been translated into French verse by Mons. Gosse, was played at the Theatre Francais. The hissing began at an early period of the play, and in a short time was mingled with bursts of laughter. The curtain fell at the reiterated command of the audience, before two-thirds of the performance had been completed.

3. FRENCH IRON TRADE.—The *Moniteur* of this day con-

tains an ordinance relative to the importation into France of foreign iron stretched by flattening machines (*fers étrangers étirés au laminoir.*) The preamble of the ordinance refers to the law, which authorises the government to change the regulations of the tariff of the customs, and to present the alteration to the chambers in the form of a law-project. Then, after stating that it is necessary to protect the manufactured iron of France against the competition of foreign iron *étirés au laminoir*, the price of which is greatly inferior to hammered iron, it is ordered, that from 15 days after the publication of the ordinance, all such iron, when imported, shall be placed in *entrepôt*, and shall afterwards pay the duty which may be fixed by law when taken out of the warehouse for consumption. The committee of arts and manufactures connected with the department of the interior is to decide on the doubts which may arise relative to the distinction of flattened and hammered iron, after having considered the opinion of the director-general of the customs.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. George Hoppe corn-merchant, in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping. The flames communicated to the granary, consumed the whole, and materially damaged the adjoining houses.

6. The pretended princess Olive has addressed the following letter to lord Sidmouth.

"To the Right honourable Lord Sidmouth.

"MY LORD.—When I reflect on the injuries I have received by

the refusal of your lordship to forward my claims in a proper way to his majesty, I consider it as a duty that I owe to my high descent to inquire of your lordship why I have been suffered to remain so long neglected, and deprived of the rights which, in common with other younger branches of the royal family, I am entitled to? As soon as the demise of my late royal uncle, his late majesty, occurred, I addressed your lordship, for his present majesty's gracious knowledge. In my letters repeatedly sent to your lordship, I assured you, for the king's knowledge, that I had but one anxious desire, which was to act in conformity to his majesty's royal will and pleasure, after an audience had been allowed, to show my papers. If, my lord, I had been an impostor, it was the duty of ministers to have inquired into my claims, and to have exposed them, if unjust or illegal. But, no! my lord, every application was treated with cold and apathetic contempt; and although all the writings of my parents' marriage and my birth have been verified according to law at judge Abbott's chambers, Sergeants'-inn; at Master Simeon's office, court of Chancery; before sir Robert Baker, and Barber Beaumont, esq., and twelve affidavits sworn and sent into your lordship; yet at this moment I find myself neglected and oppressed, and without one guinea of support from the government or royal family. My dear late cousin, prince Edward, duke of Kent, supported and protected me several years before his lamented death. His royal highness saw the papers delivered to

me by the late earl of Warwick of my legitimacy, and there are at least a hundred papers connected with my parents' affairs and my own; and general Wetherall, comptroller to his late royal highness, looked over many such papers at my residence in his royal master's lifetime. The excellent heart of the late duke of Kent was of a nature to decide, in all events of life meeting his eye, with religion and moral justice. Thus he loved and cherished me, his cousin; and solemnly bound himself to see me righted the moment that the death of his late majesty authorized my papers meeting the eye of the nation.

My lord, you well know why my claims are neglected: a mighty cause exists! But it is a duty that I owe to myself and the English nation, to give a narrative of facts as they are, unless immediate justice is done me. I am Olive, the only child of the late duke of Cumberland, by Olivia, his virtuous, injured wife; and very shortly the public shall know the great and forbearing conduct of Dr. Wilmot. To him, at one period, the English were indebted for tranquillity:—it can be proved, my lord. And although my health is similar to the late injured queen's (my first cousin), from having experienced every deprivation and persecution from interested enemies, yet I religiously trust the time is not remote when truth will triumph over calumny and oppression. I have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient servant.

OLIVE."

"Ludgate-hill,
Nov. 6, 1821."

7. On Friday last George Thom, convicted at the last cir-

cuit court of judiciary of murdering Wm. Mitchell, his brother-in-law, residing at Burnside, in the parish of Keig, suffered the punishment due to his crime, in front of the gaol in Aberdeen. The circumstances of this atrocious case attracted the attention of the public in no ordinary degree. Thom attempted the destruction of a whole family with which he had lately connected himself by marriage, in order to get the money and other property of which he knew them to be possessed, or to which some of them had recently succeeded. To effect this horrible purpose, he found means of introducing poison into their victuals, in consequence of which, William, the younger brother, after great suffering, died; while the other brother-in-law, and two sisters, who gave evidence on the trial, after being reduced to a state of pain and debility, under which they still labour, were saved from falling victims to the ruthless design of their unworthy relative, by the accidental circumstance of having ate sparingly of the poisoned food, so that the medical aid, though late resorted to, was partially effectual in bringing about their recovery. The unfortunate man, as well on his trial as afterwards, and in the face of the strongest circumstantial evidence, solemnly denied the crime for which justice had condemned him to suffer. To this he appears, after receiving sentence, to have been more strongly prompted by a vain hope he had entertained of the interest of a family of distinction, which he had strongly solicited, being used in his favour. But being soon informed that the atrocity of the

crime, which had been sufficiently proved against him, must forbid any interference in his case, he appeared to open his eyes to a sense of his situation, with deep contrition confessing his guilt. He wrote a certificate in vindication of his wife from any participation of his crime, and afterwards addressed a letter to the Mitchells, expressive of deep regret for his offence, imploring their forgiveness, and begging they would receive his wife with affectionate regard, as their sister, altogether free of blame. On Sunday, the 4th inst., his sons, his daughter, and nephew, came to take a solemn farewell of their unhappy parent and relation. At the moment of embracing one of his sons, he slipped a written note into his hand, wherein he expressed his earnest wish that he might speedily convey to him such poison as might be most effectual in depriving him of life. The answer in a letter from the son to the unhappy father, was an exhortation to him, that he should submit to the punishment awarded him by the injured laws of his country, and apply to the throne of grace for the only true consolation, which could support him in the greatest distress, and at the hour of death. Information of this last effort of despair being communicated to the proper authorities, two men were placed in his room, and, being relieved alternately by two others, remained with him, until the day of his execution arrived.

8. DISTURBANCE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.—For several months past, the *Marriage de Figaro* has not been performed at the Theatre Français, because the last time it was represented,

the audience required the restoration of several passages expunged by the censors. Yesterday the prohibition against performing it was removed, but the interdict on the suppressed passages continued. It was natural to foresee, that those very parts would attract particular attention, and that there would be amateurs on the watch for the omissions. The event realized what was so easy to be conjectured. Long before the famous monologue in the fifth scene of the third act, it was conceived that the actor would endeavour to slur over the definition of politics. When he arrived at it, cries resounded from the pit, "We want Beaumarchais's piece as it is printed; such as it is announced in the bills, and as it has been lately performed at the Odeon." The actors wished to excuse themselves on account of the prohibition they had received, but the only answer they got was, "Let us have the piece entire. Go on, but give us the whole piece!" A commissary of police, who was present, spoke in the language of authority, but his harangue only increased the opposition. He proposed, that those who were dissatisfied should withdraw and take back their money. This was answered with cries, "We do not want our money, we want the piece."

Commissary.—"The law, gentlemen—"

Cries from the pit.—"It is the intention of the law, that mutual engagements should be respected. We have paid our money in advance, and the theatre is bound to discharge the debt."

Damas and Castigny then addressed the audience, but with

no better success than the police commissary. The latter threatened to have the lights put out and the audience dismissed; but he was laughed at, and the noise continued. For about an hour and a quarter a discussion was carried on between this public officer and the public. Finally, this new kind of comedy began to grow tedious, and some quarrels which took place alarmed the pacific part of the spectators, who tried to make their escape over the orchestra. The armed force being at last called in, every one took to his heels and made the best of his way home, with the exception of five or six, who were seized and carried to the police-office.

8. The King arrived in town from Hanover.

9. Alderman Magnay was sworn in lord mayor.

COPY-RIGHT.—A curious case has lately occupied the lord chancellor's attention for three or four days. Mrs. Rundell, mother of the silversmith on Ludgate-hill, upwards of 14 years ago, wrote a book on Cookery, and gave it to Mr. Murray, the bookseller in Albemarle-street; who published it, after making several additions to it, and adding some embellishments. The work, at first, did not command a rapid sale; but, after a few years, it became greatly in demand, and 12,000 copies of it have been sold annually for several years past. Fourteen years having expired since the work was given to Mr. Murray, Mrs. Rundell obtained an injunction in the Vice-chancellor's court, at its last sitting, to restrain Mr. Murray from publishing the work. About the same time, Mr. Mur-

ray obtained an injunction from the lord chancellor, to restrain Mrs. Rundell from publishing the work with his additions and embellishments. On the 3rd inst. counsel applied to the lord chancellor to dissolve the injunction against Mr. Murray, and the case was argued at great length. It was contended against Mrs. R., that she had abandoned the work altogether, having stated in her preface, that she had freely and voluntarily given it to the public, and that she did not purpose to derive any emolument from it. It appeared, on the part of Mr. Murray, that in 1808 he had presented Mrs. R. with 150*l.* as an acknowledgment of the merits of the work; and the lady, in reply, renounced any right to the work in question. Mrs. Rundell's counsel contended for her sole right of publishing the work in dispute; observing that a gift in the first instance could not by possibility have given Mr. M. a greater dominion over the work, than a deed of assignment under her hand could have done; and, supposing that such an assignment had existed, it would, in due course of law, have reverted to her after the expiration of fourteen years. The lord chancellor, after remarking in general terms on the subject, observed, that the work originally might have been Mrs. R.'s copy-right; but it was given to the world under such circumstances, as made it doubtful whether any copy-right still existed; and concluded by saying, "I am of opinion in this case, that under all the circumstances, and without saying that Mr. Murray has the right to publish, or any one else, it is a subject where strict law

must decide between the parties, and that a court of equity must not in any way interfere." The injunction against Mr. Murray was therefore dissolved.

WESTMINSTER HALL AND THE ABBEY.—A difficulty of a very serious nature has occurred in the removal of the fittings up of these places for the coronation. In Westminster-hall every thing remains *in statu quo*, until the court of claims shall decide to whom they may belong. Lord Gwydir, as lord great chamberlain of England, claims the fittings up in the hall as his perquisites of office, and colonel Stevenson, of the board of works, has put in a claim on the part of the public, for whose benefit, he contends, they ought to be sold. In the abbey, the very reverend the dean has less ceremoniously, in the first instance, removed the fittings from the choir, and afterwards finding them troublesome in the nave of the church, has disposed of them for the benefit of himself and the chapter, to whom he considers they belong. Colonel Stevenson denies this pretended right: and the dean in the mean time has paid the money into a banking house.

10. This day the lord chancellor gave judgment (in the suit of *Oddie v. the bishop of Norwich*), that the immense property left to accumulate under the will of Mr. Thellusson, could be taken only by male descendants through a male line.

PATENTS.—In the list of patents lately granted by the French government, is one of 15 years duration to Wm. Eaton, of Manchester, for machines for spinning wool, cotton, silk, &c. A patent of the same duration is also grant-

ed to James Douglas and Thomas Greston for machines used in casting, pressing, and rolling sheets of lead.

LORD BYRON.—It appears that lord Byron's fame has penetrated across the Pyrenees. One of the last received Madrid papers observes—"The Byron who said to the Greeks, 'Do not expect your liberty from the Franks,' is not the marshal de Biron, but an English lord, a man well known for his writings in prose and verse, and for his travels. Want of attention has caused the English lord to be confounded with the famous marshal of the Opera!"

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—Letters, dated the 16th of July, have been received from the discovery ships, which were then at Resolution Island, in Hudson's Bay. They had met with some heavy icebergs, and considerable obstructions from the ice, which was then melting fast, but were past these inconveniences and pursuing their voyage of discovery up the inlet at the north of the bay. The officers and men were all in the highest health and spirits; well supplied with every kind of provisions and comforts, and delighted with the security and excellence of their ships.

15. Mary Ann Carlile, tried in July last at Guildhall, for publishing a libel, was this day brought up for judgment in the court of King's-bench. Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced sentence, as follows:—"That you, Mary Ann Carlile, do pay to the king a fine of 500*l.*; and that you be imprisoned in Dorchester gaol, for a period of twelve months; that at the expiration of that time, you do find sureties for your good behaviour

during five years, yourself in 1,000*l.* and two other persons in 100*l.* each.

16. **SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—As the civic procession with the address to his majesty was turning round the corner of King-street, the horse on which Mr. Wontner, the city marshal, was mounted, took fright, reared, and threw him. Mr. Wontner retained the bridle in his hand, when the animal plunged forward at him as he lay, fell down upon him, and rolled over him, still plunging in the most frightful manner. When it rose, it plunged again at Wontner as he lay, being probably agitated at the sight of his scarlet uniform. Few of those who witnessed the scene conceived, that the marshal was still alive. He was immediately carried into a shop, and thence to his house in Aldgate, where sir William Blizard promptly arrived. One of his legs was broken in two places. The fractures were compound. His leg was amputated a little below the knee. His recovery was rapid.

17. **ROME.**—The marquis Antaldo Antalpe, and the advocate Tommaso Felici, appeared on the 31st of October last, before the chancery of the civil tribunal of the first instance at Pesaro, and there made a declaration, which is to the following effect:—

"That, by an act of the 3rd of August last, dated at London, they have been named by the deceased Caroline Queen of England, her trustees (*heritiers fiduciaires*) for all the property which she possessed in Italy, with the obligation to apply it in the manner which she should herself direct by any act whatever signed by her hand.

"That the death of queen Caroline having taken place on the 7th of the same month, the will has been executed for the benefit of those who had a right to it.

"That having learnt that by a separate act, drawn up and signed in the presence of William Fox, and of Hattebs, notaries of London, who have preserved the minute of it, the said deceased queen of England has determined how the above-mentioned property is to be applied, paid, and employed, and the said sieurs marquis Antaldo Antalde, and the advocate Tommaso Felici, not seeing good to retain the quality given to them of trustees, or any other quality depending on the same, they do by this present declaration renounce the quality herein above specified; urgently

demanding that their declaration be received and brought to the knowledge of the public, by all possible means, and even by insertion in foreign journals, to serve as a guide to all those who may have any title or claim to the property left by the deceased queen."

PRESENTATION CONVENT, GALWAY.—Miss Joyce, daughter of Walter Joyce, esq. of Mervieu, was received on Monday last amongst the pious and exemplary sisterhood of the Presentation convent.

At half past nine the "O gloriosa virginum" was sung from the higher choir, with the masterly accompaniment of select musical performers. The procession then began to move from the vestry, through the lower choir, to the chapel, in the following order:—

The Thuriferers.

The Acolytes.

The Master of the Ceremonies, Rev. Mr. Daly.

The Sub-Deacon, Rev. Mr. Gill.

Deacon, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell.

The High Priest, Rev. Mr. Finn.

The Celebrant, Very Rev. Warden Ffrench.

And his Train-bearer.

The very Rev. Warden Ffrench having been conducted to his *faldastorium*, under a rich canopy, and the high priest and his officiating ministers having retired to their places at the Gospel-side of the altar, the young Postulant appeared attended by the reverend mother and her assistant, robed in all the gaudy extravagance of fashionable splendour.

The very reverend Celebrant was then conducted to the platform of the altar, and the Postulant and her attendants having

knelled, the ceremony of reception began with the preparatory prayers and responsories. When the novice was seated, and the Celebrant re-conducted to the *faldastorium*, high mass commenced with a strict precision in all the various ceremonies of the Catholic service. After the gospel, the reverend Mr. Daly delivered a sermon, addressed particularly to the novice, on a text very pertinent to the subject he handled:—

"Hearken, O daughter, and see, and incline thine ear; thou

shalt leave thy people and thy father's house, for the king hath greatly desired thy beauty; and he is the Lord thy God."—Psalm 47.

After mass the novice retired, whilst the clerical choir chanted in full tone, the psalm "In exitu Israel de Egypto," and at its conclusion, she appeared disrobed of her worldly habiliments, and vested in the simplicity of penance and retirement. In the different answers to the questions put to her by the Celebrant, she was clear and decisive, like one whose determination of embracing a life of religion and of chastity was that of long and conclusive reflection. The ceremony created a deep and general interest.

17. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

—A person calling himself James Baines, had been lodging for nearly six months at the Plough-inn, in this town, kept by Mr. Blake. Baines was indebted 30*l.* to the innkeeper, for board and lodging, and being pressed to settle his account, he made various excuses, and at length meditated to leave the island, without settling his bill; for which purpose he obtained a pass, on Saturday, the 10th, and occasionally from thence to the following Friday, left the inn under the pretence of dining from home. On the morning following, a pursuit took place, and Mr. Cleator, the chief constable of Douglas, accompanied by some of Mr. Blake's family, and other assistance, discovered him amongst the cliffs at Port Soderick, about twelve o'clock at noon; from thence to three he kept moving from one frightful cliff to another, when at length,

getting on a rock round which the flood-tide was rising, he sat down with much apparent composure. The chief constable, on observing his situation, sent for a boat, on the appearance of which Baines descended from the summit of the rock, and walked into the sea until it reached about his breast; at this crisis, Mr. Cleator, who was on the cliff above, called to him to return, and not risk his life: Baines returned to his former station, but on finding the boat was fast approaching, he rose up, waved his hat three times to the persons on the cliff, and immediately plunged into the sea. The boat was heavy, had but two oars, and those manned by ploughmen, it was, therefore, nearly twenty minutes before they got up with the unfortunate man, from whom the vital spark had then fled. The swell being great, the men inexperienced, and Baines a very weighty man, the persons in the boat were unable to get him on board, but towed him from the place where he was to the land, a distance of about 200 yards. What is remarkable, Baines never sunk, nor was he noticed to make any other exertion after he got into the water, but that of putting his hat down over his eyes.

19. KILKENNY.—A respectable farmer, named Edmond Shea, who resided within two miles of Nine-mile-house, in the county of Tipperary, and near the borders of this county, felt himself obliged, in consequence of the undertenants and cotters of his farm having refused either to pay their rent in money, or to labour for him in its discharge, to dispossess them, and to bring labourers to dig his potatoes from a neigh-

bouring village. On the night of Monday last, his house and offices were surrounded by an armed banditti, who set fire to both at the same moment. In the former were Shea, his wife, seven children, and three female servants; in the latter five labourers slept. Such of those unfortunate victims of brutal ferocity as attempted to escape from the flames, were fired at by those miscreants, and driven back into the blazing tenements. In short (for who can bear to dwell on any account so revolting to every feeling of humanity?), the whole of the seventeen inmates of this family were hurried into eternity.

21. Eight miserable convicts were executed at the Old Bailey:—Josiah Cadman, Edmund Sparrow, and Thomas Tapley, for uttering forged 5*l.* notes; George Ellis, for uttering a forged 10*l.* note; William Garton, for stealing in a dwelling-house; George Smith, for robbing on the highway; William Harding, for stealing six sheep; Isaac Cobelia, for robbing on the highway.

At half-past seven the two sheriffs, accompanied by the under sheriffs, &c. proceeded to the cells, where, after the sacrament had been administered, the irons of the convicts were knocked off, and their hands and arms bound. During this process they were supported by the sheriff's chaplain. Harding (an old man) trembled exceedingly, and a cold sweat burst forth on his countenance, when he looked down upon the hammer, and the block on which the irons were removed.

Cadman was called out first, and ascended the scaffold with

composure. When the rope was placed round his neck, he addressed the spectators with much firmness and deliberation. As nearly as his expressions could be collected, they were these:—

"Friends and fellow-countrymen;—It is with the agonized feelings of a husband who has brought his wife into the same disgrace with himself that I now address you. I have drawn down upon myself the sentence of the law; to that I bow. Let it be told to my king, to my sovereign, that I revere him in his situation as a king; and may the scene which is now before you keep you all from an evil so dangerous, and a temptation so powerful, as that to which I now fall a sacrifice."

At the conclusion of these words, the people who were near the scaffold exclaimed with vehemence, "God bless you! God bless you!"

After a pause of a few minutes, and when the last man (Cobelia) was brought out, Cadman again addressed the people—"Tell the world that I die in peace with all men. I love my wife—I love my king—I love my country—I love my God." These were his last words. Every thing being now arranged, the drop fell, while the ordinary was in prayer; and these unhappy men were launched, almost all of them without any apparent struggle, into eternity. After hanging an hour they were taken down, and their bodies given to their friends for burial.

Cadman had for a considerable period been engaged with his wife in the unlawful pursuit for which he suffered. They sold forged notes to the utterers, who

paid them 7s. for a forged 1*l*. note, and 30s. for a forged 5*l*. note; and several persons have been convicted who were their instruments in putting off the false paper. Distress it was, in the first instance, that caused Cadman to join the keeper of a coffee-house in Drury-lane, in dealing by wholesale in the dangerous traffic; and, on his being taken into custody, he offered to impeach all who had been connected with him, if he were allowed to plead guilty to the minor offence. The Bank took his case into consideration, but having clear proof of the extensive guilt of the prisoner, they could not, in justice to others, suffer the most guilty to escape. No hopes were ever held out to him, that mercy would be extended towards him.

22. COURT OF CHANCERY.—*The Attorney General v. the Skinners' Company*.—The lord chancellor gave judgment in this case. It came before him in the shape of an appeal from the vice-chancellor; and it originally was an information by the attorney-general, as to the conduct of the Skinners' company, with respect to some property left by sir A. Judd, to endow a free grammar school at Tonbridge, in Kent. His lordship went through the whole of the pleadings on both sides, by which it appeared, that sir A. Judd, an alderman of London, had, by a sort of testamentary deed, given previously to the year 1554 the sum of 30*l*. per annum, arising out of two estates; one in the parish of All-hallows, Gracechurch-street, and the other in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, for the payment of 20*l*. a year to a master, 8*l*. a

year to an usher, and 2*l*. a year for the reparation of his grammar-school at Tonbridge, in Kent. This was bequeathed, if it could be called a testamentary deed, to the master and wardens of the Skinners' company, to be by them applied for the purposes before mentioned.—There were also other estates purchased by the money of Judd, but left in his name and that of one Thomas Fisher, for the maintenance of some alms-houses. All this property had, in 250 years, augmented so much in value as to be worth several thousands a year. The vice-chancellor had declared, that an account should be taken of all the messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, and of the rents, profits, and issues, arising from the same, with the nature of their application by the Skinners' company, bequeathed to them by sir A. Judd, in trust, for the maintenance of the school at Tonbridge. Lord Eldon said that he should no further disturb that decree, than by introducing some words, in order to leave the question open, whether the will of sir A. Judd was valid or not.

QUEBEC.—Four hundred and twenty vessels arrived here this season, with 8,050 settlers.

23. AMERICAN LAW CASE.—*State of Maryland v. Jos. Thompson*.—Indictment for the murder of Miss Ann Maria Hamilton.

This important and interesting case came on for trial in Baltimore city court. The facts disclosed in evidence were the following:—

The prisoner had boarded for four or five years in the house of the father of Miss Hamilton; during this time he had become ardently attached to the de-

ceased; and from his own declarations subsequently made, he had been engaged to be married to her, with the approbation of the mother, from the 16th day of May, 1819, until the period of his quitting the residence of her father, which was three or four weeks previous to the homicide. She had accepted a ring from him with the device of two united hearts, and her name engraved upon it. Shortly after the donation, he went to sea. On his return, he thought Miss Hamilton's deportment towards him changed from its former cordiality to coldness; and believing her manner to be influenced by the unfavourable disposition of the mother towards him, he abandoned their dwelling as his place of residence at the above mentioned period. A short time afterwards, he paid Miss Hamilton a visit, and demanded of her the restoration of the ring he had presented her; when it was alleged by the young lady to have been lost. The characteristic gloom of Thompson's temper, and the solitariness of his habits, from that time visibly augmented. It was stated by the proprietor of the house in which he last boarded, that on one or two occasions he had been observed by him to take lonely rambles about the streets before the dawn of day; he still, however, continued to frequent Hamilton's residence. The night previous to the death of Miss Hamilton he paid the family a visit, and appeared in a more melancholy mood than usual, leaning his head against the door, and manifesting more than his ordinary reserve; he, however, when addressed, conversed rationally. On the night of the per-

petration of the murder (which was Friday, the 5th of October last), he came about eight o'clock to Hamilton's; and took his stand against the side of a door, whereby he entered into conversation with Mr. Hamilton. The latter, at the close of their conversation, said, he believed he should go to bed. Thompson advised him so to do.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton then went up stairs, leaving Thompson with their daughter; they had been but a few moments above, when they were alarmed by the screams of their daughter below, who cried out, "Oh! mamma, Thompson is going to shoot me." The mother ran down stairs, and arrived in sufficient time to see the flash of a pistol, and to catch her daughter in her arms as she fell, at the foot of the stairs. The daughter expired in an instant. Thompson then, after gazing the mother stedfastly in the face, fired a second pistol at his own head, which knocked him senseless on the floor. The father ran down stairs, caught hold of his daughter to see if she was dead, and finding his fears too fatally confirmed, laid her down—and in the fury of the moment, stamped upon the head of Thompson, as he lay apparently lifeless on the floor. Thompson was taken that night to the watch-house, and when he recovered his senses, was removed to the gaol of Baltimore county. He is 40 years of age; the deceased five days short of 15. She was a girl whose beauty and loveliness were proverbial in her neighbourhood.

Thompson, during his confinement in gaol, stated to one of the witnesses in this case, that the reason why he killed her was,

that he was under the firm persuasion, that one of the boarders had dishonourable intentions towards her, and in the event of their success, did not mean to marry her: that to the accomplishment of such views, her death and his own were preferable. Insanity was the defence set up.

The chief justice charged the jury briefly. About eight o'clock p. m. the jury retired to their room, and soon returned with a verdict of—Guilty of Murder in the first degree.

23. Lieutenant-colonel Mazeau, implicated in the conspiracy of August, 1820, was found guilty, in the court of Peers, of having made a proposition to change or destroy the government and the order of succession to the throne, and to excite the citizens to take up arms against the royal authority. He was immediately sentenced to five years imprisonment, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

24. LIBEL.—*The King v. Weaver, Arrowsmith, and Shackell.*—This was an information filed by the attorney-general against Robert Thomas Weaver, printer, and Thomas Arrowsmith and William Shackell, alleged proprietors, of the newspaper called "John Bull," for a libel upon the memory of lady Caroline Wrottesley. The libel appeared on the 15th of January, 1821. The article was headed "Queen's Visitors," and it charged the deceased lady Wrottesley, with having, in her life-time, carried on an intrigue with a menial servant. Mr. Justice Bayley delivered the sentence of the court: Weaver to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the king; Shackell and Arrowsmith 500*l.* each; and all to be imprisoned

nine months in the custody of the marshal of the King's-bench, and to give security for five years, themselves in 500*l.* and two sureties of 250*l.* each.

26. LIBEL.—*The King v. Blacow, Clerk.*—Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced sentence, for a libel on the late queen: "The court does order and adjudge, that you, Richard Blacow, do pay to the king a fine of 100*l.*; that you be imprisoned six months in the custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea; and that you do farther find security for your good behaviour for five years, yourself in 500*l.* and two sufficient sureties in 100*l.* each."

The court also sentenced Williams, mayor of Chester, to six months imprisonment and a fine of 1,000*l.* for partiality during the last city election.

MYSTERIOUS STORY.—The following mysterious transaction is mentioned in many German newspapers:—"A lady of distinguished rank, the mother of princes, and whose fate and situation are sufficient to excite interest and command respect, arrived at Bonn, under the name of Madame Von ——. That city, to which she was attracted on account of her health, pleased her so much, that she determined to take up her residence in it until spring. She then laid aside the *incognito* which she had assumed, and her rank obtained for her from the authorities of the city that protection and consideration which was her due. Nothing was observed either in her conduct or her conversation, which deviated from the strictest circumspection. Her numerous domestics were foreigners. Among the persons who formed her so-

ciety was observed the daughter of president Von Hagen, of the government of Cologne, and professor Ennemossier, a physician, who attended on her and possessed her full confidence, while another medical person who belonged to her establishment, and had also the title of physician, appeared to be no favourite with her. The latter left the town, and it was soon after remarked that a stranger had made his appearance at Bonn, who appeared to occupy himself much about the princess and her affairs. On the 23rd of November, before day-break, there was heard, in the apartments of this lady, a noise similar to what might have been expected from the breaking in of a band of robbers. Her cries awakened Dr. Ennemossier, who slept in the upper story. He came down in haste, and saw this princess, who is near 60 years of age, struggling against her own servants, who carried her by main force to a carriage prepared for her removal. The aggressors did not allow her time to dress herself properly. The doctor wished to oppose this violence, but he was overpowered, and the carriage drove off so rapidly, that even the sentinel posted at the entrance could not stop it. The carriage proceeded on the road to Coblenz; the gate of Bonn on the side of that town being readily opened to the carriage. The participators in the plot, who remained in Bonn, kept the door of the princess's hotel fast for two hours, to allow their accomplices time to secure their prize. Those who stayed behind have been arrested, and an investigation is commenced by the royal criminal court.

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27. On Tuesday last, two seamen, named Peter Heaman, and François Gautiez, were tried and convicted on a charge of piracy and murder, before the judge admiral of Scotland. Heaman had been mate, and Gautiez cook, on board a merchant ship called the *Jane*. On the voyage from Gibraltar to the Brazils they took forcible possession of the ship, which was freighted with specie to the amount of 38,180 Spanish dollars, and murdered Johnston the captain, and Paterson, one of the seamen. They afterwards sunk the vessel, and landed the specie in an island off the coast of Ross-shire. A Maltese boy on board the vessel gave information of the horrible transaction, as soon as he was able; and, with the rest of the crew (three persons in all), not implicated in the mutiny and murder, appeared as evidence on the trial. The two prisoners are sentenced to be hanged on the first Wednesday in January. Heaman is said to be a native of Sunderland; Gautiez is a Frenchman; they are both young men. It is a curious fact, that at the time the prisoners were apprehended, the whole ship's library consisted of a book entitled, "Trial of Captain Delano, for Piracy."

EXECUTIONS IN THE OLD BAILEY.—The sentence of the law was executed upon Samuel Hayward, for a burglary and robbery, committed in a house in Somers-town [see Chronicle for October, p. 153.] Joseph South, for uttering a 10*l*. note, forged upon the Bank of England; and Anne Norris, for robbing a man at a house in Wentworth-street, White-chapel, under circumstances of great aggravation. There were

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incidents in the life of the unfortunate Hayward which deserve to be recorded. He was the son of a journeyman currier, residing in the Borough. At 16 years of age he was apprenticed to a tailor by his father, who wished, but could not afford, to give him a liberal education, suitable to the talents he had evinced in early life. He remained at that trade for the space of two years; but his spirits were so buoyant, his imagination so sanguine, and his hopes so aspiring, that the humble pursuit selected by his industrious father grew distasteful by degrees, until, at the expiration of the period we have mentioned, he resigned it altogether. The next scene in which he appeared was at the York coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange, where he officiated as waiter. This transition was his own choice; and though still far beneath the station which his talents were capable of fulfilling, it afforded him opportunities of recommending himself by his address, which he could not have had in his former situation. The hope that influenced his choice, was soon realized in the new sphere to which he had transferred his efforts. He remained at the coffee-house about six months, when he was noticed by Dr. Pugh Gueston, then residing at Furnival's-inn, and occasionally frequenting the York coffee-house. The doctor was at the time engaged in compiling his "History of London;" and being struck with the address, appearance, and intelligence of Hayward, he took him to his house, where he employed him in collecting materials for the work in which he was engaged. While living under

the roof of his patron, Hayward was so industrious as not only to acquit himself reputably in his engagement, but to make himself master of the French and Italian languages, which he is said to have spoken with great fluency. He became also a proficient in music, dancing, and, in fact, every accomplishment of polite society. He remained with the doctor about five or six years, and then entered into an engagement with captain Blanchard, with whom he continued for nine months, the greater part of which time was spent in travelling. Hitherto every step he had taken was towards improvement, and the cultivation of his mind: but on leaving captain Blanchard his fortune changed, his pursuits took another direction, and though his advancement, considering his original humility, had been rapid and extraordinary, his decline was still more rapid and extraordinary. On separating from the captain, it was his misfortune to be introduced to some of the principal gambling houses at the west end of the town. There his ruin began. His first adventures were successful; hence he was encouraged to bolder experiments, and confirmed in the habit of play. He also became acquainted with some notorious courtizans. But, as if fortune or Providence had not yet abandoned him altogether, the elements of his prosperity were still at work. He made acquaintance with several highly respectable families in Russell and Bedford-squares, became intimate at their houses, frequented their parties, and was the delight of circles in every way qualified to admire and encourage the pro-

mise of an individual distinguished by all the exterior graces of an accomplished gentleman. From this period his history is short, and coloured by the sameness of adversity. His whole time was occupied between the gambling house and the brothel, and the temptation to commit a robbery, which presented great profits, was too strong to be resisted in the state of distress to which he was reduced by the habits to which he had abandoned himself. He had lodgings at Somers-town, and became acquainted with the circumstances of the family who resided in the house in which he afterwards committed the offence for which he was executed. Between 30 and 40 gentlemen visited Hayward on Monday in prison. He had been in the habit of visiting at the houses of most of them; and such efforts were made to procure a commutation of punishment, that, up to a late hour on Sunday night, he entertained the most sanguine hopes of a reprieve. On Monday morning he showed the strongest evidences of a resigned spirit, and had frequent conversations with Mr. Brown, the governor, to whose humanity he declared in the press-room he was greatly indebted. The family of the wretched man had not, it seems, for a long time, heard any intelligence of his unfortunate career until it was nearly terminated; but he spoke of them with great affection.

When Hayward entered the press-room, he walked with a firm step to the block at which his irons were knocked off. He then advanced towards Mr. Sheriff Venables, to whom he expressed himself in terms of the

strongest gratitude for the humane concern and interest which that worthy gentleman had taken in his fate. He wrung the sheriff's hand with the greatest warmth, and in answer to the question, "How he felt himself?" replied, "As a man ought to feel who has violated the laws of God and his country."

South, who was nearly eighteen years of age, was the first who advanced in the sad procession to the scaffold. He appeared perfectly resigned. Mr. Sheriff Venables asked him, in an undertone, a question about his family, upon which the poor lad burst into tears.

The wretched female had not entered the press-room, and before Hayward and South left it to pass to the place of execution, the former looked about with an anxious eye, and said, "Is there not a poor female to be executed too?" An answer being given in the affirmative, Hayward exclaimed, "Oh, gracious God, have mercy upon her." When the sheriffs reached the broad passage which directly leads to the scaffold, Anne Norris presented herself. Her arms were pinioned, and she was engaged in close and anxious conversation with Mr. Baker, who is in the constant habit of attending unfortunate wretches at their last moments. She was dressed in white, and her face was so pale that death could not be supposed to make much alteration in it. Upon seeing her two companions in wretchedness pass along, she shuddered, but very soon recovered, and walked up firmly to the scaffold. She declared upon ascending the steps, that but for the power of religion, she never could have been able to bear her fate.

In the midst of the most fervent prayers the drop fell, and the sufferings of the convicts were ended after a few struggles.

29. PARIS.—Moithe, (a fellow who endeavoured to get up a plot, by firing a musket under mysterious circumstances, in the Bois de Boulogne, on the 9th instant, but whose project was quickly followed by detection and confession), has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, by a sentence of the court of correctional police. He was confronted with the persons who sold him the musket and the hat, which he left in the wood when he ran to announce his having been shot at. In his letter to M. Lauriston, minister of the king's household, he had confessed that he had organized the plot for the purpose of drawing attention to his own merits in defeating it, and thus obtaining a higher post, which had been promised him.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The present number of ships belonging to the navy, employed in commission (exclusive of those fitting out to relieve others, and revenue cruisers), is 124; viz., 12 sail of the line (nine as guard ships), 33 frigates, 53 sloops and brigs, 9 discovery and surveying ships, and 17 gun-brigs, schooners, and cutters:—

At Portsmouth.—Queen Charlotte, 108; Albion, 74; Rami-
lies, 74; Active, 46; Brazen, 28; Hind, 20; Rosario, 10; Chameleon, 10; Grecian 10.

At Plymouth.—Impregnable, 104; Windsor Castle, 74; Spencer, 74; Phaëton, 38; Alban, 14; Helicon, 10; Pigmy, 10; Dwarf cutter.

At Chatham and Sheerness.—Genoa, 78; Northumberland 78; Bulwark, 76; Severn, 50; Wye, 26; Brisk, 10; Pioneer, 40; Surly, 8; Swan, 8.

At Cork.—Semiramis, 42; Cyrus, 20; Arab, 18; Garnett, 18; Pandora, 18; Sappho, 18; Harlequin, 16; Wolf, 16; Pike, 14; Plumper, 12.

At Leith.—Dover, 28; Nimrod, 18; Martial, 12; Swinger, 12; Cherokee, 10.

In the Mediterranean.—Roche-
fort, 80; Revolutionnaire, 46; Seringapatam, 46; Havannah, 38; Larne, 20; Martin, 20; Medina, 20; Dispatch, 18; Racehorse, 18; Rose, 18; Redpole, 10; Chanticleer, 10.

In the East-Indies.—Leander, 60; Glasgow, 50; Liverpool, 50; Topaze, 46; Hyperion, 42; Dauntless, 24; Satellite, 18; Sophie, 18; Curlew, 18.

In the West-Indies.—Sybille, 44; Pyramus, 42; Tribune, 42; Tamar, 28; Tyne, 26; Esk, 20; Falmouth, 20; Nautilus, 18; Ontario, 18; Parthian, 18; Raleigh, 18; Surinam, 18; Bustard, 10.

At the Brazils.—Superb, 78; Aurora, 46; Doris, 42; Owen Glendower, 42; Creole, 42; Blossom, 26; Conway, 26; Beaver, 10; Alacrity, 10; Slaney, 10.

At the Cape.—Vigo, 74; Menai, 20; Heron, 10; Cygnet 10; Shearwater, 10.

On the coast of Africa.—Iphigenia, 42; Pheasant, 22; Myrmidon, 20; Morgiana, 18; Thistle, 12; Snapper, 12.

At Halifax.—Newcastle, 60; Forte, 44; Niemen, 28; Athol, 28; Bellette, 20; Cyrene, 20; Dotterel, 18; Chasseur, 18; Argus, 18.

At Newfoundland.—Sir Francis Drake, 24; Valorous, 26; Egeria,

14; Grasshopper, 18; Pelter, 12; Fury, Hecla, Leven, Shamrock, Drake, 10; Clinker, 10. Bathurst, Investigator, Snap, Adventure, and Surveying.— venture, Kangaroo.

SUICIDE.—Foreigners amuse themselves with describing England as the most gloomy of all nations, and November as the month when the English have no other enjoyment but that of hanging and drowning themselves. The real fact is, that, on a general computation, the English are less addicted to the crime of suicide than any other nation; and that as to the much-abused month of November, it is so far from being the first in the bad pre-eminence of self-murder, that it stands only seventh in the list of infamy. In proof of this assertion, we give the following account of suicides during the last ten years, in the city and liberty of Westminster:—

Years	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	April.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. 1811	Nov. 1811
1812	2	3	1	5	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	0
1813	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0
1814	0	2	0	4	4	1	5	3	1	2	3	3
1815	2	0	0	7	3	2	2	1	4	5	0	1
1816	1	3	1	3	3	0	1	4	3	0	4	0
1817	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	5
1818	1	2	1	4	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	5
1819	1	2	4	1	5	0	1	3	3	4	1	2
1820	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	1
1821	1	0	3	0	3	4	0	2	2	1	1	0
Total.	12	15	15	30	25	14	16	24	20	21	17	17

Of the above, 163 were males (including four of *felo-de-se*), and 63 were females.

DECEMBER.

1. An alarming fire broke out soon after six o'clock, at the Queen's-head public-house, in High-street, Brompton, Kent. So rapid was the course of the conflagration, that every article

of furniture, linen, &c. was destroyed, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. One woman, a near neighbour, was so alarmed, that she fell in a fit and shortly expired. A poor man, also, who resided near the spot, and who had been unwell, was so much agitated by fear, that he expired

the next day. An elderly woman, who kept a small school, and a young woman, a cripple, both residing near, were so alarmed by the terrific appearance of the flames, as well as from apprehension of not being able to make their escape, that they fell victims to their fears, and expired the next day, literally from fright.

4. The Dasher steam-packet, with her royal highness the princess Augusta and suite, arrived at Ramsgate from Calais. Her royal highness landed at 4 p. m., and proceeded immediately for Sittingbourne, where she slept, and arrived in London the next day.

8. PARIS—COURT OF ASSIZES.—*Trial of M. Berenger.*—In the month of October, there was published a work in two volumes, entitled, "Songs, by M. Jean Pierre de Berenger." Of this collection, which was printed by Firmin Didot for the author, ten thousand copies were printed.

On the 27th November the Chamber of Accusation, of the royal court, sent M. Berenger before the court of Assizes, charged,—

1. As guilty of an outrage against good manners, by the songs of "The Bacchante, My Grandmother, and Margot."

2. Against public morals and religion, by the songs "Deo Gratias, The Descent into Hell, My Rector, The Choristers of the Parish, or the Concordat of 1817; The Missionaries," and the third couplet of "The Death of King Christophe."

3. Against the person of the king, by the seventh couplet of "The Prince of Navarre, or Mathurin Bruneau;" the fourth of "The Good God;" the sixth of

"L'Enrhumé," and the last of "The White Cockade."

4. With inciting to adopt a rallying sign not authorized by the king, by the song of "The Old Standard."

The trial came on this day, when, after a hearing of considerable interest, the whole of which the censor has not allowed to be published, the following sentence was pronounced:—

"Seeing that the incitement to bear a rallying sign not authorized by the king, is not described as a crime or offence by any law, the Court declares, that M. de Berenger is acquitted of that charge.

"The Court, seconded by a majority of the jury, having declared him guilty of an outrage against public morals and religion, the Court condemns him to three months' imprisonment, a fine of 500 francs, and to the expense of placarding a thousand copies of the decree; also to the expense of the trial. It also decrees the suppression of the songs."

11. WASHINGTON.—Mr. Jefferson, as rector of the university of Virginia, has made a strong appeal to Congress for the removal of the duty on foreign books. What with 15 per cent. on the prime cost, ordinary custom-house charges, and importer's profits, he reckons the duty at 25 percent more. This, he thinks, "is an unfair impediment to the American student," especially since, as he says, "it is certainly found that the reprinting of books in the United States is confined chiefly to those in our native language, and of popular characters, and to cheap editions of a few of the classics, for the use of schools."

INDUCEMENT TO TRAVELLING.—A paragraph in the Plymouth

Dock paper of Saturday last, informed the public, that "in consequence of opposition among the coach proprietors, the fares from thence to Worcester and London had been reduced to a few shillings;" and, as a further inducement to travellers, stated, that on Sunday the Safety coach would leave Weakley's Hotel, at *any* or *no fare*, just as the passengers chose!—that breakfast would be provided at Weakley's in the morning; lunch at Goss's Seven Stars, Totness, in the forenoon and dinner and wine at Congdon's Hotel, Exeter, on the arrival of the coach, *without any charge!* In compliance with this notice, Mr. Congdon, it is said, provided a very handsome dinner, over which was exhibited a placard to the following effect:—"J. C. will feel obliged by the parties partaking of this.—N. B. All free—shall be glad to see our friends again to-morrow."

13. MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Joseph Sharp was indicted for stealing four ounces of bread, value 1d.; and four ounces of beef, value 1d.; the property of a clergyman residing near Twickenham.

Mr. Arabin stated the case for the prosecution, in the absence of Mr. Bolland, who was counsel in the cause. The prisoner was gardener to the prosecutor. The prosecutor, having occasion to make some search in a tool house in the garden, was struck at finding a slice of beef and of bread, in one of the drawers in which seeds were kept; for at this very time he had a round of beef dressed in his house, and on viewing the slice in the drawer, he thought it very much resembled the round in the larder; but

for the greater certainty, he took it with him for closer examination; and on comparing it with the round, he found they *tallied* so exactly, that he could almost swear it was his own!

The risibility of the auditory, which had scarcely been kept in check during the former part of the statement, here cast off all restraint, and the voice of the orator was drowned in peals of laughter.

As soon as silence was restored, the reverend vicar was sworn, and having stated his finding the beef and bread, in the manner described by Mr. Arabin, said, he concluded from the *complexion* of the beef that it was his own; but to ascertain the fact beyond doubt, he cut a similar slice from the round, and, on comparison, he found they coincided in all particulars! (Bursts of laughter.) He then showed it to the prisoner, who said it had been given him by his aunt, who lived at Camberwell, with whom he had dined the day before, which was Sunday. The prosecutor said, it was his; the prisoner replied, you can't swear to a bit of beef: prosecutor said, I have compared it with this slice, and I think I can swear they were both cut from the same round.

The laughter which the authority of the Court had with difficulty repressed while the reverend prosecutor was giving his evidence, at this conclusion became irresistible.

Mr. Alley cross-examined the prosecutor, who admitted, that on finding the beef he showed it to the cook, who said it was not his, being coarser in the grain.

A servant of the prosecutor's corroborated his evidence in some

particulars: he said his master kept three or four carriages, and lived in splendour.

Mr. Alley, for the defendant, said, he had the prosecutor's cook to prove, that the beef he found was not his: and he had the prisoner's aunt to prove, that she gave him a slice of beef similar to the one taken from him.

The jury all stood up and said, it was unnecessary to call any witness, as there was nothing proved against the prisoner.

The Chairman said, the prisoner had been hardly dealt with; he should neither have been imprisoned nor prosecuted on such evidence. The learned gentleman also regretted it had come before the Court, on the prosecutor's account, whom it had subjected to an examination that could not be pleasant.

Harmer v. Frowde.—This was an action for malicious prosecution. The defendant had preferred an indictment against the plaintiff and a gentleman named Lee, for an alleged conspiracy to extort money from the late Spanish ambassador.

Mr. Gurney (in his opening) stated the case as one of very serious importance to the plaintiff. He opened the transaction with some unwillingness to the jury, because it involved the conduct of a person of great distinction, who was a foreigner, and now no longer a resident in this country. Mr. Harmer, the plaintiff, in the year 1818, was applied to by a young woman for professional assistance; the applicant was accompanied by her father, and the tale which they told was this:—The girl, whose name was Roberts, was earning her livelihood in a reputable house, when a ser-

vant of the late Spanish ambassador, the duke of San Carlos, sought by various means to seduce her from her situation. The man distinctly told her, that he did not address her on his own account, but that a great foreign merchant, named Picard, was struck with her, and was content, if she would live with him, to provide for her handsomely. After much persuasion, the temptation succeeded; the young woman left the employment she was in; resided in lodgings which were regularly provided for her, took the name of Mr. Picard, who visited her frequently, and at length discovered, that Mr. Picard was the duke of San Carlos. In course of time, the girl became pregnant, and her keeper became tired of her; he employed a person to use means to procure an abortion, and shortly after abandoned his victim altogether. In this dilemma, pregnant, and in a state of complete destitution, Miss Roberts first applied to the plaintiff, Mr. Harmer. Mr. Harmer, even supposing her statement to be exaggerated, could not but feel some pity for her situation; and he thought that, at all events, something should be done for her. Under that impression, he called upon a gentleman with whom he knew the duke of San Carlos to be acquainted, stated the circumstances, and asked his opinion. Mr. Lewis Goldsmith (the gentleman to whom Mr. Harmer so applied) said, that he had no doubt, but that the duke would feel obliged by Mr. Harmer's conduct, and begged that Mr. Harmer, with him, would call upon his grace immediately. Mr. Harmer went, and the parties had

a conference upon the affair. The duke denied having used means to procure abortion; but he admitted the rest of the case—his keeping the girl, her being with child by him. &c., and requested Mr. Harmer to communicate with his attorney, Mr. Frowde. Mr. Frowde and Mr. Harmer met, but the interview led to nothing very satisfactory. Mr. Frowde authorized Mr. Harmer to give the girl 5*l.*; and Mr. Harmer afterwards, seeing her destitute condition, and relying, of course, upon being repaid by the duke, advanced her 5*l.* more: these advances were made during Miss Roberts's pregnancy, and at a time when various arrangements were proposed—Mr. Frowde wishing that she should go to the workhouse to lie in, her friends refusing to accede to that course, and the girl, but for the money supplied to her by Mr. Harmer, in a situation literally to starve, or to be driven into the streets for subsistence. The result of the duke of San Carlos's conduct was not more liberal, than its general tenour had been. Mr. Harmer applied for payment of the 10*l.* he had advanced; Mr. Frowde refused to pay it. The girl applied for further assistance; but Mr. Frowde compelled her to swear her child to the duke: the duke was in consequence actually summoned before the parish officers, and the scene which took place on that occasion, Mr. Gurney, as he was not compelled to do it, would not at present state. Being denied, however, the reimbursement of his advances, Mr. Harmer, who might well have expected a compliment for his trouble, became angry. He consulted with Mr. Goldsmith, to whom he

had first applied; and, by the advice of that gentleman, wrote personally to the duke of San Carlos. Shortly after, to his utter astonishment—without notice or intimation even that he had been displeased by his proceeding—Mr. Harmer found that the defendant had gone to Clerkenwell, and preferred an indictment against him, in company with a gentleman of the name of Lee, for conspiracy. Of Mr. Lee, Mr. Harmer had not at that time the slightest knowledge; but it seemed that Mr. Lee, (who was a clergyman) having been consulted by Miss Roberts, had written a letter to the duke of San Carlos; and the respective interferences of Mr. Lee and Mr. Harmer on behalf of the same unfortunate woman, was deemed sufficient by Mr. Frowde to join them in a conspiracy. As soon as Mr. Harmer heard of the indictment, he proceeded to inspect the bill. He found Mr. Frowde in full possession of the field,—attorney, prosecutor, and sole witness; and he requested, as matter of justice, that the trial might come on without delay. Now, as Mr. Frowde was, in fact, all the case in his own person, he could have few pleadings to arrange, and no witnesses to summon; but delay, not trial, was the object of the affected prosecution; the matter (for increase of delay, and to keep the thing hanging over Mr. Harmer's head) was removed by *certiorari* to the court of King's-bench; and when, at length, it could be kept off no longer, not a tittle of evidence was adduced for the prosecution, and Mr. Harmer, without a trial, was acquitted. Now the question for the jury was short and simple. Had the indictment, or had it

not, been preferred maliciously and without probable cause? That question was one on which twelve men could scarcely entertain a doubt, and Mr. Gurney confidently left it to the jury to measure the compensation which was due to the plaintiff.

The record of Mr. Harmer's acquittal in the court of King's-bench was then put in.

Mr. Sergeant Peake (for the defendant), took a formal objection. The plaintiff in his declaration charged the defendant with indicting him for a conspiracy to extort money, &c. from the duke of San Carlos. The record of that indictment was now before the Court; and it would be found that the duke's family name was Carvajal. The name in the indictment was set out, and properly set out Carvajal; but the

plaintiff, in his declaration, now spelt it Carvagal. The variation, the learned sergeant submitted, must be fatal.

Mr. Gurney contended that the name would be either way *idem sonans*.

Mr. Sergeant Peake denied that fact. The *g* might be soft or hard.

The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion against Mr. Gurney; but as the doubt was upon a word in a foreign language, he was ready to hear evidence upon the point.

Mr. Gurney, after consulting with his client, admitted that he must be nonsuited.

Lord Holland was upon the bench during the greater part of the day. His lordship was said to have been subpoenaed on the part of the defendant.

14. PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN AMERICA.

[From the *Norfolk Herald*.]

The following were the prices at which the articles at yesterday's market were sold, and may be taken as a fair average for the season:—

	Cents.
Turkies, weighing 10 or 12lb	62½
9 do	50
7 or 8 do.....	37½
Common fowls, very large and fat, per pair... ..	37½
, ordinary size and condition, do....	25 to 31½
Chickens, nearly grown, do.	18½
Ducks, Muscovies, and common breed, do	37½
inferior.....do.....	25 to 31½
blue wing, sheldrakes, black duck, sprig-tails, and other wild fowl, proportionably low.	
Yearling veal, from the country, per quarter of about 30lb. weight	75 cents. a 1 dol.
Eggs, per dozen, 17 cents. (dear enough.)	
Sweet potatoes per bushel	37½
Oysters..... do.	37½
Pork, per 100lb	5 dol. a 5½

N. B. The cent. is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about a halfpenny English.

16. FIRE ON THE THAMES.—About half-past three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out on board a West Indiaman, about 300 tons burthen, named the Boddington, moored off St. Catharine's stairs. The ship was in the middle of a tier when the fire broke out, but, by the activity of the sailors, every vessel was soon removed to a place of safety. The floating fire-engines on the river came forward with great promptitude, and the firemen commenced playing upon the ship, while some shipwrights were busily employed in cutting holes through her sides to facilitate her being scuttled. Notwithstanding the united exertions of all the men engaged, it was near ten o'clock before her main deck was under water. As the tide ebbed, the ship heeled towards the middle of the river, and about twelve o'clock it was found necessary to cut her main and mizen-masts by the board. The fore-mast and bowsprit were standing about four o'clock. The Boddington had been fresh coppered about two months before, and had only her ballast, cables, and rigging on board. The rigging was not stretched, but stowed away between decks, which greatly lessened the danger to the shipping in that part of the river.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A little boy, about seven or eight years of age, who has been sometimes called Palmer, sometimes Roberts, was charged with having been deeply concerned with a gang of desperate house-breakers, under the immediate direction and encouragement of his own father and mother. On Sunday last, he was seen at a very late hour at night, lurking near the corner

of Swan-lane, Thames-street. The watchman took him up; but could learn nothing from him, as he treated every question with contempt, or evaded it with a fabricated story. He was taken on Monday before the lord mayor, and showed great self-possession; but after a long series of evasions, he confessed, that he had been delivered up to two men the night before, who had rowed him from Westminster-bridge to Thames-street; and that these men were well furnished with crow-bars, &c.: but he would give no further account of them.

The prisoner was sent back to prison after his first examination, and Dady, an officer, was ordered to make further inquiries.

Yesterday, Dady stated, that he had learnt the birth, parentage, and education of the prisoner. His father was a thief, who had been transported, and his mother was a common prostitute. They were in the habit of hiring him out by the night to house-breakers, for whose service he was highly educated. He had carried the art of climbing to the highest perfection, and could enter a hole not much larger than was necessary for the admission of a cat. The boy himself exulted in the acts he had committed, but carefully concealed the names of the principal ruffians concerned. It appeared that he had been hired out by his father and mother the night before to a set of thieves, and was, by his own account, to have entered the house of a Mr. Richards, at the corner of St. Martin's-lane, and to admit his companions. The thing would, he said, have been done but for the watchman.

The way he worked, was this :— The men cut a hole in the shutters of a house and thrust him in. He opened the shutters or the door, if he could ; but if he could not, he handed out as much as he could lay hands upon to his companions. If admission could not be gained by any other means than the chimney, he used to climb up the house and drop down the chimney, from whence he used to go to the hall-door ; but finding, sometimes, insurmountable difficulties in his plan of getting out, he then returned the way he entered, carrying with him as much as paid his employers for his labour.

The officer said he had stated the circumstance to the Philanthropic society, and learned, that they considered the case as having peculiar claims. One of the members attended, and said, that the boy should be kept from all intercourse with persons out of doors, and be taught a trade.

17. UNION-HALL. — *Emigration to Jerusalem.*—In consequence of a great uproar on Sunday night, in Worcester-street, Southwark, about the house of the American prophet, John Decker, that singular person was brought before the magistrates of this office, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood having attributed the disturbance to the unfortunate fanaticism of the prophet and his followers.

Two constables stated, that on Sunday night, at half-past eight o'clock, they saw a mob, consisting of about 300 people, collected at the door of the house, and heard cries of "murder" issue from within. The officers, upon going up stairs, found the prophet lying upon his back.

Some persons, who had been abusing him, escaped, and the prophet said, the cause of their violence was, that he had refused to get out of his bed to preach. He was conveyed to the watch-house. The witnesses informed the magistrate, that the prophet had made some proselytes, who were actually about to leave the country with him, and accompany him upon an expedition to the Holy Land. The parish officers were naturally alarmed at the inconveniences to which such an emigration would expose them, and hoped that every thing the arm of the law could do would be done to prevent it. The fanatic spirit of some of the followers of the prophet may be guessed at from the following facts :—

The officers who apprehended him had, two or three times in the course of Sunday evening, gone to the house in Worcester-street, and dispersed a large congregation that had assembled in the room appropriated to preaching. The prophet preached first, and was succeeded by one of his most zealous followers, who was followed by another. This was constantly the practice, and during the service, which was listened to with rapture, upwards of a dozen of the congregation seemed to be as violently engaged as the prophet himself, whose sincerity is well known. One man, a shoemaker, named Cooke, actually sold off his stock and furniture, which were worth 300*l.*; and if he were not known to be the greatest admirer of the prophet, might be called his rival, for he has allowed his beard to grow to an immense length, and goes about preaching

and making converts. He has a little son, who looks half-starved, and is denied all animal food by the prophet and his father, upon the principle of Pythagoras—that he might not be guilty of eating a piece of his own grandmother. Another tradesman, who was most industrious, and attached to a wife and seven children, proposes to leave them all, and go to Jerusalem. His beard is also becoming indicative of his intention, and he sleeps, as the others who are struck by the prophet do—with his clothes on. None of the sixteen families, who reside in the house in which the prophet lives, have, however, caught the infection, and the landlady complained most severely of the annoyance to which she was subject.

Mr. Chambers said, he expected to have heard that the prophet was on his way to Jerusalem.

The Prophet replied, he only waited for a Tunisian vessel to set sail with Cooke and nine other of his brethren. Upon being questioned as to his inducing those men to leave their families, he said, he did not take them, a higher power took them. After having stated the manner in which he had been pulled out of bed, and declared that he forgave his enemies, he said, in answer to the question whether he was at Brixton, and worked there, "Yea;" and to the question whether he liked it, "Nay."

Cooke, the shoemaker, then stepped forward, and told the magistrate that he was determined to follow his brother Decker to Jerusalem, but that the parish should suffer no inconvenience,

for he should take his son with him upon his pilgrimage. He said, that they should not preach again where they had been so much abused, but should remove to a house near the national school, in St. George's-fields, where they should preach till the day of their departure.

The magistrate assured the prophet, that he should be committed if he preached again without a license, which he might have, next sessions, for fourpence. He also observed, that the parish officers would take care to prevent their being burdened with the families of any of the unfortunate men, who were mad enough to neglect their business from such ridiculous enthusiasm. He then discharged the prophet.

Decker, it appeared, had baptized seventeen persons since he commenced his labours in St. George's-fields.

17. LIMERICK.—John M'Namara and Thomas Nolan, were arraigned for the wilful murder of Mrs. Susanna Torrance, on the 10th of last June, at a place called Mondella, in the county of Limerick. The solicitor-general, in opening the case, intreated the jury to watch over their feelings, lest the horrid detail of the tragic circumstances he had to relate should influence their judgment to the prejudice of the prisoners in the dock. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance were residing within the liberties of Limerick, at Cannym, in the month of March last, when their house was attacked by an armed party, demanding arms: Mr. Torrance resisted the miscreants in the most gallant manner, and was aided by his heroic and amiable

wife, who thus committed an offence against the wretches who assailed her husband, which she afterwards expiated with her blood!! The banditti were beat off without obtaining the arms they sought for, and there were some lives lost in the combat. In consequence of Mr. Torrance's gallantry on this occasion, he became obnoxious to the insurgents, and found it dangerous to reside in that part of the country any longer, although in the very vicinity of the city of Limerick; he therefore removed to Adare, where he and his wife resided in the month of June last. He held a farm near Adare, which he frequently visited; and on the 10th of last June, on Sunday, he and his wife dined at the farm-house, and in the evening returned by a well-known and frequented pathway. As he approached a stile, he was presented with a letter by a man, and while in the act of it, received a blow from a stone; when another villain jumped over the wall and sprung upon him; he then found himself engaged with the ruffians. His wife rushed upon them, and extricated Mr. Torrance from them, exclaiming, "Come off my husband's body, you villains!" Mr. Torrance was for a while stunned, and on looking about he saw his wife engaged with one of the villains, who had a stick: and here the gentlemen would mark, as important, Mr. Torrance had no arms. Mrs. Torrance extricated herself, and ran to her husband with the stick: how she wrested it from the villain, whether on the ground or otherwise, is not known. The battle was then renewed, and Mr. Torrance was

immediately engaged with the man who first attacked his wife, and both came to the ground, when Mr. Torrance inflicted many blows on the shins of his antagonist, and broke the stick, such was the force of his blows. Mr. Torrance saw the other villain engaged with his wife, and heard him cry out to him with whom Mr. Torrance was at the time engaged, "Tom, come away." The fellow got up from Mr. Torrance with some difficulty. Mr. Torrance saw the villain who was engaged with his wife, as he was going away, wipe something, but he could not tell what. Immediately this unhappy lady ran to her husband, she said very little, her bosom was bloody; the husband, enfeebled as he was, assisted her to the adjoining stile, and carried her over it; she then became convulsed and expired! Mr. Torrance was covered with wounds; no less than fifteen stabs were inflicted on his body—on his shoulders, arms, loins, and his throat; the wound in his throat was such, that his breath came through it. Providence, however, enabled him to crawl, and give an alarm, and he accordingly went to the house of one Switzer, who went on to the spot where the unfortunate deceased Mrs. Torrance lay, while Mr. Torrance fainted and fell on a bed. Switzer brought away the body of Mrs. Torrance, assisted by one or two more. Such were the circumstances of this horrid and atrocious murder. He had abstained from making any allusion as yet to either of the prisoners; but, from the circumstances of their

apprehension, and other circumstantial proofs, he felt, that if he had not been deceived by his instructions, guilt would be brought home to the prisoners. The jury would notice, that Thomas Molony, lived with a person named Mulqueen, in the neighbourhood where the murder was committed, and absconded from it the night after that shocking deed: strict search was made for him in the neighbourhood, where he was well known, but he was not to be found; he had been seen on the day of the murder near the spot where it was perpetrated; he was also in Limerick on the day previous to the murder. At the expiration of 13 days, namely, on the 23rd of June, he was taken up near Cratlow-wood, in the county of Clare; he said his name was Dillon, and positively declared that he never lived near Adare, and was a stranger in the county of Limerick. When the police-officer called him Molony, his consternation was great; and he became much agitated. He was brought prisoner to Limerick, and taken to Mr. Torrance's lodgings. Mr. Torrance at the time was in a very debilitated state; his wounds were great, the loss of blood he sustained had had a powerful effect upon his constitution; his nerves were shattered: in short, the loss he sustained in the afflicting death of his amiable wife had produced its natural effect upon him; even his sight became affected. Before Mr. Torrance, the prisoner denied that his name was Molony, and persisted in calling himself Dillon, and in saying that he resided in the county of Clare. He was confronted, however, with a person who had known him many

years, and who called him Molony. The prisoner was then committed to gaol. The learned Solicitor observed, he had omitted mentioning in its proper place, that a communication was made by Mr. Torrance to the sub-sheriff (Mr. Cuthbert), the day after the murder, informing that gentleman, that he (Mr. Torrance), had inflicted wounds on the shins of his assailant, who was called "Tom." Mr. Cuthbert went to the gaol, examined the prisoner's shins, and found them marked; even the figure of Molony corresponded with the description given. With respect to the confession which Molony made to Mr. Cuthbert, he (the Solicitor-general) would not anticipate it, as Mr. Cuthbert would repeat it to the jury himself on the table. When Mr. Torrance saw Molony, he was in an enfeebled and debilitated state; many persons were present, and he (Mr. Torrance) did not think it prudent at that time to swear as to his identity; but when recovered, and on seeing him afterwards, he fully identified him. He would next direct the attention of the jury to the case of the other prisoner, M'Namara, who lived at Ballinacurra, in the same vicinity, with a man of the name of Sheehan. He did not fly the country; at least there is no proof he did. About ten or eleven days after the murder, he went to the fair at Croom, in the county of Limerick, and was engaged in a riot there. He was taken by Mr. Lyons, a gentleman who resides at that place, and by him committed to the Bridewell: after order had been restored, he was liberated in the evening. One of the police, however, heard

something in the company of M'Namara (the particulars the Solicitor-general did not deem it prudent to disclose), which induced him to go to Mr. Lyons, to have M'Namara apprehended under a charge of murder. Mr. Lyons complied, and despatched two of the police after M'Namara, whom they overtook at a considerable distance. And it was not an insignificant circumstance to notice, that this M'Namara offered a bribe to the police, if they would liberate him: they knew their duty too well to be seduced by his proposal. Shortly after, he was brought in custody to Limerick, and on the road he was charged with the murder. In defence of himself he stated, that on the night of the murder, the preceding, and also the subsequent ones, he had slept with a person named Garvey. He also stated, he went to Cleary's-bridge, seven miles from Adare, on the day of the murder. The jury would find that all these allegations were false: if he now attempted to make such a defence, it would be seen how little it corresponded with the truth. When Mr. Torrance recovered, so as to have the use of his faculties, he went to the gaol, and recognized M'Namara as the man who handed him the letter, and flung the stone at him. Mr. Torrance was instantly satisfied as to his identity; he recognized him from a window in the gaol, on seeing the prisoner walk the yard; and when brought before him, instantly said, "You are the man!" It appeared clearly, that this transaction was part of the dreadful system of confederacy which disgraced the county

of Limerick. This murder was merely the execution of the sentence pronounced by the banditti on this unfortunate gentleman and his amiable wife.

Mr. Torrance was the first witness called; and his evidence was clear and distinct. He fully identified the prisoners, and gave an awful and interesting detail of the dreadful circumstances of Mrs. Torrance's murder: he excited a general sympathy for his misfortune throughout the court.

The other witnesses all corroborated the Solicitor-general's statement, and there was a chain of circumstances so intimately connected, as brought guilt home to both prisoners.

The learned judge recapitulated the evidence at a late hour, and the jury retired, and were absent only ten minutes, when they returned a verdict of *Guilt* against both prisoners.

His lordship immediately delivered a feeling and pathetic exhortation to the culprits, pointedly alluding to the present infatuation under which the deluded peasants labour, illustrating his observations by references to the horrible circumstance of this case, as connected with a system of delusion and outrage.

The prisoners were then sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday.

After sentence was pronounced, M'Namara said, "He could expect nothing else from the bloodhounds of the county of Limerick."

19. At 2 o'clock, M'Namara and Molony were conveyed to Gallows-green, where they suffered the sentence of the law.

While the platform and usual apparatus were getting ready, both those unfortunate men, at the instance of the clergyman in attendance, addressed the immense populace in a few words (who for that purpose were permitted to approach near the gallows), each acknowledging the justness of his sentence. M'Namara most emphatically called upon them to take warning by his untimely fate: "I am," said he, "justly cut off in the middle of life. I therefore warn you to

abstain from nightly meetings, and all other illegal acts; the danger of which, I now, when too late, clearly see. I forgive all the world, and am sincerely sorry for the improper expressions which I used in the court after my conviction." The cart having been drawn off, they were launched into eternity; and after hanging the usual time, were cut down, and their bodies left at the County of Limerick Hospital for dissection.

22. POORS RATES.—The parish burthens at Birmingham have been materially diminished in the present year, as will appear from the following statement:—

On the 22nd of December, 1820, the weekly pay to
the out-poor was..... £613 19 10
On the 21st of December, 1821, it was reduced to... 373 13 11

The numbers, at the same periods, were as follows:—

	Out-Poor.	In-Poor.	Asylum.
Dec. 1820	4,135 cases	590 persons	423 children
Dec. 1821	2,715 cases	518 persons	338 children

23. A hairdresser, named Arthur Gardener, was brought before alderman Thorp, on a warrant charging him, under the act of the 52nd of Geo. 3rd, cap. 138, sec. 5, with having feloniously uttered an imitation of a Bank of England note.

It appeared in the course of the investigation, that, some time since, a fashionable hairdresser in the city, instead of sending forth ordinary cards, hit upon the expedient of putting in circulation a well-executed imitation of a 50*l.* note, setting forth his claims to pre-eminence, and giving a challenge to cut hair better than any man in England, or forfeit 50*l.* He gave one of these notes to each individual who made trial of his skill; and the novelty had such success,

that not only the professors of that liberal art, but other professors also, circulated their promises, in the shape of bank-notes, to perform particular services; they doubtless were not aware that, by imitating any part of a bank-note, or circulating such imitations, they rendered themselves liable to be transported for 14 years, according to an act of parliament, passed for the purpose of suppressing the "Fleet," or "flash notes," which were found to be made the instruments of serious frauds. Complaints having been recently made at the Bank that a similar use had been made of the new circulation, it was conceived that they came within the act; and it was determined to put the law in force against the circulator of one,

which was in some parts a clear copy of a bank-note.

Mr. Gardener was, in consequence, brought up under a warrant, with the notes found upon the premises, and his solicitor came forward to give up voluntarily the plate. The note was as follows:—

"BANK OF FASHION.

"I promise to cut, dress, and arrange any lady or gentleman's hair, in a superior style, or forfeit the sum of one thousand pounds.

"1821, Nov. 1. London, Nov. 1. 1821.

"ONE THOUSAND.

"For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Fashion.

(Signed) "ARTH. GARDENER,
N. 29, Old Jewry."

The whole so closely resembled the bank-note, as to deceive at a distance. Mr. Maynard said, that he did not impute criminality to Mr. Gardener, who, as well as others, had put forth the imitations of bank-notes without being aware of the consequences. There had been one instance very recently of an imitation note for 50*l.* being passed upon a poor man who could not read. They were made use of by swindlers, who displayed them in order to obtain credit, and by sharpers of every description. The solicitor for Mr. Gardener admitted the illegality of the imitation. His client would have suppressed the note entirely, but that one of the Bank directors had told him, that if they were printed with blue ink instead of black, they would not be objected to. He had accordingly changed the colour.

Mr. Gardener pleaded the example set him by his rival, whose notes had been circulated for a considerable period without mo-

lestation. He expressed great reluctance at giving up the circulation of his own, as he had, since he commenced, had a great run upon him for them, and, he admitted, had circulated upwards of a thousand of the black 1,000*l.* notes.

Mr. Maynard said, with whatever dark colour the notes were printed, they were equally within the act. The Bank would not, under all the circumstances of the case, however, press a prosecution, as the principal object was, to give publicity to the matter, and to their determination in future to put the law in force to suppress this description of imitations. Therefore, the next case which came before them would be more seriously dealt with.

Alderman Thorp agreed as to the mischievous tendency of circulations of this kind, and that notes of the description before him were too dangerous to be received as mere playthings.

Mr. Gardener was then liberated, upon his promise to appear when called upon. The plate and the notes, which were given up, were retained by the Bank solicitor.

FRENCH MODE OF ADVERTISING.—The following advertisement appeared in a late number of the *Constitutionnel*:—

"Voulez vous prendre des leçons de musique? M. Delamare, rue de la Lune, No. 16, &c., vous en donnera excellentes. Sa fille vous donnera aussi des leçons, de piano, de harpe, et de solfage. Elle a beaucoup de talent, et elle est fort jolie, ce qui ne gâte rien."

CONJUGAL FELICITY.—About 100 petitions for divorces have been presented to the legislature

of Tennessee during its present session. Those presented to the legislature of Kentucky have not been counted; but from the following report, in which they are disposed of by the quantity, as jurymen are sworn, that state seems to contain at least as many discontented couples as her sister:—"Mr. Payne, from the committee of religion, reported that the petitions of John G. Meux, Alexander Van Hattan, Polly Nixon, John Hornback, and Peggy Wooldridge, for divorces, be rejected; and that the petition of Samuel Campbell, representing that his wife, soon after his marriage, was delivered of a mulatto child, is *reasonable*, in all of which the House concurred."

—*American paper.*

24. The neighbourhood of Westminster-hall, Abingdon-street, and Millbank-street, were thrown into the greatest alarm by the unusually high rising of the spring tide, aided by the floods occasioned by the late heavy rains. By three o'clock, the wharfs, &c. behind these streets, and fronting the river, were completely overflowed, and there was the greatest difficulty, in many instances, in getting the different cattle out of the stables. The timber, straw, &c. began to float, and the wharfs thus became scenes of confusion. By four o'clock, the currents from the Thames began to make their way into the main streets, and Millbank-street in particular, as well as Vine-street, the Horseferry-road, and other outlets from it, were soon overflowed, so as to become impassable, except to horses, carriages, carts, &c. Many of the old houses in this street were visited with peculiar severity, as, instead of being ap-

proachable by steps ascending, they are entered by going down one or two steps into the parlour.

Above Vauxhall-bridge, the inundation was still more striking. By the Mill-bank-wharf, which is beyond the Horseferry-stairs, the water rushed down into the surrounding fields and streets, Mr. Johnson's extensive premises, the market-gardens, &c. laying the whole of them under water. But even this extensive scene of devastation was surpassed by what took place between four and five o'clock, by the breaking and overflowing of the bank beyond Vauxhall-bridge; through this breakage, in particular, the water hurried along with the fury of a cataract, covering the surrounding fields, gardens, &c. Vauxhall-road, down to the Sewers-bridge, approaching Pimlico, was laid under water to the depth of several feet, so that even horses and carriages could not move along without being more than half under water. Consternation appeared every where. Hundreds of families were hurrying from their houses, apparently only anxious for the preservation of existence; and the danger, in many instances, to men who waded through the water with heavy burdens, was imminent; to such a depth were the places overflowed.

The main road from Vauxhall was covered with boats, and horses being conveyed, or conveying away their riders, to places of safety. The neighbourhood of St. George's-fields was in many parts overflowed. Most of the kitchens in Great Surrey-street were about a foot under water, and the lower part of the houses in Union-street,

Bank-side, &c. were also in a state of immersion. Bank-side, particularly, from its vicinity to the river, and the several streets adjoining, were completely covered by the flood.

In all parts of the country inundations took place.

From a report presented to the navigation committee of the city of London by the officers appointed to make a survey of the banks of the Thames, it appears, that during the floods, the water rose in the river to a height exceeding by four inches the height to which it rose in 1774, as recorded by a stone let into a wall at Shepperton; and two inches higher than it is recorded to have risen in the same year, by a stone let into the wall of Isleworth church-yard.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, NEAR BAGSHOT.—The urgent demands made for a reduction of expense in all public establishments having been very much pressed upon the commissioners for the management of the affairs of the royal military college, it has been determined to adopt the alterations in the regulations of the institution which are set forth in the annexed extract.

The increase in the rates of the second class is to commence for all gentlemen cadets of that class, now at the college, from the 25th of December, 1821.

The arrangements respecting the first class will take effect at the same time, in so far as those orphans are considered in pecuniary distress, and these will be discharged after the 24th of Dec. 1821, at the rate now paid for that rank in the second class which the father held at the time of his death.

All other orphans, however, now at the college, whose claims on the ground of pecuniary distress are deemed justly admissible, will continue on the footing which they have hitherto been.

Extract from the Regulations of the Royal Military College, Dec. 24, 1821.

The following are the classes under which candidates are admitted to the establishment:—

First class.—The sons of officers, of whatever rank in the army, and of masters and commanders, and officers of rank superior thereto in the royal navy, who have died in the service, and have left families in pecuniary distress, are admitted at a subscription of 20*l.* per annum. The orphans of officers who had voluntarily retired on half-pay are, however, excluded from admission into this class. Also those of officers who had retired by the reduction of the corps, without having subsequently offered their services, with the exception, however, of such orphans as may have been born previously to that reduction. Only one of a family can belong to the orphan class at the same time. Orphans whose families and connexions are not in such circumstances as can fully warrant their being admitted into the class set apart for cases of real pecuniary distress, are received into the second class at the rate of subscription of the rank held by the father at the time of his death.

Second class.—The sons of officers, as under-mentioned, actually belonging to the army or navy.

Subscriptions.—No distinction

prevails in consequence of the father being upon full or half-pay.

The sons of generals and admirals to pay 80*l.* per annum.

The sons of colonels and lieutenant-colonels, having corps, and of captains of the navy, three years post, 70*l.* per annum.

The sons of regimental field-officers, and captains of the royal navy under three years post, and masters and commanders of the navy, 50*l.* per annum.

The sons of all officers in the army under the rank of field-officer, also the sons of regimental surgeons, and regimental paymasters, 40*l.* per annum.

General officers, holding the regimental commission of field-officers, pay the subscription of field-officers.

Third Class.—The sons of noblemen and gentlemen, not having claims of admission to either of the above classes, 125*l.* per ann. Besides education, board, clothing, washing, and medical attendance are included.

25. At Ballyagran, in the county of Limerick, a skirmish took place between a party of the military and the country people. About 1,200 were assembled in the chapel, when some ill-disposed persons cried out, that the soldiers had set it on fire. The congregation tumultuously rushed out at the doors and windows. The guard at the barracks were alarmed, as the mob was apparently moving towards that post. The corporal called out three files, and, with a constable, proceeded to ascertain the cause of the riot. The mob opened up from their centre, and allowed the party to advance. The corporal ordered them to disperse, but some persons cried out "Murder the ras-

cals, they have no ammunition," and immediately the soldiers were assailed with a shower of stones, by which three of them were knocked down. In self-defence, the military fired, by which one man was killed, and several wounded. The mob now formed into two divisions, and moved towards the barracks, in which three men only had been left. The corporal's party were twice cut off from the barracks, but, finally, being joined by their three comrades, they drove back the rabble and dispersed them. On Thursday last an inquest was held on the body of J. Lane, and the jury returned a verdict of *justifiable homicide*.

ATMOSPHERIC PHÆNOMENON.
—*Bamberg.*—Yesterday, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 24th, the sky being clear and serene; there was observed in the neighbourhood of Battenheim and Altendorf an igneous meteor, of a globular form, about the apparent size of a full moon, which, after taking a direction from north-east to south-east, fell to the ground, and disappeared, with an explosion as loud as the report of a cannon. Its light was as strong as that of a bright flash of lightning, and it could be seen within the space of more than a mile. On the 25th, the mercury in the barometer fell lower than had ever been seen by the oldest inhabitants.

On the nights of the 24th and 25th, the mercury fell likewise at Frankfort to 26 inches 6 lines, without being accompanied by any other change in the atmosphere except a strong wind.

26. **LOSS OF THE JULIANA, EAST-INDIAMAN.**—The *Juliana* (country ship), captain Ogilvie,

left Bengal in the latter end of July, and had a fair run to the Downs; at which place she put her mail-bags ashore on the 21st; and a short time after, Mrs. Ogilvie, the wife of the captain, was landed. The ship brought up on Sunday in Margate-roads; but the weather being very tempestuous, she drove, and lost one, if not two, anchors. A fishing-boat spoke them, and promised to send off an anchor and cable, which was duly performed; but, owing to the state of the tide, this valuable assistance could not depart before the evening, and their utmost exertions could not enable them to find the *Juliana*. The vessel, from want of skill in the pilot, grounded on a sand-bank called the Kentish Knock, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. As the sea was raging with great violence, the mainmast was immediately cut away in order to lighten and ease the ship, and a boat, with two men in her, was lowered down; but the boat had scarcely touched the water, when it was dashed to pieces, and both the men were killed.

At this time there were on board about 40 souls, including the captain and his brother, both lieutenants in the navy, Mr. Graham the surgeon, a maid-servant, and a female child, passengers from Calcutta. As there was no hope of moving the ship, the long-boat was provided with provisions, water, and a compass, with a view of quitting the vessel; but the wind having gone down with the ebbing of the tide, and the carpenter having reported favourably on the state of the ship, it was determined to delay their departure till the following day, in the hope that vessels would put

off to their assistance, and that they would thereby be enabled to save a part of the cargo.

From this fatal resolution arose all the misery that ensued; for, had they quitted the ship at this moment, the sea upon the bank at ebb-tide being comparatively smooth, they would all have made the shore in safety.

In the evening, the violence of the wind increasing, the tide rose with frightful impetuosity, and the very first wave that broke over the ship shattered the long-boat to pieces, and carried away all the bulwarks. The men were now obliged to take shelter on the bowsprit, or the highest part of the quarter deck, to avoid being washed over-board; where they remained, till the tide retiring gave them an opportunity to seek between decks a short cessation of suffering.

During the night, pieces of canvas and rope dipped in tar, were burnt at the top of the mast, in the hope that some passing ship might see and relieve them in their extremity. A raft was also constructed, and morning was looked for with the most heart-rending anxiety. With the morning came the tide, nothing abated in violence. One wave swept from the deck the surgeon and the young female, and at the same instant dashed the maid-servant against the rudder, and literally shattered her head to pieces! Immediately after Mr. Graham had been swept over-board, Mr. Edward Ogilvie, having ascended the mizen-top, the mast gave way, and he was precipitated among the pieces of wreck with which the ship was surrounded, and killed! The body was recovered and placed

upon deck, at the feet of his unhappy brother.

Many persons were now lying dead about the deck, having been either struck by spars or killed by excess of fatigue; and no succour appearing, at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the captain told the crew that all further exertion on board was useless, and that they had better endeavour to save themselves by quitting the wreck, as speedily as possible. Accordingly, about twenty got upon the raft, which had scarcely left the vessel when it was overturned by the fury of the waves, and no more than six men regained their station, the rest having all sunk. The captain and two or three were still on board, when the sea having forced an opening in the bottom of the ship, she immediately filled, and her decks blew up: the hull fell to pieces, and in a few minutes the whole was one universal ruin. With great difficulty the raft, with the six survivors, cleared the masses of wreck with which it was surrounded. This was accomplished about three o'clock on Monday afternoon. In the course of the night four of the six died. The two who remained were picked up by a fishing-boat on Tuesday, when wholly exhausted by suffering.

When the raft drifted from the wreck, captain Ogilvie was seen clinging to the quarter-gallery, and must have perished in a few moments. He did not endeavour to save himself on the raft; probably his high sense of duty, which led him often to declare, that in such situations the captain should always be the last on board, induced him to remain till escape became impossible. He was a man of talent, and was

early distinguished by Nelson. He was signal-officer on board the Victory, at the battle of Trafalgar, and had subsequently seen much service as first lieutenant of a large frigate.

VENICE.—The sirocco wind, which for several days had constantly blown, caused the tide to flow so high on the 25th inst., and on the day following, that the city was, during those days, nothing more than a vast lake. The tide on the 25th, at eleven o'clock, and at noon on the 26th, was at least three feet higher than usual. The damage, which it occasioned in the cellars and stores was very great.

28. ST. PETERSBURG.—Winter has not yet properly set in. On the 27th of December it was still autumn, a circumstance almost unparalleled in that climate. The communications were greatly impeded by this irregularity in the season.

29. DUBLIN CASTLE.—Marquis Wellesley, who embarked at Holyhead, at ten o'clock a.m., the 28th instant, arrived in the harbour of Howth, at five o'clock the same evening; and this day his lordship, upon entering Dublin, was received by the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriff, and commons of the city of Dublin.

His lordship, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the castle, and, the council having assembled at two o'clock, was introduced in form to his excellency earl Talbot, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the presence-chamber, from whence a procession was made in the usual state to the council-chamber. The council sitting, his lordship's commission being read, and the oaths administered to him, his lordship was

invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, and received the sword of state from the earl Talbot.

His excellency afterwards repaired to the presence-chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction, upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the government of Ireland.

ROBBERY OF THE SKIPTON AND BURNLEY MAIL POST.—About half-past four o'clock in the morning, the horse-post, which conveys the letters from Burnley to Skipton, was stopped at a place called Snaygill, about three-quarters of a mile from Skipton, on the Burnley-road, by two men. One seized the horse's bridle, the other struck the rider some tremendous blows with a bludgeon over the arms, which disabled him from holding the horse, or making any resistance. They also struck him over the head, which stunned and much injured him, but did not succeed in dismounting him. They tore the left side of his coat quite down, and took from his left pocket a parcel, containing 180*l.* in one guinea notes, and 220 one pound ditto, all of the Craven bank, and about 5*l.* value in bank stamps. They attempted to seize the mail bags, and had cut three straps, but did not succeed in obtaining them, as the horse, by some means, escaped from them, and, with his rider, returned back to the Skipton post-office.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The following narrative is taken from a Sydney newspaper lately received:—

Just as captain Raine was on the eve of leaving Valparaiso for this part of the world once more,

he was informed of a most marvellous affair relating to an American whaler, that had been attacked by a whale at sea, in so violent a manner as to cause the vessel to founder, and most of the crew eventually to perish. Three of them, it was said, were on Ducie's island, having chosen to remain there rather than venture across the ocean in a boat, to which the crew had been compelled to fly from the ship. The boat, to which these three men belonged, had been picked up by an American whaler, about 60 days after the melancholy occurrence. Another boat, in which was the captain and the remainder of the crew, soon parted company, and were also fallen in with by another whaler of America, which vessel was the bearer of the intelligence to Valparaiso; and the horrible account given by the two survivors in this boat was truly deplorable and shuddering. They had been 90 days at sea before they were fallen in with, and had experienced the most dreadful of all human vicissitudes: from the extremity of hunger, they had been reduced to the painful necessity of killing and devouring each other, in order to sustain a wretched life. Eight times had lots been drawn, and eight human beings had been sacrificed, to afford sustenance to those that remained; and, on the day the ship encountered them, the captain and the boy had also drawn lots, and it had been thus determined that the poor boy should die. It is asserted as a fact by captain Raine, that the fingers and other fragments of their deceased companions were in the pockets of the captain and boy when taken on board the whaler.

Having become acquainted with those painful circumstances, he humanely determined to call at Ducie's island, and be instrumental in restoring three unfortunate fellow-creatures to society, particularly as this island was no great distance out of his tract from Valparaiso to New Holland. On Thursday, the 5th of April, captain Raine, considering himself within a very short distance of Ducie's island, which is laid down in Norie's Epitome to be in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. S., and long. 124 deg. 37 min. W., kept a good look-out. At about 2 p. m. land was perceived, which turned out to be an island in lat. 24 deg. 26 min. As the vessel neared the land, a gun was discharged, and shortly after the three poor men were seen to issue forth from the woods. The boats were presently lowered, captain Raine taking one himself. On approaching the shore, it was found not only dangerous, but utterly impracticable, to land, of which circumstance they were informed, in weak and tremulous voices, by the almost starved and nearly worn-out creatures themselves, who could scarcely, from the miserable plight they were in, articulate a syllable. One poor fellow summoned up courage to plunge into the waves, and with great difficulty reached the boat: he said one of the others only could swim. After warily backing in the boat as near the rocks as possible, amidst a heavy surf, they succeeded in getting on board, much bruised and lacerated by repeated falls; which object was no sooner effected, than each devoutly expressed his gratitude to that benign Being, who had so wonderfully preserved them from

sharing in the destruction to which their unhappy shipmates had fallen victims. These men are now with captain Raine, and declare their names to be Thomas Chappel, William Wright, and Seth Weeks; and the following is the account they gave of what had befallen them:—They sailed from Nantucket in the American ship *Essex*, of two hundred and sixty tons, G. Pollard, master, on the 19th of August, 1819, on a whaling voyage; they arrived in the South Seas, where they were pretty fortunate, having succeeded in procuring 750 barrels of oil, and were in the latitude of 47 deg. south, and long. 118 west, when the accident happened, which was on the 13th of November, 1820. On that day they were among whales, and the three boats were lowered down: the mate's boat was stove, and had returned to the ship to be repaired. Shortly after, a whale of the largest class struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off, just abreast of the main channels. The animal then remained for some time along-side, endeavouring to clasp the ship with her jaws, but could not accomplish it; she then turned, went round the stern, and came up on the other side, and went away a-head about a quarter of a mile, and then suddenly turning, came at the ship with tremendous velocity, head on. The vessel was going at the rate of five knots, but such was the force when she struck the ship, which was under the cat-head, that the vessel had stern-way, at the rate of three or four knots; the consequence was, that the sea rushed into the cabin-windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and worse than

all, the bows were stove completely in, and in a very few minutes the vessel filled, and went on her beam-ends. At this unhappy juncture, the captain and second mate were fast to a whale each; but on beholding the awful catastrophe that had taken place, immediately cut from the fish, and made for the ship. By cutting away the masts, the vessel righted; the upper deck was then scuttled, and some water and bread were prepared for the two boats, in which the crew were compelled to remain, as all thoughts of saving the ship were given up. In expectation of falling in with some vessel, they remained three days by the wreck, &c. but were compelled at length to abandon it, and stood away to the southward, in hopes of getting the variable winds and experiencing fine weather; but the wind being constantly from the east and east south-east, they

made much lee-way, and were prevented from keeping to the southward; in consequence of which, on the 20th of December, they made the island from which captain Raine took them, and which was supposed to be Ducie's Island, at which place the boats remained one week; but the island affording hardly any nourishment, in fact exhibiting nothing but sterility, they resolved to endeavour to reach the coast, leaving behind them the three men who were rescued by captain Raine.

FRANCE.—The population of the 86 departments, of which the kingdom of France, according to the treaties of 1814 and 1815, now consists, amounted, in the year 1820, to 30,407,907 individuals. In the year 1819, there were 990,023 births, and 786,338 deaths; making an excess of births amounting to 203,685.

RAIN.—The following is an account of the quantities of rain which have fallen in each month, in the years 1820 and 1821, as observed in the parish of St. Thomas's, near Exeter:—

1820.		1821.	
January	3.68	January	2.53
February	1.38	February	0.32
March	1.84	March	4.49
April	1.44	April	3.43
May	2.23	May	3.06
June	0.57	June	1.26
July	1.05	July	2.98
August	2.17	August	2.38
September	2.42	September	3.10
October	5.68	October	3.36
November	1.62	November	5.44
December	2.49	December	8.56

26 inches 57-100ths.

41 inches 58-100ths.

APPENDIX to CHRONICLE.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1821.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	John Thomas Brooks, of Flitwick, Esq.
<i>Berkshire</i>	The hon. Frederick West, of Culham.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> ..	Charles Scott Murray, of Hambleden-house, esq.
<i>Camb. and Hunt.</i>	John Pasheller, of Godmanchester, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	Thomas Wilson, of Llandican, esq.
<i>Cumberland</i>	John Marshal, of Hallstead, esq.
<i>Cornwall</i>	Richard Vyvyan, of Trewan, esq.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Sir George Crewe, of Caulke-abbey, bart.
<i>Devonshire</i>	Sir John Davie, of Creedy, bart.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	John White, of Up. Cerne, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	Robert Westley Hall, the younger, of Great Illford, esq.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	William Miller, of Ozleworth, esq.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	John Biddulph, of Ledbury, esq.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Joseph Timperon, of New Barnes, esq.
<i>Hants</i>	Sir John Shelley Sydney, of Penshurst-castle, bart.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	George Moore, of Appleby, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	Sir Richard Sutton, of Sudbrook, bart.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, esq.
<i>Norfolk</i>	Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton-constable, bart.
<i>Northamptonshire</i> ..	T. Philip Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i>	Addison J. Creswell Baker, of Creswell, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> ..	Postponed.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	Charles Peers, of Chiselhampton, esq.
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	William Lawrence, of Preston, esq.
<i>Shropshire</i>	Richard Heber, of Hodnett, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	William Hanning, of Dillington, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	Francis Eld, of Seighford, esq.
<i>Southampton</i>	Thomas Deane Shute, of Burton-house, esq.
<i>Suffolk</i>	Philip Bennett, of Bury St. Edmunds, esq.
<i>Surrey</i>	John Spicer, of Esher-place, esq.
<i>Sussex</i>	Richard Haaler, of Bognor, esq.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	Postponed.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Ambrose Awdry, of Seend, esq.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	Elias Isaac, of Boughton, esq.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	Walter Rice Howell Powell, of Maesgyn, esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	Joseph Harris, of Llanunwas, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	John Vaughan Lloyd, of Brining, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	William Forman, of Penydarran, esq.
<i>Breconschire</i>	Edward Jones, of Battle-end, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	Robert Peel, of Cwmelan, esq.

NORTH WALES.

<i>Merionethshire</i>	John Mytton, of Plas y Dinas, esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire</i>	Joseph Huddart, of Brynker, esq.
<i>Angleseyshire</i>	James Webster, of Derry, esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i> ..	Valentine Vickers, of Criggion, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	John Madocks, of Vroni, esq.
<i>Fflintshire</i> ..	John Douglas, of Gyrne, esq.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

2. THE MARCHIONESS OF BLANDFORD, a daughter.

6. At Harrington-house, the duchess of Leinster, a son.

15. In Brook-street, viscountess Curzon, a son and heir.

At Hatton-house, Middlesex, the wife of captain Langslow (Bengal Establishment), of a daughter, her fifth child. The eldest was born in Africa, the second in Asia, the third in North America.

At Upton-house, Old Alresford, the lady of the hon. colonel Onslow, a son.

21. At Ember-court, Surrey, the lady of sir Charles Sullivan, bart. a daughter.

26. At Bishop's-court, Devon, lady Graves, a son.

29. At Knockdrin (Westmeath), lady Levinge, a son.

31. At Westport-house, Ireland, marchioness of Sligo, a son.

At Holme-wood, Hunts, lady Elizabeth Wells, a daughter.

Lately. At South-town, Dartmouth, the wife of W. Newman, jun esq. three daughters.

Lady John Campbell, a son, heir presumptive to the house of Argyll.

FEBRUARY.

1. At her father's, lieut.-gen. sir John Macleod, in St. James's-park, lady Gardiner, a daughter.

2. In Highbury-place, Mrs. John Morgan, a son.

3. At Westover-house, Isle of Wight, the lady of sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, bart. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of G. B. Robinson, esq. of Burton-crescent, a daughter.

5. The lady of hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of lord Le Despencer, a son and heir.

15. At Albury-park, lady Harriet Drummond, a son.

18. At 55, Welbeck-street, lady Lillie, a son.

20. In Crawford-street, the wife of Alexander M'Innes, esq. of the second regiment of life-guards, a daughter.

21. In Berkeley-square, lady Harriet Paget, a daughter.

28. The lady of sir Compton Domville, bart. M. P. a son.

MARCH.

3. At Hopetoun-house, the countess of Hopetoun, a son.

4. At Eagle-hurst, the countess of Cavan, a daughter.

6. In Lower Brook-street, the countess of Compton, a son.

8. In Pall-mall, lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son.

10. In Stratton-street, lady Jane Peel, a daughter.

At the White-lodge, Richmond-park, the lady of hon. and rev. George Pellew, a daughter.

16. In George-street Hanover-square, lady Copley, a daughter.

23. In Russel-square, the lady of Thomas Denman, esq. M. P. a son.

25. At Rushall, Wilts, lady Poore, a daughter.

26. The lady of John Forster, esq. R.N. of Twyford-house, Berks, a son.

29. At Teignmouth, the lady of captain Forrest, R.N. C.B. a son.

In Wimpole-street, the right hon. lady Bridport, a daughter.

APRIL.

5. Lady Theodosia Spring Rice, a son.

6. At Harrow, the lady of the rev. Dr. Butler, a daughter.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, lady Jane Neville, a daughter.

8. At Teignmouth, the lady of sir Edwin Francis Stanhope, bart. a son.

20. At Norwich, the lady of captain Campbell, of the 9th lancers, a son.

21. In Burton-crescent, the lady of sir James C. Anderson, bart. a daughter.

27. The lady of major-general Birch Reynardson, a daughter.

28. The lady of capt. Chalmer, R. A. a son.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., the lady of Wm. Lynch, esq. a son.

Lately at Vienna, lady Stewart, wife of the British ambassador at that court, of a son, who is heir to his excellency's large estates in the county of Durham.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the lady of major Fitzgerald, of 2nd battalion 60th regiment, a daughter.

At Versailles, the lady of lieutenant-general Fuller, a daughter.

MAY.

2. In Gower-street, the lady of W. F. Boteler, esq. recorder of Canterbury, a son.

In Montague-place, Montague-square, the lady of major-general sir James Lyon, K. C. B. a daughter.

3. The lady of Andrew Agnew, bart. a son.

7. At Chiswick, the lady of Henry F. C. Cavendish, esq. a son.

BIRTHS.

8. At Hastings, the lady of lieutenant-col. Parker, R. H. artillery, a son.

Lately, the lady of capt. Potter, R.N. a daughter.

At Elliot-place, near Gosport, the lady of captain C.G. Blake, R.N. a daughter.

10. At his house in New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of J. H. Tremayne, esq. M. P. a daughter.

13. At her house, in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, lady Frederica Stanhope, a son and heir.

In Sloane-street, the lady of captain W. G. B. Protheroe, a son.

At Truro, the lady of lieutenant-col. John Austin (late of 58th regt.), brigadier-gen. in the service of his majesty the king of Portugal, a son.

14. In Portland-place, the lady of Peter Free, esq. a son.

At Twickenham, the lady of capt. Wilbraham, R.N. a daughter.

15. At her house, in Bryanstone-square, lady Catherine Fellowes, a daughter.

In Dover-street, the lady of W. M. Pitt, esq. M. P. a daughter, and a son on the morning of the 17th.

20. In Spring-gardens, the right hon. lady Elizabeth Smyth, a daughter.

JUNE.

4. At Farley-hill, lady Lucy Stephenson, a son.

5. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, the lady of capt. Macbearn, royal artillery, a son.

7. At Brandon, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, a daughter.

9. In Harley-street, the wife of Thomas Somers Cocks, esq. a son.

8. At Brompton-crescent, the lady of lieutenant-col. Hook, 16th regt. a son.

9. The lady of John Poynder, esq. a son.

Lately, at the house of her father, W. Williams, esq. M. P. for Weymouth, the lady of capt. H. Lorraine Baker, R.N. a son.

At Inveresk-house, near Edinburgh, the seat of lady Seaforth, the hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, a son.

At Kilkenny, the lady of lieutenant-col. Wade, 19th Royal Highlanders, a son.

The Infanta Donna Carlotta, consort of his royal highness the Infant Don Francisco y Pablo, brother of the king of Spain, a princess, named Isabella.

At Florence, Mrs. Edward Seymour, a daughter.

21. Lady Dunbar, of Booth, a son.

22. At Hambledon-house, the lady of Chas. Scott Murray, esq. a daughter.

25. In Langham-place, the lady of sir James Langham, bart. a son.

28. At Putney, the lady of John Paterson, esq. capt. of hon. East India company's ship Repulse, a son.

29. At King's Weston, the lady of Wm. Dickinson, esq. M.P. a son.

30. At the Cottage, Southgate, the lady of S. A. Curtis, esq. a daughter.

At Catton, Derbyshire, the lady of the hon. and rev. R. Carleton, a daughter.

JULY.

2. In Great Marlborough-street, the lady of J. E. Conant, esq. a daughter.

3. At Denne-park, the lady of Edward Bligh, esq. a daughter.

6. The lady of col. Gwynne, of Glan-bran-park, Caermarthenshire, a son.

7. In Albemarle-street, the countess of Lusi, a daughter.

In Gloucester-place, the lady of John Forbes Mitchell, esq. a son.

8. At St. Leonard's, Essex, the lady of capt. Korhight, Coldstream-guards, a son.

10. The lady of And. Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-square, a daughter.

14. At Sindlesham-lodge, Berks, the lady of T. R. Harman, esq. a son.

At Cambridge, the lady of captain Purches, R. N. a son.

15. The hon. Mrs. Newnham Collingwood, a daughter.

17. At Cheltenham, the lady of J. Fielden, esq. Witton-house, Lancashire, a daughter.

19. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the right hon. lady Catherine Whyte Melville, a son.

The lady of Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq. M. P. a son.

23. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Wm. Thompson, esq. M. P. a son.

Lately, the lady of Thos. Nichols, esq. Burton, Dorset, a son and heir.

Lately, at Edinburgh, the lady of G. Macpherson Grant, esq. M.P. a daughter.

24. At Ensham-hall, Oxfordshire, the lady of John Ruston, esq. a son.

25. At Allerton-park, lady Stourton, a daughter.

26. At Brynker, Caernarvonshire, the lady of Jos. Huddart, esq. high sheriff of that county, a son.

29. In Seymour-place, Park-lane, the lady of the hon. Berkeley Octavius

Noel, of Moxhull-park, Warwickshire, a son and heir.

At Paris, lady Buchan, a son.

At Tours, the lady of the rev. G. Way, a daughter.

At Florence, the right hon. lady Rendlesham, a son and heir.

AUGUST.

2. At Walton-hall, Lancashire, the lady of Henry Houghton, esq. a son and heir.

3. At Redgemont-house, Bedfordshire, the lady of Thos. Potter Macqueen, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Hatton-hall, the lady of col. C. Bruce, a son.

4. At Cumberland-house, Weymouth, the hon. lady Charlotte Sturt, a daughter.

6. At Belton-house, Lincoln, the countess Brownlow, a daughter.

7. The lady of John Mawdsley, esq. of Princes-street, Hanover-square, a son and heir.

8. In Park-lane, the lady of the hon. W. Cust, M. P. a son.

At Sprowston-lodge, Norfolk, the lady of John Stracey, esq. a son.

10. At Charlton, the lady of W. Swabey, esq. R. H. A. a daughter.

11. At Sidmouth, Devon, the lady of Andrew Vincent Corbet, esq. eldest son of sir Andrew Corbet, bart. of Acton Reynold-hall, Shropshire, a son.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the lady of Maurice Swabey, esq. jun. of Langley Marish, Bucks, a son.

The lady of Richard Dalton, esq. Gipping-hall, Suffolk, a son.

12. At Kensington, the lady of lieut.-col. S. H. Berkeley, a son.

13. At Roehampton, viscountess Duncannon, a son.

16. In Brunswick-square, the lady of Dr. Darling, a son.

17. At Merton, the lady of John W. Shaw, esq. twins.

18. In Upper Brook-street, lady Elizabeth Steele, a son.

At Oakfield-lodge, Mortimer, Berks, the lady of Henry Rich, esq. a son.

20. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of lieut.-col. sir Guy Campbell, bart. a daughter.

28. At Carlton-hall, Northamptonshire, the hon. lady Palmer, a daughter.

At Gatcombe, the lady of sir Lucius Curtis, bart. a son.

30. At Brighton, the lady of Charles Craven, esq. a daughter.

At Boyle-farm, lady Mary Stanley, a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Boxley-heath, Kent, the lady of captain Sydney Cotton, a daughter.

At her father's house in Charles-st. Berkeley-square, the marchioness de Nadaillac, a son.

3. At Margate, the countess Alfred Walsh, a daughter.

5. The lady of John Frazer, esq. Bernard-street, Russell-square, a son.

The lady of James Ricardo, esq. of the South Lawn, Lambeth, a son.

The lady of the hon. and rev. L. Dundas, a son.

6. At Warwick, the lady of C. Wake, M. D. a daughter.

At Blackdown-house, Sussex, the lady of James Cowan, esq. of London, a son and heir.

10. At the rectory, Newington Butts, the lady of the rev. Arthur Cyril Onslow, a daughter.

13. At earl Spencer's, Wimbeldon-park, lady Sarah Lyttleton, a daughter.

In Cumberland-street, the lady of the rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, a son.

The right hon. lady Mary Balfour, a daughter.

20. In Berkeley-square, lady Mary Fitzroy, a son.

21. At Tamerton, Cornwall, the lady of col. sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K. C. B. and K. T. S. a daughter.

28. At her father's house, Bedale, Yorkshire, the lady of sir J. P. Beresford, bart. a son.

OCTOBER.

3. In Hill-street Berkeley-square, the lady of H. Brougham, esq. a daughter.

At East Bourne, Sussex, the lady of R. Robertson, esq. a daughter.

6. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the lady of Edward Holroyd, esq. a daughter.

8. At Adbury-place, Berkshire, the lady of sir James Fellowes, a son.

9. At the bishop of Chester's palace, Chester, lady Charlotte Law, a son.

10. In Upper Bedford place, Russell-square, the lady of Wm. Loftus Lowndes, esq. a son.

BIRTHS.

11. In Foley-place, Mrs. Chas. Neate, a son.
14. At High Leigh, Cheshire, the lady of John Leigh, esq. a son.
15. At Camberwell, the lady of Charles Jardine, esq. a daughter.
16. At Wolmer, the lady of rear-admiral Harvey, C. B. a daughter.
- At Landue, Cornwall, the lady of Thos. John Philipps, esq. a daughter.
17. In Upper Grosvenor street, the lady of Dr. Fitton, a son.
- At Loudam-hall, Suffolk, lady Sophia Macdonald, a son.
19. In Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, Mrs. Duff, four fine children, three boys and one girl.
- Lately, at Drummond-place, the lady of sir Wm. Milliken Napier, bart. a son.
- At Edinburgh, lady Torpichen, a son.
- At Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Liddell, the lady of the hon. H. T. Liddell, of Ravensworth castle, Durham, a son and heir.
- At Edinburgh, the lady of rear-admiral Otway, commander-in-chief, a daughter.
- At Roebuck-house, near Dublin, the hon. Mrs. Peter La Touche, a son.
- In Rutland-square, Dublin, the countess of Longford, a son.
18. At Twinstead-hall, Essex, the lady of sir George Denys, bart. a son.
- At Arbuthnot-house, viscountess Arbuthnot, a son.
- Lately, at Penenden-beath cottage, the lady of colonel Cuyler, a son.
24. The lady of Justinian Alston, esq. of Odell-castle, Bedfordshire, a daughter.
25. In Great Cumberland-street, lady M'Farlane, a daughter.
27. In Grosvenor-place, lady Emily Drummond, a daughter.
- At Durham, the lady of Samuel Sproule, esq. M.D. member of the medical board, Bombay, a son.
29. At her house, in Park-place, St. James's, viscountess Cranbourne, a son and heir.
- At Hanwell Paddock, the lady of the rev. Dr. Bond, a daughter.
- At Denford-house, near Hungerford, the lady of the rev. G. Porcher, a daughter.
31. At Bath, the lady of Joseph Ashly Gaitskell, esq. M.D. a son.
- At Twickenham, the lady of the rev. T. Vials, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Chingford-hatch, Essex, the lady of Ralph Ricardo, esq. a daughter.
2. At Beaminster-house, Dorset, lady Emily Steele, a son and heir.
4. In York place, the lady of Wm. Wrixon Becher, esq. M. P. a daughter.
7. In Hill-street, the lady of N. W. Ridley Colbourne, esq. M.P. a daughter.
8. In Portland-place, the lady of H. S. Northcote, esq. a son.
9. In South Audley-street, the lady of W. L. Hughes, esq. M. P. a son.
- In Guilford-street, the lady of W. P. Richards, esq. a son.
10. In Montague-street, Portman-square, the hon. Mrs. Anthony Denny, a daughter.
13. At Sharpam, Devonshire, the lady of John Bastard, esq. M. P. capt. royal navy, a son.
- In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the lady of J. H. Deacon, esq. a son.
14. In York-place, Portman-square, the lady of Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. a daughter.
- At Shapden, in Surrey, the lady of Archibald Little, esq. a son.
15. At Highbury-park, Mrs. Davidson, a daughter.
- At Edinburgh, the lady of sir William Jardine, bart. of Applegarth, a daughter.
- In Harcourt-street, Dublin, the countess of Errol, a daughter.
- In Frederick street, Dublin, at the dowager countess of Westmeath's, lady Elizabeth Dawson, a son.
- At Cork, the lady of major-gen. sir John Lambert, a daughter.
- At Dublin, at the right hon. St. George Daly's the lady of the rev. Arthur Knox, a daughter.
- At Drogheda, the lady of Henry Metcalf, esq. M. P. a son and heir.
- At the seat of the earl of Farnham, near Cavan, the lady of James Saunderson, esq. R. N. a daughter.
- At Limerick, the lady of the hon. John Massey, a son.
- At Lausanne, the lady of capt. Cunniffe Owen, R. N. a son.
- At Boulogne sur-Seine, lady Jane Lindsay Carnegie, a son.
18. Mrs. Biggins, of Merrow, near Guildford, of three remarkably fine children, one boy and two girls; who, with the mother, are doing well. In June, 1820, the same person had twins;

making a family of five children in 17 months.

23. In Southampton-buildings, the wife of Chas. Phillips, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.

24. The wife of lieut.-col. T. W. Forster, of Newport Pagnell, a son.

26. The wife of C. Raymond Barker, esq. Blandford-street, a son.

27. At Exmouth, the lady of sir R. Gifford, attorney-general, a son.

30. At Geneva, the wife of F. D. Swann, a son.

DECEMBER.

1. At Bryn, Glamorganshire, the hon. lady Morris, a daughter.

At Hargrave rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the rev. Wm. Baker, a son.

2. At Kensington, the wife of Wm. Wilberforce, jun. esq. a son and heir.

The wife of Charles Walmsley, esq. of Westwood-house, Lancashire, a daughter.

8. At Woolwich, the wife of James Thompson, esq. R. M. a daughter.

9. At Weald-hall, Essex, the wife of Christ. Thus. Tower, esq. a daughter.

10. At Kensington, the wife of Harrison Gordon Codd, esq. a daughter.

11. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Robert H. Innes, esq. a daughter.

At Brighton, the wife of captain Lempriere, royal artillery, a daughter.

At Edgerton-lodge, near Huddersfield, the wife of rev. H. G. Maddock, a son.

14. At the earl of Lonsdale's-seat, Cottesmore, Rutlandshire, lady Eleanor Lowther, a son.

16. At Woburn-abbey, the duchess of Bedford, a son.

At Brompton, the wife of William Horsely, Mus. Bac. of twins.

18. At the Hague, the countess of Athlone, a daughter.

26. The wife of J. B. Heath, esq. of Bloomsbury-place, a daughter.

At Ember-cottage, the wife of Robert Taylor, jun. esq. a son.

27. The lady of sir George Clerk, bart. M. P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the lord bishop of London, the rev. Fred. Sullivan, third son of the late

sir R. J. Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, bart. to Arabella Jane Wilmot, only daughter of the late V. H. Wilmot, of Farnborough, Hants, esq. and of the right hon. lady Dacre.

The rev. E. H. Owen, rector of Cound, to Miss Hinchcliffe, granddaughter of the late bishop of Peterborough, and niece to lord Crewe.

Sir Robert Steele, to Emily, daughter of the late W. Clarke, esq. of Beemister, Dorsetshire.

9. At Wolverhampton, the hon. capt. Joceline Percy, R. N. son of the earl of Beverley, and cousin to his grace the duke of Northumberland, to Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of Moreton Walhouse, Esq. of Hather-ton, Staffordshire.

Major-gen. Robt. Douglass, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Packer, esq. formerly of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Capt. Charles Cunliffe Owen, R. N. to Miss Mary Peckwell, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Blosset, deputy recorder of Cambridge.

By the hon. and rev. Richard Cust, at Mary-le-bone church, capt. the hon. E. Cust, M. P. Esquy to his royal highness, prince Leopold, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late L. W. Boode, esq.

18. At Rosehill-house, Hants, by special licence, by the bishop of Winchester, J. Cruickshank, esq. eldest son of J. Cruickshank, esq. of Langley Park, in the county of Angus, to the right hon. lady Anne Letitia Carnegie, second daughter of the earl of Northesk.

Lately, at Mellendean, Chas. Abraham Leslie, esq. eldest son of sir John Leslie, bart. of Warder and Findrassie, to Anne, third daughter of Adam Walker, esq. of Mairhouse-law, Roxburghshire.

At Ayr, lieut.-col. J. Shaw, late of the 43rd regt. to Mary Primrose, second daughter of David Kennedy, of Kirkmichael.

At Invercask-house, the residence of the right hon. lady Seaforth, Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq. advocate, to the hon. Helen Anne Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late right hon. lord Seaforth.

FEBRUARY.

2. Lord Viscount Cranborn, son of

MARRIAGES.

MARCH.

the marquis of Salisbury, to Miss Gascoigne.

3. Thomas Jones, esq. of Llidfar, Machynleth, Montgomeryshire, to Emma Anne Owen, daughter of the late major-general Owen, and sister of sir Wm. Owen, bart.

5. Thos. Tayler, esq. of Trinity College, Oxford, to Miss Fanny Mansel, daughter of the late bishop of Bristol, and master of Trinity College.

The rev. John Fitz Moore, of Ivinghoe, Bucks, to Mrs. Halsey, of Gaddestone Park, Herts.

6. At Kensington, the rev. Dr. Crgan, rector of Marston, and son of the late bishop of Sodor and Man, to Mary, third daughter of col. Smelt, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man.

At Dover, capt. Robt. Deans, R.N. second son of the late admiral Deans, to Mary, daughter of the late Rich. Clay, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

9. Wm. Parry Richards, esq. son of the right hon. lord chief justice, to Frances Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Darnett, esq.

10. At Mary-le-bone Church, capt. Robt. Garrett, of Ellington, to Mrs. Devaynes, widow of the late Wm. Devaynes, of Updown, in the Isle of Thanet.

13. Mr. J. P. Carry, of Berne, Switzerland, to Sarah Johanna, daughter of J. Browning, esq. of Purslow Hall, Salop.

13. G. W. Sanders, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of Thos. Griffith, esq. Pall-mall.

21. At Longford, by the right hon. and rev. the earl Nelson, T. Bolton, esq. (nephew and heir presumptive to his lordship), to Miss Eyre, daughter and sole heiress of the late John Maurice Eyre, esq. of Longford-house.

22. At Beddington, by the rev. J. H. B. Mountain, A.M. the rev. G. R. Mountain, vicar of North Kelsey, and third son of the lord bishop of Quebec, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late T. Hinchliff, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

26. At Florence, viscount Tullamore, only son of the earl of Charleville, to Miss Beaujoulis Campbell, daughter of the late col. Campbell, of Shawfield, and niece to the duke of Argyll.

1. By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the rev. Hen. Penruddocke, Wyndham Wadham Wyndham, esq. M. P. to Anna Eliza, daughter of lieutenant-gener. Slade, of Mansell-house, Somersetshire.

4. At the palace of Canino, near Rome, Thomas, son of T. Wyse, esq. of the manor of St. John, near Waterford, to Letitia, daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, prince of Canino.

5. At St. James's church, by the very rev. the dean of Canterbury, James Fitzgerald, esq. third son of the rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D.D. (late vice provost of Trinity College, Dublin) and nephew to the bishop of Limerick, to Miss King, of North Petherton, Somersetshire.

6. At Brighton, by the dean of Hereford, George, youngest son of Thos. Harrington, esq. of Brighton, to Lucy Catherine, only daughter of Thos. Hill, esq. of the same place.

8. At Everton, near Liverpool, Arthur Latham, esq. to Susanna, third daughter, and John Wallis, esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of Geo. Roach, esq. of Everton, formerly of Lisbon.

10. At the Abbey-church, Bath, lieutenant-col. James Johnstone Cochrane, 3rd regt. of guards, to Charlotte, daughter of John Wiltshire, of Shock-erwick-house.

APRIL.

5. John Warburton, M.D. of Cliff-street, Bond-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Abernethy, esq. of Bedford-row.

At Cirencester, by the bishop of Norwich, the right hon. the earl of Dartmouth, to lady Frances Charlotte Chetwynd Talbot, daughter of his excellency earl Talbot, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

At Clewer, James Brooks, esq. of the county of Devon, late capt. in the 29th regt. to Catherine, daughter of lieutenant-colonel Basset, of Windsor.

7. Wm. Hayes, esq. of Southampton-place, to Maria, third daughter of W. J. Reeves, esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square.

12. At St. Paul's Covent-garden, Samuel Platt, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Gomond Cooke, esq. of South-

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MARRIAGES.

ampton-street, and of Upper Pool-house, near Hereford.

At Eversby, W. H. T. Hawley, esq. of West Green-house, Hants, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of capt. Broughton, R. N. of Eversby.

14. At St. George's Hanover-square, by the bishop of Lincoln, the rev. W. Pegus, to the countess dowager of Lindsey.

21. Geo. Rose, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne, daughter of the late capt. Robert Pouncey, of the hon. East India Company's service.

Capt. Baghott, of the 80th regiment, to Charlotte, daughter of the late col. Sloper, of Tetbury, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

23. Right hon. Heneage, earl of Aylesford, to lady Augusta Sophia Greville, sister to the earl of Warwick.

25. The rev. H. B. Lennard, son of sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Bell-House, Essex, to Hebe Dorothy, daughter of E. Prideaux, esq. late of Haseworthy, Cornwall.

26. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, sir Wm. Dick, bart. to Caroline, relict of lieutenant-col. Alex. Frazer, of the 76th regt. of foot.

30. At St. George's Hanover-square, sir Charles Grey, one of the judges of the supreme court at Madras, to Elizabeth, daughter of sir Samuel Clerk Jervois, bart. of Tasworth Park, Hants.

MAY.

1. At St. George's Hanover-square, by the bishop of St. Asaph, lieutenant-col. Cooper (groom of the bed-chamber to H. R. H. the duke of Clarence), to Miss Baker, daughter of the late sir Geo. Baker, bart. and only sister to the present baronet sir Frederick.

The hon. Chas. Langdale, third son of the late lord Stourton, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late M. C. Maxwell, esq. of Everingham Park.

Lately, the rev. Christopher Capel, of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late sir Wm. Forbes, of Cragievar, North Britain.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the dean of Carlisle, sir Henry Lambert, bart. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late hon. Edw. Foley, and sister to Edw. Foley, esq. of Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire.

15. Capt. Long, late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Mary, daughter of Edward Daniel, esq. barrister at law.

The rev. Carey Chas. Alfred Sabonadiere, to Sophia, daughter of the very rev. D. F. Durand, dean of Guernsey.

Wm. Lister Fenton Scott, esq. of Wood Hall, to Charlotte, daughter of the late sir R. V. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness, both in Yorkshire.

John Parkinson, esq. his majesty's consul at Pernambuco, to Miss Penelope Page, of Ivy House, Richmond, daughter of Wm. Page, esq. of Southampton.

John Tidd Pratt, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne, daughter of the late major Thomas Campbell.

24. At Crawley, Hants, John Latham, esq. Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, eldest son of John Latham, M. D. Harley-street, and of Bradwall-hall, Chester, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late hon. Mr. Justice Dampier.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Baldock, esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late lieutenant-col. Ross, of the royal marines.

31. At Chichester, the rev. Rowland Grove Courtois, chaplain of the forces, to Louisa Georgina, eldest daughter of major-general Widdrington.

At Paddington Church, by the bishop of London, the rev. Dr. Goodenough, head-master of Westminster school, and youngest son of the lord bishop of Carlisle, to Frances, youngest daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq. of Westbourne-house.

At St. Pancras, sir Stephen Sharspp, of Russell-place, to Harriot, widow of the late Edward Astle, esq. of Priace's-court, Westminster.

Lately at St. Alban's, the rev. sir John Filmer, bart. of Langleybury, Herts, to Esther, daughter of the late Mr. John Stow, of Tenements of St. Stephen.

JUNE.

2. Sir B. Gresley, bart. to lady S. Coventry, youngest daughter of lord Coventry.

L. H. Desanges, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the rev. Dr. Dakins, of Dean's Yard, Westminster.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

MARRIAGES.

J. Roberts, esq. of Great Corn-st., to Margaret Esther, sister to Wm. Rothery, esq. of Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square.

Charles, second son of William Tooke Robinson, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Cayley, esq. of St. Petersburg.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alex. Hamilton Leonard Earle, esq. son of the late col. Earle, of Tweed-house, Northumberland, to Sophia, only daughter of the late H. Parry, esq. of Bath. The bride was given away by field-marshal lord Beresford.

26. Isaac Freyer, esq. of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thos. Moulden, esq. of Statenborough-house, Kent.

27. At Bow, John Julin, esq. to Emilia, second daughter of the late rev. Dr. Lindsay.

Osborn Markham, esq. comptroller of the barrack department, to Miss Jervis, daughter of the late capt. Jervis, R. N. and great niece of the earl of St. Vincent.

29. At St. George's Hanover-square, Herbert Barrett Curtis, esq. M. P. for Sussex, to Caroline Sarah, second daughter and coheir of the late Robert Masell, esq. of Peasmarch-place, Sussex, and Ashford, in Kent.

James Holmes, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Miss Roberts, of Harrow Weald.

At St. Mary-le-bone New-church, T. Dunbar, esq. second son of the late sir G. Dunbar, bart. to Clementina, only daughter of Sam. J. Trickey, esq. Upper-Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

30. At St. George's Bloomsbury, by the rev. Hen. Pepys, Ch. Pepys, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, second son of sir Wm. Weller Pepys, bart. to Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of Wm. Wingfield, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

JULY.

2. Col. Hugh Bailie, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, to Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Castle-ton-hall, Lancashire.

3. At Ealing, Spencer Perceval, esq. eldest son of the late right hon. Spencer Perceval, esq. to Anne Ellis, youngest daughter of the late general Macleod, of Malakal.

4. At Chatteris, Samuel George Smith, esq. second son of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P. of Woodhall-park, Herts, to Eugenia, third daughter of the rev. Robert Chatfield, LL.D. vicar of Chatteris.

9. At Mary-le-bone church, Godfrey Thornton, esq. Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Stephen Thornton, esq. of Moggerhanger-house, Bedfordshire, to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late John Dixon, esq. of Cecil-lodge, Herts.

10. At St. Mary-le bone church, capt. Evelyn, to Miss Massey Dawson, daughter of J. H. Massey Dawson, esq. M. P. of New Forest, county of Tipperary, Ireland.

11. At Wakerly, Northamptonshire, lieut. col. Read, Grenadier Guards, of Leadenham, Lincolnshire, to the right hon. lady Susan Sherard, sister to the earl of Harborough.

13. John Cookney, esq. of the Mauritius, to Tabitha, fifth daughter of the late rev. Wm. Parkins, of Twyford, Bucks, and Kingsbury, Somersetshire, chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, &c. &c.

Thos. Spencer, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Catherine, daughter of the late John Gardner, esq. of Stamford.

14. At Cheltenham, Wm. Augustus Orlebar, of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. son of the late Rich. Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick-house, Bedfordshire, to Mary Caroline, second daughter of the late Ben. Longnal, esq. of Bath.

At Southampton, J. Dickson, esq. of the 67th regt. to Fanny Carolina; youngest daughter of the late Charles Bacon, esq. of Moor-park, Surrey, and of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

Lieut.-col. Bell, deputy quartermaster-general, at the Cape of Good Hope, to lady Catherine Harris, daughter of the late earl of Malmsbury.

16. At St. George's Hanover-square, capt. Hyde Parker, R. N. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the dean of Carlisle, Wm. Sam. Best, esq. eldest son of the hon. Mr. Justice Best, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Thoynes, esq. of Sulhamstead-house, Berks.

21. Charles Arthur Pritchard, esq.

MARRIAGES.

of Grange House, Monmouthshire, to Anna Dorothea, daughter of John Vaughan Lloyd, esq. of Tyllwyd, high sheriff of Cardiganshire.

23. Alexander Hamilton Leonard Earle, esq. son of the late col. Earle, of Tweed House, Northumberland, to Sophia, daughter of the late Henry Parry, esq. of St. Catharine's-court, and New King-street, Bath.

At Arborfield, the rev. H. Hodgkinson, domestic chaplain to lord Braybrooke, rector of Arborfield, Berks, and of Shaddingfield, Suffolk, to Sarah Jametta Crigman, youngest daughter of Claudius, late lord bishop of Sodor and Man.

25. John Moor Cave, son of John Cave, esq. of Brentry, Gloucestershire, to Isabella Langley, daughter of William Havelock, esq. and granddaughter of the late sir Thomas Langley, bart.

27. Lieut. col. sir T. Noel Hill, bart. K. C. B. of the Grenadier Guards, son of sir John Hill, bart. of Hawkstone, to the hon. Anna Maria Shore, daughter of lord Teignmouth.

28. John, son of sir John Wrottesley, bart. of Wrottesley Hall, to Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Giffard, esq. of Chillington, both in Staffordshire.

30. Henry William Stephens, esq. to the right hon. lady Frances Bentinck.

AUGUST.

1. The rev. Rich. Boyse, of Little Hadham, Herts, to Winifred, daughter of the late sir Thomas Berners Plestow, of Watlington Hall, Norfolk.

The rev. Edward Luard, of Morley, Derbyshire, to Julia D'Aranda, daughter of the late Edward Coxo, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

4. The right hon. viscount Kelburne, to Miss Hay Mackenzie, daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie esq. of Newall and Cromarty.

7. Sir Fred. Watson, K.T.S. to Sophia Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Thoytes, esq. of Sulhamstead-house, Berkshire.

8. Stephen Lushington, esq. LL.D. M. P. for Ilchester, and fellow of All Souls-college, Oxford, to Sarah Grace, daughter of Thos. Wm. Carr, esq. of Frogna, Middlesex.

Sir Francis Sykes, bart. of Basildon Park, Bucks, to Henrietta, daughter

of Henry Villebois, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

9. Wm. Stuart, esq. M. P. son of the lord Primate of Ireland, to Henrietta, daughter of admiral sir C. Pole, bart.

The right hon. lord Charles Somerset, governor, and commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to the right hon. lady Mary Poulett, daughter of the late, and sister of the present earl Poulett.

Evan Baillie, jun. of Dochfour, to Charlotte Augusta Baillie Hamilton, daughter of the late rev archdeacon Charles Baillie Hamilton, and the right hon. lady Charlotte Baillie Hamilton.

11. John Bishop, esq. of Doctors' Commons, son of the late C. Bishop, the king's proctor, to Miss Caroline Gordon.

13. The rev John Kendrick, M.A. to Lætitia, daughter of the rev. C. Well-beloved.

16. At the duke of Northumberland's, in St. James's-square, Fred. Thomas, son of major-gen. Buller, of Pelynt and Lanreth, Cornwall, to the right hon. lady Agnes Percy.

The baron Stanislaus Choudoir, of of the empire of Russia, to Lucy, daughter of sir. Alex. Crichton, M. D. F. R. S. first physician to the emperor and dowager empress of Russia.

23. At West Wratting, Richard Greaves Townley, esq. jun. eldest son of Richard Greaves Townley, of Fulburne, in the county of Cambridge, to Cecil, second daughter of sir Charles Watson, bart. of Wratting-park, in the same county.

27. At Conway, North Wales, sir David Erskine, bart. of Cambo, Fifeshire, grandson of the earl of Kellie, to Jane Silence, only daughter of the late Hugh Williams, esq. of Conway.

29. At Putney, by the right rev. the lord bishop of Nova Scotia, the rev. W. C. Brant, of Putney-heath, to Isabella Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Wright, of Halifax, N. S.

30. At Mary-le-bone church, major sir Hen. Floyd, bart. of the 8th Light dragoons, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Murray, esq. of Bryanstone-square, and of the Island of Jamaica.

At Astley, in the county of Worcester, Robert Bolton Waldron, esq. of Feckenham, to Lucy, youngest daughter

MARRIAGES.

ter of Thomas Shrawley Vernon, esq. of the former place.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Therev. Frederick Manners Sutton, eldest son of John Manners Sutton, esq. of Kilham, Notts, to Henrietta Barbara, third daughter of the hon. and rev. John Lumley Saville, of Edmonstow, in the same county.

At St. James's-church, George Hole, esq. of Chumleigh, grandson of the late Dr. Horne, bishop of Norwich, to Jane, youngest daughter of R. H. Crew, esq. secretary to the hon. board of Ordnance.

5. George Daintry, esq. eldest son of John Smith Daintry, esq. of Foden-bank, in the county of Chester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hext, esq. of Restormel-park, Cornwall.

At St. Pancras, Joseph Kirkpatrick, esq. jun. banker, Newport, Isle of Wight, to Maria Isabella, only daughter of John Kirkpatrick, esq. of Paris.

At Worth, Sussex, by the rev. Samuel Legatt, chaplain of the forces, Horatio Legatt, esq. of the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the rev. Geo. Maximilian Bethune, LL.D. of Worth rectory.

At St. George's, Hanover square, the rev. Richard Darch, vicar of Milverton with Longford, in the county of Somerset, to Isabella Ann, eldest daughter of the late captain Elphinstone, R. N. of Belair, near Plymouth.

John Gott, esq. eldest son of Benjamin Gott, esq. of Armley-house, to Mary Anne, daughter of Edward Brook, esq. of Chapel Allerton, both near Leeds.

At Abinger, in Surrey, John Campbell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Scarlett, esq. M.P. for Peterborough.

13. At Derby, capt. Batty, of the 1st or grenadier regt. of guards, to Joanna Maria, eldest daughter of John Barrow, esq. secretary to the Admiralty.

At Mary-le-bone-church, captain George Digby, R.N. to Elizabeth, only daughter of sir John Walsh, bart. of Warfield, in the county of Berks.

At Camberwell church, Ed. Lodge Ogle, esq. to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late J. M. Woodyear, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher.

At St. George's, Hanover square, William Money, esq. of Hanover-street Hanover-square, to Jane, only

daughter of Thos. Lane, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

15. At Knaresborough, by the rev. E. Dawkins, fellow of All Souls Oxford, lieutenant-col. Dawkins, M. P. Coldstream guards, to Emma, eldest daughter of Thos. Duncombe, esq. of Cassgrove, in the county of York.

At Edgebaston, Warwickshire, William Jesser Sturch, eldest son of W. Sturch, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Caroline, third daughter of Timothy Smith, esq. of Ickneild-house, near Birmingham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, lieutenant-col. Fearon, 31st regiment, to Miss Palmer.

At Broadwater, Sussex, sir Thomas Heaketh, bart. of Rufford Hall, in the county of Lancaster, to Miss Louisa Allamand.

18. At Bath, by a Catholic clergyman, and on the 23rd, at Greta Green, Charles Dormer, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Frederick de Coetlogon, esq.

Charles Marsh Adams, esq. of Coventry, to Catherine Mary, daughter of the late Jacob Turner, esq. of Park-hall.

19. Maximilian J. Wolff, esq. of Manchester, Jamaica, to Maria, daughter of Hymen Cohen, esq. of London.

23. Mr. Henry Carter, of Parliament-street, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Bourgeois, and third niece to sir Francis Bourgeois.

At Leghorn, John Christie, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Caroline, daughter of John Falconar, esq. his Britannic majesty's consul-general for Tuscany.

25. James Bishop, esq. of Woburn-place, to Emily, daughter of the late rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle, Essex.

At Wincanton, Mr. James Helps, of London, to Anne, daughter of the late rev. James Plucknett, of Balsam-house, Wincanton.

26. James Pew, esq. of the ordnance-office, Tower, to Miss Catherine Harriet Mason, of Camberwell.

27. J. Hewitson, esq. of Mile End, to Rebecca, daughter of capt. Pinkney, of the West India service.

28. Thos. Maling, son of col. Welsh, of Hertford-street, to Frances Sophia, daughter of the late Wm. Hunter, esq.

At Leghorn, the hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, son of lord visct. Dungannon, to Sophia, daughter of Gorges Darcy Irvine, esq. of Castle Irvine (Feramanagh), Ireland.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER.

1. Lieut.-col. Sam. Hall, of the 86th regt. to Sophia Mary, daughter of Charles Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Chas. Marmaduke Wilson, of York-street, to Frances Maria, daughter of R. W. Elliston, esq. of Stratford-place, and of Drury-lane theatre.

2. Major James Hacket, of the East India service, to Marguerite, daughter of the late colonel Gledesdale, of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

3. Lieut.-colonel Darling, to Mrs. O'Rourke, widow of the late lieutenant O'Rourke, and daughter of the hon. Robert Reid, president of his majesty's council in the island of Dominica.

At St. James's church, by the rev. Chas. Jas. Hoare, rector of Blandford, Dorsetshire, Henry Charles, second son of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. of Barn Elms, in the county of Surrey, to Mrs. Prince, youngest daughter of the late general Ainalie.

H. W. Sober, esq. of White Stanton, Somerset, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of sir John Dashwood King, bart. M. P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Fisher Sloane, esq. of Rockbeare-court, in the county of Devon, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Porter, esq. of Rockbeare-house, in the same county.

At St. John's church, Chester, Mr. Robert Mercer, of Heburne bridge, near Blackburn, to Miss Jemima Morris, of Chester. The parties were to have been married thirty-six years ago; the bridegroom has since that period been living in matrimony, and has had eighteen children by his first wife; and what adds to the singularity of this marriage, is, that until the day previous to its taking place, the happy couple had not seen each other for thirty-six years.

10. At Mary-le-bone church, Benjamin Robert Haydon, esq. historical painter, to Mrs. Hymon, of Stonehouse, Devonshire.

12. At Llannorth, Monmouthshire, John Hawkins, esq. of Balama, Herts, to Maria Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the late Chas. Dodd, esq. of Piggot's End, Herts.

At Atterdon church, Kent, the hon. captain Campbell, E. N.—M. P. to

Charlotte, second daughter of genl. Gascoyne, M. P.

16. At St. James's church, John Paul Bedford, esq. of the theatre royal, Dublin, to Miss Greene, late of the theatre royal Covent Garden.

At Ansley, Warwickshire, John Chetwode, esq. eldest son of sir John Chetwode, bart. of Oakley, Staffordshire, and nephew to the earl of Stafford, to Elizabeth Juliana, eldest daughter of John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley-hall.

At Valleyfield, John Hay, esq. jun. of Smithfield and Haystone, to Miss Ann Preston, daughter of the late lieutenant-col. George Preston, of the royal marines, and niece of sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, bart.

At Aberdeen, Wm. Knight, L. L. D. professor of natural philosophy in the institution of Belfast, to Jane, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Gleania, professor of moral philosophy and logic.

By the rev. J. Mackenzie, D. D. lord Edward Chichester, second son of the marquis of Donegal, to Amelia Diana, daughter of Henry Deane Grady, esq. of Merriion-square, Dublin.

22. At Walthamstow, J. W. Freshfield, esq. of Stoke Newington, to F. J. Sims, of Churchhill-house, Walthamstow, eldest daughter of the late J. Sims, esq. of that place.

23. At St. James's church, by the rev. Robert Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury, sir W. Johnstone Hope, M. P. one of the lords of the Admiralty, to the right hon. Maria, countess of Athlone, sister to sir Robert Eden, bart. of Windlestone, in the county of Durham.

29. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Hamblin, of the theatre royal, Bath, to Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, daughter of Mr. Blanchard, of the theatre royal, Covent Garden.

30. At Harlow church, lieutenant-col. Johnson, of the 86th regt. to Emma Julia, second daughter of W. Sims, esq. of Hubert's-hall, Essex.

31. At Walcot church, Bath, by the hon. and rev. James St. Leger, Richard Smith, esq. of Ballinatra, high sheriff of the county of Waterford, to the hon. Harriet St. Leger, daughter of the late, and sister to the present viscount Doneraile, of Doneraile-house, in the county of Cork.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Auckland, capt. Clutterbuck, of the 65th regt. of foot, son of John Clutterbuck, esq. of Workworth, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late hon. Thos. Lyon, of Hutton-house, near Durham.

Lately, In Westphalia, his serene highness, the duke de Croy, prince of the empire, peer of France, and grandee of Spain, to Miss Maria Dillon daughter of the hon. colonel Henry Dillon, and first cousin of the present viscount Dillon.

At the Protestant church, Caen, by the rev. W. Jesse, Gustave D'Escrivieux, capitaine au corps royal de l'état major, and aide de camp to general Baron de Puthod, to Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Moore, esq.

At Thun, by the dean of Raphoe, Edward Cromwell Desbrowe, esq. his Britannic majesty's chargé d'affaires to the Swiss confederacy, to Anne, eldest daughter of the hon. Robt. Kennedy.

At Paris, at the British ambassador's chapel, the baron de Gavedele Geamny, to Eliza, widow of George Dering, son of the late and uncle of the present sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden Dering, Kent.

At Brussels, at the British ambassadors chapel, col. Berrington to Mrs. Dickinson.

NOVEMBER.

3. At St. James's-church, the rev. Charles Crook, rector of Bath, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Charles Worthington, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

6. At Croom-church, by the rev. Edward Nash, Hugh Massey, esq. eldest son of the hon. G. E. Massey, of Riversdale, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Robert Harding, esq. of Cherry-grove, in the county of Limerick.

13. At Carlisle, sir Frederick Triese Morshead, bart. of Derwent-lodge, Cumberland, to Jane, second daughter of Robert Warwick, esq. of Warwick-hall, in the same county.

At St. Alban's, Wood-street, the rev. George Edward Beckwith, to Elizabeth Jane, only child of J. Hambury, esq. of Laytonstone, in the county of Essex.

14. At Felbridge-park, Sussex, by special licence, the hon. general Frederick St. John, to Caroline Elizabeth

Parsons, youngest daughter of the late J. Parsons, esq.

Charles Henry Pilgrim, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Holford, daughter of Charles Holford, esq. of Hampstead.

15. At St. Pancras-church, lieut.-col. A. Hogg, of the hon. E. I. company's service, to Agnes, daughter of W. Dinwiddie, esq. of Burton crescent.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John William Thomas, esq. to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Yems, esq. of Clapham.

At Mary-le-bone-church, the rev. Geo. Ernest Howman, of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, to Jane Sarah Wightwick, eldest daughter of the late John Wightwick Knightely, esq. of Offchurch Bury, Warwickshire.

20. At Hackney, Alex. Hutchison, esq. of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of Alex. Hutchison, esq. of Lower Clapham.

At Melksham, by the rev. Charles Tufnell, Henry, youngest son of the hon. colonel Seymour, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late sir Samuel Whitcombe.

21. At St. Lawrence, in the isle of Thanet, the rev. James Volant Vashon, son of admiral Vashon, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Christopher Mayben, esq. of Ramsgate, and niece of Thomas Garret, esq. of Nether court.

At Edinburgh, by the rev. bishop Sandford, Wm. Herriear, esq. to Madaline, daughter of the late colonel Riccart Hepburne, of Riccarton.

At Edinburgh, captain Alex. Gordon, R. N. to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late sir Ernest Gordon, bart. of Park.

At Tangshiny-church, in the county of Longford, sir George Ralph Fetherstone, bart. M. P. for that county, to Francis Elizabeth Solly, eldest daughter of Mrs. Jessop, and of the late Richard Solly, esq. of York-place, Bedford-square, London, and granddaughter of sir F. Flood, bart.

Capt. George Goslin, R. N. to Felicia Jane, daughter of rev. Charles Johnson, Prebendary of Wells.

At Mary-le-bone, and afterwards at the French ambassador's, Caesar Moreau, esq. attached to the French consul-generalship in Great Britain, to Mary, daughter of the late Robert Wemys Spearman, esq. of county Durham.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Edward Rogers, M. A. vicar of Constantine, Cornwall, and prebendary of Salisbury, to Catherine, daughter of John Boulderson, esq. of Mawnam, Cornwall.

23. John viscount Glenorchy, only son of the earl of Breadalbane, to Eliza, daughter of G. Baillie, esq. of Jervis-woode, Scotland.

William Robert Keith Douglas, esq. brother of the marquis of Queensberry, to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Irvine, esq. Luddington-house, Surrey.

Captain George Harris, R.N.—C.B. to Anna Maria, daughter of John Woodcock, esq. of Fern Acres, Bucks.

The earl of Wilton, second son of the earl and countess Grosvenor, to lady Mary Stanley, eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Derby.

DECEMBER.

2. At Paris, Jacob Emilius Irving, esq. of Jamacia, formerly of 10th light dragoons, to Catherine, daughter of sir J. Homfray, of Boulogne.

Lieut. Bague, R. N. of Folly-house, Ipswich, to Miss Yarrow, of Jermyn-street.

3. At Petworth, Mr. William Henry Witherby, of Birch-lane, to Jane Frances, eldest daughter of Wm. Hale, esq.

Edward Stanley, esq. Ponsonby-hall, Cumberland, to Mary, daughter of late W. Douglas, esq. formerly judge of the court of Adawlat, at Dacca, in the East Indies.

5. James Wadmore, esq. of Chapel-street, Paddington, to Miss Henrietta Robinson, of Maids-place.

6. John Weller Lacey, son of W. Weller, esq. of Amersham, Bucks, to Maria, daughter of H. Foot, esq. of Clapham.

8. Robert Whitmore, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza, daughter of Joseph Kaye, esq. of Bank-buildings.

10. Henry R. Morgan, late of Jamaica, to Eliza, daughter of James Dawson, esq. of Lawn-house.

Lieut.-col. Packe, Grenadier guards, to Eliza, daughter of the rev. Vere Isham.

At Wynyard, Durham, the seat of lord Stewart, sir Henry Hardinge, K. G. B. and M. P. for the city of Durham, to Emily Jane James, sister to the marquis of Londonderry.

13. W. Lawrence Sicknell, esq. of

Lincoln's-inn, to Louisa, daughter of rev. John Lloyd, of Barnack, Northamptonshire.

Captain James A. Murray, R. N. nephew to the duke of Athol, to Harriet, daughter of late Wm. Coupland, esq. of Shrewsbury.

John William Birch, esq. Inner-Temple, to Diana Eliza, daughter of late Jas. Bouchier, esq. of Little Berkhamstead.

Edward Faux, esq. of Thornby-lodge, Northamptonshire, to Miss Charlotte Moulsey, of Barton-under-Needwood.

14. John Nicholl, esq. of Merthymawr, son of sir John Nicholl, to Jane Harriett, daughter of late Thomas Mansell Talbot, esq. of Margan and Penrice castles, both in Glamorgan-shire.

15. Francis, son of Joseph Wigg, esq. of North-place, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Thomas Edward Sherwood, esq. of Lewisham, Kent.

17. William, only brother of sir Francis Sykes, bart. of Basilston park, Berks, to Miss Gattey, daughter of Edward Gattey, esq. of Exeter.

18. Joseph Watts Toosey, esq. hon. East India company's civil service, to Mary, daughter of William Deane, esq. of Alton-hall, Suffolk.

20. Lieut.-col. sir Henry Watson, C.T.S. and brigadier-general in the service of Portugal, to Anna Rosetta, daughter of the late W. Thoytes, esq. of Sulhamstead house, Berks.

PROMOTIONS.

JANUARY.

6. 16th Foot—Brevet lieut.-colonel Shaw to be major.

20th—Lieut.-col. Ogilvie to be lieut.-colonel.

22. Brevet-major Hewett, and major Broomfield, to be majors.

29th—Brevet lieut.-col. Hodge to be lieut.-col., and brevet major Gell to be major.

13. This Gazette notifies the issuing of a new commission for the Board of Control, in which Mr. C. B. Bathurst is substituted for Mr. Canning.

20. 55th Foot—Major Mill, from the half-pay of the 27th foot, to be major.

65th—Major Dumas, from the half-

PROMOTIONS.

pay of the York Chasseurs, to be major.

23. H. Beard, esq. appointed to be lieut.-governor of Berbice.

27. Brevet.—Major Dawes, 22nd Dragoons, to be lieut.-colonel; and capt. Middleton, 22nd Dragoons, to be a major.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 23. County of Roscommon—Arthur French, of Frenchpark-house, esq. vice Arthur French, esq. deceased.

Borough of Yarmouth, Hants—Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Berkeley-square, Middlesex, esq. vice Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. deceased.

27. *St. Alban's*—H. W. Wilson, vice Roberts deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Coles, chaplain to the earl of Tankerville, Michaelstone Viddw R. Monmouthshire.

Hon. and Rev. Charles George Perceval, Calverton R. Bucks.

Rev. Wm. Stocking, Tuddenham St. Mary R. Suffolk.

FEBRUARY.

3. Dr. A. Halliday, knighted.

Lord Combermere appointed governor of Sheerness, v. general Gwyn, deceased.

1st Drag. Guards—Gen. Cartwright to be colonel, v. general Gwyn, deceased.

3rd Light Dragoons—Lord Combermere to be colonel, v. Cartwright, promoted.

Brevet.—Lieut.-col. Reynett to be colonel on the continent only.

10. Lord Beresford appointed governor of Jersey, and sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Sir H. Warde appointed governor of Barbadoes; and sir T. Brisbane, governor of New South Wales.

13th Light Dragoons—Brevet major Macalester to be major.

20 Vice Admiral sir G. Martin to be a knight grand cross, of the order of the bath; and Mr. R. Donkin, jun. Hanoverian consul at Mount's Bay, co. Cornwall.

24. Marquis of Graham sworn of the Privy Council; and sir R. Brownrigg and sir G. Martin, invested with the ensigns of knights grand cross of

the order of the bath; and A. Wood, esq. knight commander of the order of St. Michael, and St. George of the Ionian Islands, knighted.

27. John Webb, esq. director-general of the Ordnance medical department at Woolwich, knighted.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

17. *Borough of Newtown*—Charles Compton Cavendish, esq. vice Dudley North—Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Wicklow—James Grattan, of Tennehink, co. Wicklow, esq. vice Parnell, deceased.

27. *New Ross*—F. Leigh, esq. of Rosegarland, co. Wexford, vice Carroll, Chiltern Hundreds.

Plympton Earle—W. G. Paxton, esq. of Watford-place, Herts, vice Boswell, Chiltern Hundreds.

Dumbarton—J. Buchanan, esq. of Ardoch, vice Colquhoun, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The rev. J. Watts, M.A. Fellow of the University College, Oxford, appointed domestic chaplain to the earl of Besborough.

The rev. A. Wheeler, D.D. head-master of the college school, Worcester, to the rectory of Broadway.

The rev. Mr. Heath, son of Dr. Heath, head-master of Eton school, to the valuable rectories of West Dean and East Grinstead, near Salisbury.

The rev. Edward Colman Tyson, B.A. Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, elected second master of the royal mathematical school at Christ hospital.

The Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the rev. E. Fane, rector of Fulbeck, to the Prebend of Clifton.

The duke of Hamilton has presented the rev. Mr. Proudfoot, minister of Shorts, to the church and parish of Strathhaven, Presbytery of Hamilton.

Oxford.—On February 10, the following degrees were conferred. Bachelor in divinity, the rev. Ellis Ashton, Fellow of Brasenose.

Masters of Arts; the rev. W. Salmon Bagshaw, of Worcester, and the rev. Charles S. S. Dupuis, of Pembroke.

Bachelors of Arts, Fras. Lipscomb, of University college, and H. J. B. Nicholson, of Magdalen-hall.

Cambridge.—The subject for the Seatonian prize poem for the year is

PROMOTIONS.

"The old age of St. John the Evangelist."

MARCH.

3. 44th Foot.—Lieut.-colonel G. T. Napier, from the 3rd Foot-guards, to be lieut.-colonel, *vice* sir G. H. F. Berkeley, who exchanges.

10. Lord F. Paulett, a page of honour, *vice* A. R. Wellesley, esq. promoted.

13. Rt. hon. Francis, earl of Wemyss, to be lieutenant and sheriff principal of the shire of Peebles.

21. Joseph Glossop, esq. to be clerk of the cheque to his majesty's household of gentlemen pensioners.

24. A. Caldecot, esq. of the Lodge, Rugby, has been appointed sheriff of Warwickshire, in the room of W. Withering, esq. of the Larches.

31. Physicians in ordinary to his majesty's person: sir G. Blane, sir H. Halford, sir W. Knighton, and sir M. J. Tierney, barts.—Physician in ordinary to his majesty's household: sir G. Blane, bart.—Serjeant-surgeons to his majesty: sir D. Dundas, and sir E. Home, barts.—Surgeon in ordinary to his majesty's person: T. Keate, esq.—Surgeon in ordinary to his majesty's household: J. Phillips, esq.—Apothecary in ordinary to his majesty's person: R. Walker, esq.—Apothecary jointly to his majesty's household: J. Nussey and R. Walker, jun. esqrs.—Physicians extraordinary to his majesty: Drs. J. Latham, C. R. Pemberton, C. Bankhead, sir J. M'Gregor, and E. Jenner.—Serjeant-surgeon extraordinary to his majesty: P. Macgregor, esq.—Surgeons extraordinary to his majesty: J. Gunning, W. Wadd, and T. Chevalier, esqrs.—Aurists to his majesty: W. Maule and J. H. Curtis, esqrs.—Apothecaries extraordinary to his majesty: A. Tegart and E. Tegart, jun. esqrs.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREPAREMENTS &c.

The Archdeacon of Exeter has appointed the Rev. James duke Coleridge, LL.B. his official and principal surrogate, in the archdeaconry of Exeter.

The rev. J. Townsend, to the living of Taunton St. James, (vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Luxton), by sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart.

The Rev. Charles Ashfield, to the rectory of Dodington by Bridgewater,

on the presentation of the marquis of Buckingham, void by the death of the Rev. John Sealy.

Oxford.—The hon. Philip Henry Abbot, second son of lord Colchester, and student of Christ Church, elected scholar on the Vinerian foundation, vacated by the death of Mr. Larkins, of University college.

The Rev. John Delafield, of Oriel college, admitted Master of Arts.

G. H. W. Heneage, student of Christ Church, admitted Bachelor of Arts.

9. *Cambridge*.—Three new Craven scholarships, of 50*l.* per. annum, having been lately instituted, pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery, from the estates bequeathed by lord Craven, for the reward of classical learning in the University, subject to the same regulations as the two former Craven scholarships; these prizes have been contested in an examination, by 25 candidates; and were adjudged to George Long, Thomas Babington Mauley, and Henry Malden, all students of Trinity college: their names are mentioned in alphabetical order, it being the opinion of the examiners that their merits were equal. It was also declared, that the merits of Mr. W. H. Marriott, of the same college, were hardly inferior to those of the successful candidates.

Stephen Luke, esq. of Jesus college, admitted doctor in physic.

Bachelors in Divinity.—The Rev. T. Beevor, and the rev. G. C. Gorham, Fellows of Queen's college. William Brougham, esq. B.A. of Jesus College, elected Fellows of that Society.

Members' Prizes.—The subjects for the present year are, for the senior Bachelors, "De Origine et Progressu Idolatriæ, Dialogus."—For the middle Bachelors, "Oratio in Laudem Musæ."

APRIL.

6. Marquis of Graham to be vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household, *vice* earl of Roden; sir A. F. Barnard, to be one of the groom of the bed-chamber, *vice* sir G. Campbell, dec.; and lord Lovaine to be one of the lords of the bedchamber, *vice* earl of Fife.—Sir H. Torrens, to wear the insignia of the Portuguese order of the tower and sword.

PROMOTIONS.

69th Foot.—Colonel Bruce to be lieutenant-col.

Artillery.—Brevet lieutenant-col. Bull to be major of brigade to the royal artillery in Ireland.

Engineers.—Lieut.-colonel Gosset to be lieutenant-col.; and brevet lieutenant-col. Ellicombe to be major of brigade.

STAFF.—Major M' Rae, 1st foot, to be deputy quarter-master-general to the king's troops in the East Indies, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

10. Vice-admiral sir R. G. Keats to be master of Greenwich hospital, and also one of the commissioners or governors thereof. *v.* sir John Colpoys, deceased.

14. 2nd Dragoon Guards.—Gen. Wm. Loftus to be colonel, *v.* sir C. Craufurd, deceased.

GARRISONS.—Lieut.-general James Hay to be lieutenant-governor of Tynemouth and Cliff Fort, *v.* sir C. Craufurd.

17. Sir G. Cockburn appointed major-general of marines, *v.* sir R. G. Keats; and captain Harvey, colonel, *v.* W. R. Boughton, esq. deceased.

21. 16th Dragoons.—Lieut.-colonel Elphinstone, from the 33rd foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Pelly, who exchanges.

STAFF.—Lieut.-colonel Torrens, to be deputy quarter-master-general to the king's troops in the East Indies.

28. This Gazette notifies his majesty's permission to captain R. Saurmarez, R.N. to accept and wear the cross of a knight of the Austrian order of Leopold.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT:

April 10. *Borough of Beccalston*.—The right hon. George Percy, commonly called lord Lovaine.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The rev. Henry Andrew St. John, to the perpetual curacy of Putney, in the county of Surrey, on the nomination of the dean and chapter of Worcester.

The rev. James Giffard, M. A. vicar of Wootton, to the vicarage of Calbourne, Lincolnshire; patron, the right hon. lord Yarborough.

The rev. William Howells, of Christchurch, Oxford, to the valuable vicarage of Preston-cum-Blakesmere, Herefordshire.

The rev. Thomas Furness, A. B. of

Hatchcliffe, to the rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire.

Oxford.—William Best, esq. A.B. of Brazenose, admitted Master of Arts.

Henry Jennant, esq. barrister-at-law, and fellow of New college, admitted bachelor in civil law.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Geo. Cracroft, fellow of Lincoln.

John Clarke Jenkins, and rev. Thos. Winter, lord Crewe's exhibitors of ditto.

J. James Strutt, of Oriel.

Francis Salt, of Christchurch.

George Burmester, of Balliol.

Rev. Ellis Roberts, scholar of Jesus college.

Rev. Thomas Wynne, of St. John's.

Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Morgan, of St. Alban's.

Richard Anderson, of Queen's.

Herbert Beaver, of ditto.

Henry Labouchere, of Christchurch.

Cambridge.—The two gold medals given annually by the chancellor of the University, to the best proficient in classical learning, among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to Messrs. Alfred Olivant, and William Henry Fox Talbot, both of Trinity college.

MAY.

2. 6th Dragoon Guards.—General the hon. Robert Taylor to be colonel *vice* lord Carhampton, deceased.

STAFF.—Lieut.-colonel John Bell to be deputy quarter-master-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

19. This Gazette notifies, that on the 5th instant sir E. Paget took the oaths, as governor and commander-in-chief of Ceylon.

33rd Foot.—Lieut.-colonel Moffatt, from the 1st Ceylon regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel.

41st Ditto.—Brevet major chambers, to be major.

1st Ceylon regiment.—Lieut.-colonel Sullivan, to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

May 8. *Ludgershall*.—The earl of Brecknock, *vice* earl of Carhampton, deceased.

18. *County of Down*.—M. Forde, esq. *vice* marquis of Londonderry, now a peer of the United Kingdoms.

Oxford.—Marquis of Londonderry, *v.* Douglas, Chiltern Hundreds.

PROMOTIONS.

Andover—Thomas Asheton Smith, esq. v. his father, Chiltern Hundreds.
Stirlingshire—H. H. Drummond, esq. vice sir C. Edmonstone, bart. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The rev. W. P. Thomas, LL.B. to the prebend or canonry of Holcombe, in Wells cathedral, void by the death of the rev. L. H. Huxton.

The rev. R. H. Barham, rector of Snargate, to be a minor canon of St. Paul's cathedral.

The rev. J. J. Dewe, perpetual curate of Harwich, to the vicarage of Alstonfield, Staffordshire; patron, sir Geo. Crewe, bart.

The rev. J. Roberts, curate of St. Michael's, Derby, to the perpetual curacy of Quordon, Staffordshire.

The rev.—Anderson, B.D. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, has been presented to the rectory, by the president and fellows of that society, to the rectory of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, vacated by the death of the rev. J. T. Jordan.

The rev. R. Addison, B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi college, presented by the master and fellows of that society, to the rectory of Landbeach, in Cambridgeshire, vacated by the death of the rev. T. C. Burroughes.

A prebendal stall in Hereford cathedral, and the rectory of Kingsland, in that county, have become vacant by the death of the rev. R. Davies Evans.

Oxford.—On the first day of the present term, (Easter) the following degrees of A. M. were conferred.

A. B. Clough, Jesus college; Wm. Herrick, University college; rev. G. Bird, ditto; rev. R. Brodie, St. Edmund's hall; rev. Wm. Wilkinson, Christ church.

The mastership of University college, and a prebendal stall in Gloucester cathedral, are become vacant by the death of the rev. Dr. James Griffith.

Cambridge.—Masters of Arts.—G. J. Pennington, fellow of king's college; J. Escreet, of Trinity college; rev. H. Venn, fellow of Queen's college; rev. W. Walter, of Sidney Sussex col.

Bachelors of Arts.—H. Hannington, fellow of King's college; T. Roberts, ditto; E. Oakes, ditto; T. Dixon, of

St. John's; J. T. Fenwick, of ditto; S. Mewburne, of ditto; H. Lloyd, of St. Peter's; J. Thomas, of Corpus Christi; J. W. Wasney, of Catherine hall; G. H. H. Hutchinson, of Caius college; W. H. Daniels, of ditto; and C. Reynolds, and F. Money, of ditto; R. Barker, St. Peter's college; T. Blakeway Bray, Magdalen college.

JUNE.

16. Mr. W. Dundas, to be clerk of the registers and rolls in Scotland; and Peter Robert lord Gwydir, to exercise the office of lord chamberlain of England, until a sufficient deputy shall be nominated by the baroness Willoughby of Eresby, and the marchioness of Cholmondeley, co-heiresses of the said office, and approved of by his majesty, or until his majesty's pleasure shall be farther signified.

22. 4th Dragoons—Captain Walton, to be major.

36th Foot—Major Browne, to be major.

44th—Brevet major Guthrie, to be major.

78th—Captain Bethune, to be major.

STAFF.—Major Bowles, of the Coldstream foot guards, to be deputy adjutant general to the troops in Jamaica, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

GARRISONS.—Colonel Lloyd, late of the 10th foot, to be governor of the fort, near Fismard, in Pembrokeshire; and sir J. Owen, bart. M. P. to be governor of Milford Haven.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

June 2. St. Ives—Sir C. Hawkins, v. J. R. G. Graham, esq.

9. *Lynton*—William Manning, esq. v. G. Finch, esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Dent, Cockerham V. Lancashire.

Rev. R. Rice Venables, D.D. Newchurch, E. Radnorshire.

Rev. Thomas Corbett to a minor canonry in Peterborough cathedral.

The hon. and rev. Henry Townshend M.A. to the consolidated B.R. of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk.

Rev. J. C. White M.A. Rawreth R. Essex.

Rev. Arthur H. Kenny, D.D. St. Olive's R. Southwark, v. Greene resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

Dispensation.—Rev. Joseph Baylis M.A. rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, to hold the V. of Mickleton with Ebrington annexed.

JULY.

3. The 23rd regiment of foot to bear on their colours and appointments, the words, "Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse;" and the 71st "Hindustan."

1st Ceylon regiment—Brevet major Fraser to be major.

7. John baron Eldon raised to the dignities of viscount and earl, by the names, styles, and titles, of viscount Encombe and earl of Eldon.

Lord Gwydir sworn of the Privy Council.

10. 8th Light Dragoons—Major sir H. Floyd, bart. to be major.

11th Do. major Bruton, to be major.

13th Foot—Major Sale, to be major.

14. The earl of Aylesbury to be viscount Savernake, earl Bruce, and marquis of Aylesbury.

Viscount Falmouth to be earl of Falmouth.

Viscount Curzon to be earl Howe.

Baron Somers to be earl Somers.

Baron Rous to be viscount Dunwich and earl of Stradbroke.

The following Irish and Scotch peers to be peers of the United Kingdom:—

Earl Donoughmore, to be viscount Hutchinson.

Marquis of Lothian to be baron Ker.

Marquis of Conyngham to be baron Munster.

Earl of Ormonde to be baron Ormonde.

Earl of Wemyss and March to be baron Wemyss.

Earl of Roden to be baron Clanbrasil.

Earl of Kingston to be baron Kingston.

Earl of Longford to be baron Silchester.

The following are raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, viz.

Lord James Murray to be baron Glenlyon.

The right hon. W. W. Pole to be baron Maryborough.

The right hon. John Foster to be baron Oriel.

Sir Wm. Scott to be baron Stowell.

Sir T. H. Liddell to be baron Ravensworth.

T. Cholmondeley, esq. to be baron Delamere.

C. W. Forrester, esq. to be baron Forrester.

Lady Mary Gertrude Strutt, to be baroness Rayleigh.

49th Foot—Captain Hutchinson from the 64th to be major.

83rd Do.—Major Bunbury from the 49th to be lieutenant-colonel.

17. 90th Foot—Brevet lieutenant-colonel the hon. H. B. Lygon from the 1st Life Guards to be lieutenant-colonel.

Major G. Gorrequer, 18th foot to be a lieutenant-colonel.

Captain W. Crokat, 20th foot, to be a major in the army.

19. Brevet to be field-marshal—Marquis of Drogheda K. S. P. and earl Harcourt, G. C. B.

Earl St. Vincent G. C. B. to be an admiral of the fleet.

From sir C. H. Knowles, bart. G. C. B. to Arthur Kempe, esq. to be admirals of the red.

From Thomas Drury, esq. to sir Isaac Coffin, bart. to be admirals of the white.

From sir John Wells, K. C. B. to the hon. Mich. de Courcy, to be admirals of the blue.

Whitchell, July 27. The dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom, granted to—sir E. Kerrison, of Wykehouse; sir H. N. Lumsden, of Auchindoir; T. F. Freemantle, of Swanbourne, esq.; J. D. Astley, of Everleigh, esq.; A. Boswell, of Auchinleck, esq.; R. Shaw, of Bushy park, Dublin, esq.; A. Chichester, of Greencastle; Donegal, esq.; G. Pocock, of Twickenham, esq.; W. G. H. Jolliffe, of Merstham, esq.; R. T. Farquhar, esq. governor of the Mauritius; major T. T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell court; J. E. E. Wilmot, of Berkswell hall, esq.; R. Dundas, of Beechwood, esq.; colonel C. Smyth, of Nutwood; D. Erskine, of Cambo, esq.; W. Young, of Baleborough castle, esq.; J. D'Oyley, of Kandy, Ceylon, esq.; D. Smith, of Upper Canada, esq.; A. P. Cooper, of Gadesbridge, esq. surgeon to his majesty's person; T. Phillips, of Middle hill, esq.; J. D. Paul, of Rodborough, esq.; C. Trotter, of West Ville, esq.; C. Scott, of Lytchet Minster, esq.; and G. Blackman, of Harley-street, esq.

PROMOTIONS.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

July 17. Caermarthen—John Jones esq. v. hon. J. F. Campbell, now lord Cawdor.

Kinsale—Rear-admiral sir J. Rowley bart. v. Coussmaker, deceased.

98. Cokermonth.—W. W. C. Wilson, esq. of Casterton hill, Westmorland, vice Beckett, Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The rev. J. T. Notridge to the consolidated rectories of St. Helena and St. Clement, Ipswich.

The rev. Isham Case, of Bury, to the rectory of Quarrington, Lincolnshire.

The rev. Charles Boyles to the vicarage of Tamerton, vacant by the death of the rev. G. Hawker.

The rev. W. Villers to the vicarage of Chelmarsh, Salop.

A dispensation has passed the great seal, enabling the rev. Thomas Wright, M. A. chaplain to lord Somerville, to hold the consolidated vicarages of Steeple and East Claydon.

The rev. Mr. Wayet, lecturer of Boston, instituted by the bishop of Lincoln to the valuable living of Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

The rev. Dr. Rudge elected Sunday-evening lecturer at St. Sepulchre's, London, in the room of the late rev. Mr. Moore.

The rev. Dr. Hugh Pearson appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majesty's household at Brighton.

The rev. Walter Gee, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex college, to the rectory of Week, St. Mary, Cornwall, void by the death of the rev. Edward Baynes.

Oxford.—Winchester college.—The annual election was held July 10th, when the members were addressed in a Latin oration by Mr. H. Fowle. On the following day the medals were adjudged as follows:—

Mr. T. R. Maskay, "Bonus civis sua publicis commodis non secernit;" Latin prose; gold medal.

Mr. C. R. Sewell, "Liberty restored to Greece by the Roman Senate;" English verse; gold medal.

Mr. P. Hall, "Oratio Scipionis in Hispania admittens seditiosos, a Livio;" silver medal.

Mr. J. L. Elliott, "Characters of

Demosthenes and Scipio;" "and Lord Bolingbroke;" silver medal.

The whole number of degrees in act term were—D. D. four; D. M. two; B. D. six; M. A. fifty two; B. A. eighty four; Matriculations, eighty-one.

Cambridge.—*July 3*.—The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz. the dean of Rochester; the rev. George D'Oyly, rector of Lambeth; the rev. G. Wood Lloyd, master of Appleby school.

Honorary Masters of Arts.—The rev. J. T. Barrett, of St. Peter's college; the hon. C. W. J. Kerr; the hon. A. L. Melvill, and sir Francis Lynch Bloss, bart.

AUGUST.

3. War-Office, 1st Life Guards—Major Cavendish, from the 9th Dragoons, to be major and lieutenant-colonel.

1st Foot—Major Godwin, to be lieutenant-colonel, and captain McCoy to be major.

Sir S. F. Whittingham to be quartermaster-general in the East Indies.

Sir J. Lyon to be lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, and sir C. Halkett to be lieutenant-governor of Jersey.

7. G. W. Dance, esq. major and lieutenant-colonel of 2nd life guards, knighted.

1st Life Guards—Hon. H. B. Lygon, to be lieutenant-colonel.

9th Foot—Major-general T. O'Leighlin, to be lieutenant-colonel.

14. GARRIBSON.—Colonel sir J. Colborne, B. C. B. to be lieutenant-governor of Guernsey.

25. 4th Dragoons—Captain Norcliffe to be major.

9th—Captain Campbell to be major.

13th—Col. Hawker, to be lieutenant-colonel.

1st Foot guards—Colonel the hon. H. G. P. Townshend to be lieutenant-colonel;

Lieutenant-colonel West to be first major; Lieutenant-colonel Hanbury to be second major;

And lieutenant-colonel Jones to be third major.

(The three last with the rank of colonel).

Coldstream guards, colonel Woodford to be lieutenant-colonel;

Colonel sir H. F. Bouverie to be first major;

And colonel Martonell to be second major.

PROMOTIONS.

3rd Guards—Lieut.-colonel Rooke to be lieut.-colonel;

Lieut.-colonel Clitherow to be first major;

And lieut. colonel Cochrane to be second major.

(All with the rank of colonel).

1st Foot — Lieut.-colonel Plenderleath to be lieut.-colonel.

9th—Colonel Blackwell to be lieut.-colonel.

14th—Lieut.-colonel MacLaine to be lieut.-colonel.

18th—Colonel sir W. P. Carral to be lieut.-colonel.

38th—Colonel sir A. Campbell to be lieut.-colonel.

49th—Lieut.-colonel Brereton to be lieut.-colonel.

58th — Lieut.-col. John to be lieut.-colonel.

61st — Brevet major Green to be major.

64th—Lieut.-colonel Battersby to be lieut.-colonel.

67th, lieut.-colonel Mackay to be lieut.-colonel.

72nd—Lieut.-colonel Calvert to be lieut.-colonel.

75th—Lieut.-colonel sir J. Campbell to be lieut.-colonel.

81st—Major Sutherland to be major.

84th—Captain M'Neal to be major.

89th—Lieut.-colonel Mallet to be lieut.-colonel.

90th—Lieut.-colonel sir F. Stovin to be lieut.-colonel.

92nd—Lieut.-colonel Neynqe to be lieut.-colonel.

93rd—Brevet lieut.-colonel hon. sir C. Gordon to be major.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Aug. 11. *King's County*—Lord Oxtown, *vice* Parsons, esq. who has accepted the office of judge of the Insolvent court in Ireland.

Oxford University.—R. Heber, esq. *vice* sir Will. Scott, now lord Stowell.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to appoint James Henry Arnold, LL.D. to be his grace's vicar-general, and Maurice Swabey, LL.D. to be commissary of the city and diocese of Canterbury, and dean and commissary of the peculiars of South Malling, Pagham, and Tarring; which offices became vacant by the

resignation of the right hon. lord Stowell.

The rev. William Smyth, to the vicarage of South Elkington, Lincolnshire.

The rev. Charles Spencer, vicar of Bishop-Stortford, to be domestic chaplain to the marquess of Aylesbury.

The rev. J. Scobell, B.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, instituted to the rectory of All Saints, Lewes, by the bishop of Chichester.

The rev. John Nelson Clerk, A.B. instituted to the rectory and parish church of Winterton, with the chapel of East Somerton, Norfolk.

The rev. J. Jefferson, archdeacon of Colchester, has been collated by the bishop of London, to the vicarage of Witham, in Essex, void by the death of the rev. A. Downes, resident upon that benefice upwards of 40 years.

The rev. Edward Ballman, rector of Helmingham, and Pitaugh, Suffolk, appointed chaplain to the countess of Dysart.

The rev. D. F. Pryce, D.D. to the perpetual curacy of Ashfield, with Thorpe, Suffolk.

The archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to institute the rev. W. Horne, M.A. of Gore court, formerly fellow of St. Mary Magdalen college, Oxford, to the rectory of Otham, in Kent.

His majesty has presented the rev. Robert Crockett, M.A. to the rectory of Nelston, Alias Nayleston, in the county of Leicester, and diocese of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the rev. Lambton Lorraine.

Also the rev. Charles Richard Sumner, M.A. to the vicarage of St. Helen, in Abingdon, and the chapels of Radley and Drayton, Bucks, and the diocese of Salisbury, vacant by the death of the rev. Lawrence Canniford.

SEPTEMBER.

17. His majesty in council declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, nominated the following to be lords justices for the administration of the government: The duke of York, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the lord president, the lord privy seal, the master of the horse, the duke of Wellington, the marquis of Winchester, the marquis of Cholmondeley,

PROMOTIONS.

the marquís of Londonderry, earl Bathurst, earl Talbot, the earl of Liverpool, viscount Melville, viscount Sidmouth, lord Maryborough, the right hon. N. Vansittart, the right hon. C. Bathurst, and the right hon. F. J. Robinson.

War-office—The king has been pleased to remove major-general sir R. T. Wilson from his majesty's service.

23. 14th Light dragoons—Brevet major Townsend to be major.

3rd Footguards—Brevet major Sandilands to be captain of a company, and lieutenant-colonel.

3rd Foot—Major Wall to be major.

33rd ditto—Major Fogarty to be major.

35th ditto—Major Sutherland to be major.

29. Their excellencies the lords justices met at the council chamber, Whitehall, on the 26th instant, and opened their commission; when they were pleased to appoint W. Hamilton, Henry Goulbourn, and H. Hobhouse, esqrs. secretaries to the lords justices. Major-general Askew knighted.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Sept. 18. County of Louth.—The right hon. Thomas Henry Skeffington, of Oriel temple, county of Louth, *vice* right hon. John Foster, now baron Oriel.

Queen's County—Sir Charles Henry Coote, of Ballyfyn, Queen's County, *bart. vice* right hon. W. W. Pole, now lord Maryborough.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The rev. D. H. Saunders, to the living of Amblesstone, in Pembrokeshire, by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The rev. Thomas D'Eye Betts, clerk, B.A. instituted to the rectory and parish church of Colney, Norfolk, on the presentation of Jehoshaphat Postle, esq. of Colney-hall.

The rev. Robert Crockett, M.A. of Brasenose college, Oxford, to the rectory of Nailston-cum-Normanton, Leicestershire.

The rev. James Edwards, to the rectory of Lanmadoc, Glamorganshire.

The rev. Thomas Mills, A.B. of Christ church, Oxford, to the rectory of Stutton, Suffolk.

The rev. Edward Combe, to the rectories of Barnshill and Donyatt, Somerset.

The rev. L. J. Boor, to be master of the Free Grammar school, at Bodmin.

The rev. John Jacob, to the head mastership of the Dock classical and mathematical school, at Plymouth dock.

The archbishop of Canterbury has collated the rev. George Randle, M.A. and student of Christ church, Oxford, to the vicarage of Eastry with Worth, near Sandwich, Kent.

The rev. John Latey, to the rectory of Rede, Suffolk.

The rev. Henry De Foe Baker, M.A. to the vicarage of Greatham, in the county of Rutland.

The lord chancellor has presented the rev. John Singleton to the rectory of Sutterby, near Spilsey, Lincolnshire.

The rev. William Vernor to succeed to the prebend of north Newbald, in the county of York, vacant by the death of the rev. C. Wheeler.

OCTOBER.

20. Royal Artillery—Lieut.-general and colonel sir E. Howarth, K. C. B. to be colonel commandant; brevet colonel and lieutenant-colonel Pritchard to be colonel; brevet lieutenant colonel and major Webbe Tobin, to be lieutenant-colonel; and brevet major and captain Brome to be major.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 9. Shaftesbury.—R. Leicester, jun. esq. *v.* hon. E. Harbord, now lord Suffield.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, &c.

The rev. T. Erskine, A. M. son of J. F. Erskine, esq. of Mar, and chaplain to the right hon. lord Abercromby, instituted to the vicarage of Beighton, in the county of Derby, vacant by the death of the rev. Richard Morton, on the presentation of the right hon. earl Manvers.

The rev. Henry Wray Whinfield, to the rectory of Battlesdon-cum-Potgrove, Northamptonshire.

The rev. Charles Mackie, M.A. to the rectory of Quarley.

The rev. B. Crutwell, LL.B. to the rectory of Sparksnall, Suffolk.

The rev. L. Brown, B.A. to the rectory of Thorrington, Suffolk.

The rev. W. Cockburn, to the rectory of Tilbridge, Devon.

PROMOTIONS.

The rev. J. Wetherall, LL.B. appointed one of the prebendaries of Hereford cathedral.

The bishop of Bristol has appointed the rev. S. Seyer rural dean of his diocese.

The rev. H. Law, B.A. fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and son of the bishop of Chester, has been collated by his lordship to the vicarage of Childwall, Lancashire.

Oxford.—The rev. Geo. W. Hall, D.D. master of Pembroke college, after being previously nominated by the right hon. lord Grenville, chancellor to the University, to be vice-chancellor for the year ensuing, was invested with that office, in full convocation; after which he nominated his pro-vice-chancellors, viz. the rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. president of Trinity college, the rev. Frodham Hodson, D.D. principal of Brazenose college; the rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. master of Balliol college; and the rev. John Collier Jones, D.D. rector of Exeter college.

Cambridge.—William Joseph Bayne, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, elected a fellow of that society.—The circumstance of there being only one vacancy at the annual election of fellows, has not happened before for upwards of 30 years.

NOVEMBER.

13. 18th Light Dragoons—Capt. George Luard, to be major.

17. 2nd Dragoons—Brevet lieutenant, T. P. Hankin, to be lieutenant-colonel; and capt. J. Grey, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be major.

1st Foot—Lieut. col. R. Armstrong, from the half pay, to be lieutenant-colonel.

13th—Lieut. col. M. M'Craigh, from the half pay, to be lieutenant-colonel.

21st—Major J. T. Leahy to be lieutenant-colonel.

55th—Major Skerrett, from the 76th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel.

92nd—Lieut. col. D. Williamson, from half pay of the 4th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel.

STAFF.—Major F. Russell, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be inspecting field officer of Militia in Nova Scotia (with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army); and capt. J. L. White, from the 85th Foot, to be sub-inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

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BREVET.—Lieut. gen. F. baron Kompeach to be a general in the army.

24. Sir James Saumarez to be vice admiral of the United Kingdom; lord Northeast, rear-admiral of the United Kingdom; and the 61st Foot to bear on their colours and appointments, the word "Talavera."

19th Light Drag.—Capt. sir J. R. Eustace to be major.

27. 20th Foot—Col. James Maitland, to be lieutenant-colonel.

33rd—Brevet major Chas. Knight, to be major.

38th—Brevet lieutenant-colonel Samuel Hall, to be lieutenant-colonel.

54th—Brevet lieutenant-colonel Colquhoun Grant, to be lieutenant-colonel.

69th—Brevet major James L. Bassett, to be major.

27. *Whitehall*.—Earl of Wilton and viscount Grey de Wilton, second son of the earl of Grosvenor, by Eleanor his wife, only surviving child and heir of Thomas earl of Wilton, deceased, to take and use the surname of Egerton only, and also bear the arms of Egerton only.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Nec. S. Subp.—R. Hill, esq. vice John Cotes, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

The rev. Mr. Champney, to the living of Badsworth, near Pontefract, vacant by the death of the rev. sir T. Horton, bart.

The rev. C. Miller, M.A. of Magdalen college, Oxford, appointed chaplain to the countess of Roden.

The rev. J. Fyrrer, late of Clare Hall, Cambridge, collated to the vicarage of St. Teath, Cornwall, by the bishop of Exeter.

The rev. C. Kingsley, LL.B. vicar of North Clifton, appointed chaplain to the marquis of Exeter.

The rev. George Harvey Vachell, B.A. of St. Peter's, Cambridge, appointed one of the chaplains of Salisbury's domestic chaplains.

The rev. Thomas Pickthall, curate and lecturer of Waltham Abbey, Essex, collated by the lord bishop of London to the vicarage of Broxbourn, Herts.

The rev. Valentine Ellis, rector of Barnardiston, Suffolk, to the living of Walton, county of Buckingham.

Q

PROMOTIONS.

The rev. Henry Fardell, of St. John's Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, to the rectory of Tyd, St. Giles, in the Isle of Ely, vacant by the death of the rev. Timothy Matthews.

The rev. J. H. Rose, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of Maresfield, Sussex, presented by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Horsham, vacant by the death of the rev. Mr. Jameson.

Cambridge.—The rev. J. Hallowell, M. A. fellow of Christ's college, is appointed pro-prætor for the ensuing year.

The rev. Wm. Russell, of St. John's, admitted M. A.

Dr. John Clarke Whitfield, organist of Hereford cathedral, and formerly organist of Trinity and St. John's colleges, elected professor of Music, in the room of the late Dr. Hague.

DECEMBER.

5. *Whitehall.*—Alexander M'Innes, lieut. 2nd Life Guards, in memory of his maternal uncle, lieut.-gen. Robert Nicholson, to take and use the surname of Nicholson only.

BREVET.—Major Disbrowe, Grenadier Guards, to be lieut.-colonel.—Major hon. A. J. H. F. De Roos, to be lieut.-colonel.

8. 55th Foot.—Capt. hon. E. Cust to be major.

56th.—Brevet-major Prichard to be major.

91st.—Maj. Macdonald to be major.

BREVET.—Colonel count Bentinck de Rhone to be major-general on the continent of Europe only.

STAFF.—Lieut.-col. Cotton, extra aide-de-camp to the king, with rank of colonel.

11. The marquis of Wellesley to be lieut.-general and general governor of Ireland.

The duke of Montrose, to be lord chamberlain, *vice* marquis of Hertford, resigned; the marquis of Conyngham to be lord steward of the household, *vice* marquis of Cholmondeley, resigned; and the duke of Dorset to be master of the horse, *vice* the duke of Montrose, promoted as above. The duke of Dorset, the marquis of Conyngham, and H. Goulburn, esq. sworn of his majesty's privy council.

13. The earl of Huntingdon appointed governor of Dominica.

BREVET.—Capt. Robert Simpson, town major of Portsmouth, a major in the army.

18. Major-general Fitzgerald, and Henry Brooke, of Cole Brooke, Fermanagh, created baronets. Sir John Croft permitted to wear the insignia of tower and sword.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. K. Bonney, to the Archdeaconry of Bedford.

Rev. J. T. Hurlock, D. D. to the prebend of Husbome and Burbage, at Salisbury.

Rev. John Moore (Archdeacon of Exeter), to a prebend in Exeter cathedral.

Rev. W. H. White, St. Mary Bredin V. Canterbury.

Rev. T. Watson, Thurkton R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Penrice, Little Plumstead R. with Witton & Brundall annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. H. Wilson, Collingburn Ducis R. Wilts.

Rev. R. Skinner, Sampford Peverell R. Devon.

Rev. T. Tattershall, St. Matthew's perp. cur. Liverpool.

Rev. Dr. Wylde, Waltham R. Norfolk?

Rev. J. Hodgkinson, Leigh R. Lancashire.

Rev. W. Wilkinson, Sowerby Chapelry, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

Rev. C. Ford, Billington R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Dawson, Bunwell R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Jenkyns, Horsmonden R. Kent.

Rev. J. Hurt, Beeston V. Notts.

Rev. J. Jacob, St. Aubyn perp. cur. Plymouth Dock.

Rev. C. Boyle, Tamerton Folliot V. Devon.

Rev. J. Hodgkinson, Leigh V. Lancashire.

Rev. H. T. Grace, Westham V. Sussex.

Rev. Henry Comyn, Monathon, otherwise Manacan V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Jeffery, D. D. Exton R. Somerset.

Rev. H. Boulton, Sibsey V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. T. Meade, Marston Bigot R. Somersetshire.

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Rev. P. George, Aycliffe V. Durham.
Rev. J. Miller, a minor canon in Durham cathedral.

Rev. E. Day, Kirby Bedon St. Andrew R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Spurway, Pitt Portion R. in the church of Tiverton.

Rev. W. J. Birdwood, Holme V. Devon.

Rev. George Coke, Aylton R. Herefordshire.

Rev. William Nourse, Clapham R. Sussex.

Rev. John Webb (minor canon of Gloucester), Cardiff V.

Rev. M. Vicars, Allhallows R. Exeter.

Rev. John Strode Foot, Liskeard V.

Rev. Joseph Ashbridge, Heath V. Derbyshire.

Rev. H. H. Milman, M.A. of Brasenose college, Oxford, to be professor of Poetry, *vice* Rev. J. Conybeare, resigned.

verian by birth, but latterly a resident in America. He distinguished himself some years ago by planning the escape of La Fayette, which was however without success. In America Dr. B. applied himself to mercantile, and scientific pursuits; among the latter chemistry and political economy were his favourite branches of study. He was possessed of the secret of rendering platina malleable. Died at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, December 9th.

Bridel, Louis, Preacher in the French church at Basle, and professor of oriental languages at the academy of Lausanne. His principal works are, French Translations of the Book of Job, of the Psalms, and of the Fifth Canto of Dante's Inferno; an Essay on the Jewish Chronology, and a variety of papers in *Le Conservateur Suisse*. Died at Lausanne, in the month of February, in his 61st year.

Fick, J. C. professor of history and geography, and teacher of the English language at the university of Erlangen. Born 12th Oct. 1763, died at Erlangen. 96th June.

Piorillo, Domenico, the author of *Geschichte der Zeichnenden Künste*, &c. His History of Italian Painting, although serviceable as a work of reference, contains but little originality or deep research, being principally a compilation from the numerous Italian writers on art. As an artist, he was entitled to but little praise either for the composition or the execution of his subjects; nor did he avail himself, as he might have done, of his long residence in Italy. Died Sept. 10th, in his 74th year.

Fontanes, M. de, a distinguished French litterateur, born at Niort, of a noble family, 1761. At the age of 21, he published a translation of Pope's Essay on Man, which he afterwards revised and corrected. He produced also many poetical works, and at the commencement of the Revolution published a Journal entitled the *Modérateur*. Afterwards another called the *Memorial*, in conjunction with M. La Harpe, which was suppressed in Sept. 1799, and all the parties concerned in it obliged to escape. On this occasion Fontanes came to England, where he became acquainted with M. Cha-

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DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS,

Chiefly Literary and Scientific Men.

Achard. A learned naturalist, director of the physical class in the academy of sciences at Berlin, and member of several foreign academies. Died at Kunern, April 22, aged 69.

Bartsch, Adam. Knight of the order of Leopold, aulic counsellor, and director in chief of the imperial library at Vienna. This indefatigable connoisseur was well known to all print collectors by his valuable work, *Le Peintre Graveur*, in 20 volumes, 8vo. which is a valuable addition to the literature of that branch of the fine arts to which he more particularly devoted his time and talents. Just before his death he had completed another useful publication, in two volumes, 8vo. *Anleitung zur Kupferstichkunde* (Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of Engravings); a work that may be considered as an excellent grammar of the art, and as affording much information within a small compass. His own etchings amount to 505. Born August 7, 1757. Died August 21.

Bollmann, Dr. Errick, was an Hano-

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teaubriand. In 1814 he spoke powerfully in favour of the Bourbons.

Puentes, Giorgio, a native of Milan, early distinguished himself by his attachment to painting; and, after his first studies, directed his attention to scenic decoration, a branch of the art that was then raised to importance by the talents of Galliani and Gonzaga. Died at Milan, in July, in his 65th year.

Geyer, Ludwig Heinrich Christian, a painter, actor, and dramatic writer of considerable repute in Germany. Painting was his earliest pursuit, and that to which he was more particularly attached. Yet a passion for theatrical amusements, and the hope of finding the stage a more lucrative profession, induced him to become an actor. As a dramatic writer, his compositions, although not numerous, were successful. Born at Eisleben, Jan. 21, 1780; died September 30.

Gili, Filippo Luigi, was born at Corneto, 14th March, 1756. He was a canon of the Basilica of the Vatican, and superintendent of the observatory, founded by Gregory XIII. His principal studies were natural history, botany, and particularly astronomy; and he wrote many treatises on scientific subjects. The museum of natural history which he had formed was bequeathed by him to the Lancisi library.

Herschell, A., a celebrated musician, and brother to sir W. Herschell, the astronomer, died at Hanover.

Heyne, Christian Lebrecht, a popular German dramatist and novelist, under the assumed name of Anton Wall, author of *Bagatellen*, *Annathonte*, *Corone*, &c. Died Jan. 13, at Hirschberg on the Saale, aged about 70.

Jordan, Camille, member of the chamber of deputies. This celebrated orator, and political character, was born at Lyons, Jan. 11, 1771. He first visited Paris in 1790; and in 1793, when Lyons opposed the tyranny of the national convention, first displayed his eloquence. After the siege of Lyons, he retired to Switzerland, and from thence came to this country, where he formed a connexion with Erskine, Fox, &c. and studied our literature, legislation, and constitution. Subsequently he went to Germany, where he also became acquainted with several of the first

literati. In 1800, he was recalled to France, and opposed the pretensions of Buonaparte, then first consul. During the imperial government, he lived in entire seclusion, occupied solely with literary pursuits. Attached to the Bourbons, he endeavoured to promote their restoration, 1814. Died 19th of May, in his 51st year.

Krimmel, John Ludwig, (president of the Society of American Painters), a native of Germany, but for some years resident at Philadelphia, where he was just obtaining reputation as an artist, and had been commissioned to paint a large picture of the landing of Penn. Drowned while bathing, July 15, aged 36.

Maistre, Joseph Comte de, minister of state to his majesty the king of Sardinia, plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, &c. &c. was born 1753, at Chambéry, of which city he became a senator in 1787. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French, in 1793, he quitted his native country. In 1799, he followed the king of Sardinia to the island of that name, and, in 1803, was appointed plenipotentiary to the Russian court, where he continued till 1817. His writings have done much for the cause of catholicism; and no one has scrutinized Voltaire more keenly. Died at Turin, Feb. 15.

Marchena, Abbe, celebrated as a political writer both in French and Spanish.

Palmieri, Abbate Vincenzo, professor of theology at Pisa and Pavia, obtained considerable notoriety by supporting doctrines not very favourable to the church of Rome. His *Treatise on Indulgencies* has been translated into several languages; but the work which has conferred on him most honour is his *Treatise on the Truths of the Gospel*.

Pacheux, Laurence, first painter to his majesty the king of Sardinia, director of the school of painting, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and knight of the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus. Of his talents as an artist he has left a fine monument in the beautiful Frescoes which he executed at the Villa Borghese. Died at Turin, in July.

Potocki, Count Stanislaus, president

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of the senate at Warsaw, distinguished both as a statesman, and a man of letters. He translated Winckelmann's History of Art, and wrote a Treatise on Eloquence and Style, and several Essays in French and Polish. Died at Willanow, Sept. 14.

Rodriguez, an eminent Spanish astronomer. He was appointed by the Spanish government to assist Biot and Arago in measuring an arc of the meridian: and was for some time engaged in astronomical pursuits at both London and Paris. Died aged about 46.

Thaarup, Thomas, one of the best modern Danish poets, his Cantatas rival those of Ewald in majesty and grandeur, while his hymns are superior to any compositions of this class if we except those of Baggesen. He produced also three operas, all of which are exceedingly popular in Denmark. Born at Copenhagen 21st Aug. 1749, died in July.

Vankoo, Charles, a French painter, celebrated for his landscapes of winter scenery. Died at Paris, in the month of June, aged 79.

Venini, (L'Abbate) Francesco, professor of the university of Parma, was a mathematician, philologist, and poet, and the author of several highly esteemed works. Died at Milan, April 5, aged 83.

Voigt, Jean Charles Guillaume, was an excellent naturalist, and director of the mines at Ilmenau, on the subject of which he wrote an essay, his latest production. He died at Ilmenau, January 1, in his 68th year.

Wöber, Anselm. This celebrated composer was born at Mannheim, 1766; he was at first destined for the church, and passed through a course of theological studies; but his attachment to music preponderated, and determined him to embrace that as his profession. He afterwards travelled with the celebrated Abbe Vogel through Holland, England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; became director of the band at the theatre at Berlin; and subsequently, on his return from Paris, in 1805, was appointed leader at the chapel royal at Berlin. He set to music many of the pieces of Göethe and Schiller; for the last he composed the music of Hermann and Thurmhelda. His operas had great success. Died March 23.

Zethitz, Jens, was a native of Norway, and a Danish poet of some eminence. Some of his lyric effusions are esteemed the happiest specimens in this class of poetry that Denmark has produced. Born 1761.

JANUARY 1821.

3. At Bath, lieutenant-general Monro, of Ensham-house, Dorsetshire.

6. At Bath, aged 80, the hon. Agnesa Yorke, second wife and widow of the lord chancellor, Charles Yorke, and mother to the right hon. Charles Philip Yorke; to vice-admiral sir Joseph Yorke, K. C. B.; and to Caroline, late countess of St. German's.

— In Duke-street, Westminster, John Lillingston Pownall, esq. of East Wykeham, in the county of Lincoln, and provost marshal-general of the Leeward Islands; as he died without issue, his estates devolve to sir George Pownall, at Brighton, as does likewise his office, sir George being the last in succession to the patent.

7. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, in her 79th year, Mrs. John Hunter, widow of the great physiologist, J. Hunter, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Home, esq. an eminent surgeon of his day (father of sir Everard Home). Mrs. Hunter was a woman of very superior attainments. Her poetry, consisting chiefly of lyric and elegiac pieces, is distinguished by elegance both of thought and expression. Many of these exquisitely beautiful compositions were composed, expressly for melodies, by the celebrated Haydn. Mrs. H. left a son, in the army, and a daughter, the widow of general sir James Campbell.

7. At Hengrave-hall, Suffolk, lady Throckmorton, relict of the late sir John Throckmorton, bart. of Buckland, Berks, and Coughton, Warwickshire, in her 59th year.

8. Suddenly, at his house in West-square, Lambeth, lieutenant-colonel Handfield, of the royal engineers, in his 43rd year.

— At Norton-house, Devonshire, lady Jodrell, relict of the late sir Paul Jodrell.

9. At his house in Park-place, aged 33, the rev. Frederic Thruston, M. A. (third son of the late Framingham Thruston, esq. of Weston-bay, Suffolk) officiating minister of Bayswater chapel. This excellent young

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man, whose duty as a pastor was unremitted, published a work on the Prophecies, in 2 vols. 8vo, and a small tract, intitled, "The Night of Treason." During part of a two years residence in Switzerland, he performed the duty of the English churches there. A volume of Sermons, with a Portrait of the author, have been published since his death.

— At T. W. Money's, esq. M. P. Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the rev. J. W. Cunningham, vicar of Harrow.

10. Francis Drake, esq. of Wells, in the county of Somerset, recorder of that borough, one of his majesty's deputy-lieutenants for that county, and formerly British minister at the court of Bavaria.

— James Topping, esq. of Whatcroft-hall, Cheshire, one of his majesty's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and late attorney-general of the county palatine of Lancaster, and of the county palatine of Durham.

12. At Brompton-grove, at an advanced age, sir John Macpherson, bart., many years a member of the Supreme Council, at Bengal, and, afterwards, governor-general of India.

13. General Gwyn, colonel of the king's dragoon guards, and governor of Sheerness.

14. At Roundhay-park, in his 57th year, Thomas Nicholson, esq.

— Lately at Normanton-hall, lady Dixie, wife of sir Willoughby Dixie, bart.

— At the Green, Richmond, Yorkshire, lady Gerard, widow of sir Robert Gerard, of Garswood, Lancashire, bart.

18. At Brighton, in his 59th year, Charles Runnington, esq., sergeant-at-law. In 1784 he took a decided political part on the side of the old whigs, and succeeded in the action brought by Mr. Fox, against the high bailiff of Westminster, for his conduct in granting and continuing the scrutiny on the election for that city. On the 19th April, 1816, on the death of Mr. Sergeant Palmer, he was appointed his majesty's commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors in England, which he resigned in 1819. Mr. Sergeant R. published "Sir Matthew Hale's, History of the Common Law," 8vo. 1779; a new edition, with considerable additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794; "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," 1781; "Ruffhead's Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to 25 Geo.

III," 14 vols. 4to, 1787; "The History, Principles, and Practice of the Legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting Action for Mesne Process," 8vo. 1795.

— The rev. Henry Kipling, vicar of Plumstead, with the chapel of East Wickham annexed, in the county of Kent, who has bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of Plumstead, at the chapel of East Wickham, to be from time to time applied towards keeping up the Sunday-schools of those parishes.

— At Dublin, at the residence of lord Castlecoote, first commissioner of the Customs, lady Castlecoote, daughter of Henry Tilson, D. D. of Eagle-hill, Kildare.

20. At Funtington, in Sussex (the residence of his brother-in-law, H. J. Hounsom, esq.) in his 57th year, Miles Monkhouse, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This lamented individual was one of the most active of the patriot band in Newcastle, that formed that protecting force—the armed volunteers.

23. Admiral sir George Campbell, G. C. B. admiral of the white, and commander in chief at the port of Portsmouth. [See *Chronicle*, p. 19.]

24. Aged 70, by falling down stairs, Moses Langdon, esq. of Upton, near Wiveliscombe. In order to save expenses, he has been frequently known to pick, dress, and eat crows, or magpies, found dead in the fields by boys. He never kept any servant; but, in order to save wages, he gave an old woman from the workhouse her victuals to dress his; he was in the habit of frequenting Wiveliscombe, and put up at a small inn where they dressed tripe, which he generally took for his dinner; and if any person sitting near him left any on their plates, he always ate it up with great eagerness, saying it was a pity to waste any thing. When at home, he wore the coarsest shirts, but kept fine holland ones, which he wore when he went a journey; and if he slept out, he invariably took the shirt off and lay without one, to prevent it being worn out. He died intestate, and his landed property, to a considerable amount, falls to John Langdon, a second cousin, heretofore a day-labourer.

25. At Streeton-hall, aged 25, Thomas Charles Garforth, esq. nephew of sir James Graham, bart.

— At Berrow, Worcestershire. Richard Cocks, esq. brother of the late

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Lord Somers, and many years a magistrate of the county of Hereford.

— At Combe Florey, Somersetshire, aged 73, John Perring, esq.

— Mrs. Stephens, mother of Miss Stephens, of Covent-garden Theatre.

— At Claremont-park, Esher, colonel baron de Hardenbrooke, equerry to his royal highness Prince Leopold.— The remains of the baron were interred at Esher church. Baron Just, the Saxon minister, followed as chief mourner; baron Pfeffel, the Bavarian minister, and colonel Addenbroke, also followed.

26. In her 82nd year, Barbara, sister of the late sir Alexander Craufurd, bart.

— At his residence in Ipswich, Suffolk, in his 82nd year, the rev. George Routh, M. A.

29. Suddenly, at Lichfield, of apoplexy, the rev. Edmund Outram, D.D. public orator of the university of Cambridge, and rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, prebendary of Lichfield, archdeacon of Derby, &c. and chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield. He published a collection of curious extracts, exhibiting the character of Methodism from the writings of sectarians.

30. At Warren's-court, in the county of Cork, in his 68th year, sir Augustus Warren, bart. M.P. for the city of Cork. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Augustus.

31. At Rome, in his 72nd year, cardinal Antonio-Maria Doria Pamfili.

FEBRUARY.

10. Aged 82, Mrs. Logie, relict of the late Charles Logie, esq. formerly his majesty's consul at Algiers.

— At Holkham-house in Norfolk, the seat of her grandfather, Thomas W. Coke, esq. M.P. the hon. Georgiana Anson, 2nd daughter of the late and sister of the present viscount Anson.

— Major James T. Cowper, of the R. A.

11. At Richmond, aged 90, Mr. Adam Walker, the celebrated lecturer in experimental philosophy, and author of several astronomical and philosophical works. This gentleman was the inventor of the Eidouranion, or Transparent Orrery; the Cælestina; the great revolving lights on the Isle of Scilly and Cromer; the warm air stove, and the present Mail-coach.

— In Manchester-square, Mrs. Dalrymple, widow of the late admiral Dalrymple.

11. At Edinburgh, the right hon. Mary Anne Baroness Abercrombie, of Aboukir and Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannan, so created May 22nd, 1801, with her late husband, sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.B. She was the daughter of John Menzies, esq., of Fernton, in the county of Perth. Succeeded in her titles and estates by her eldest son George, now baron Abercrombie.

12. At York, aged 68, Francis Constable, esq. of Burton Constable, and Wycliffe-hall, in which property he is succeeded by sir Thomas Clifford, bart. of Tixal, Staffordshire.

13. At her seat, Basset Down-house, in her 69th year, Mrs. Maskelyne, relict of the late rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. astronomer royal.

— At her house in Curzon-street, in her 88th year, the dowager lady Rycroft, relict of the late sir Richard Rycroft, bart. of Penhurst in Kent.

14. In his 67th year, the rev. James Lindsey, D.D. of Grove-hall, Bow, in the county of Middlesex, upwards of 35 years minister of the Presbyterian meeting, Monkwell-street.—[See *Chronicle*, p. 29.]

— At Swindon, Wilts, in his 68th year, William Harding, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the same county.

16. At Wrottesley, Louisa, second daughter of sir John and lady Caroline Wrottesley.

18. In Portland-place, aged 91, Mrs. Mackenzie.

20. At Featherstone Cottage, Turnham Green, the lady of sir John Carr, of New Norfolk-street.

— At Rigacre, Shropshire, in his 80th year, Walter Woodcock, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Theodosia lady dowager Monson, widow of John, the second lord Monson, in the 96th year of her age. She was the daughter of John Maddison, of Harpswell in Lincolnshire, esq.; was married June 23, 1752; and had issue John, third lord Monson, and nine other children. She lived twelve years after her great-grandson, the present lord, succeeded to the title!

24. Alexander Stevens, esq. This gentleman, who was a native of Elgin, in Scotland, where he was born, 1767, was educated to the profession of the

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law, which he abandoned for that of literature. Mr. Stevens was an author from choice, being possessed of handsome property.

27. In his 78th year, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, his serene and royal highness William, elector of Hesse Cassel, born, June 3rd, 1743; married, September 1st, 1764, Wilhelmina Carolina, daughter of Frederick V. of Denmark; by whom he had issue, Maria, duchess of Anhalt, Sept. 14th, 1768—Caroline, duchess of Saxe Gotha, July 11th, 1771—William, the present elector, July 28th, 1777, who married Augusta, daughter of William II. of Prussia, Feb. 13th, 1797. The elector was immensely rich; in his private treasury were found 12 millions of francs in specie.

— At Chalk Farm, aged 37, John Scott, esq. Author of "A Visit to Paris," "Paris Revisited," "The House of Mourning, a Poem;" and editor of the London Magazine. Mr. S. was, at one period, conductor of the Champion Newspaper. His tours were deservedly popular, for they every where discover a discriminating, shrewd mind, and originality of thought. A posthumous volume, intitled "Sketches in France and Italy," evidently consist of only the rough memoranda for a regular narrative, but are not without interest. The papers in the London Magazine, under the name of Edgeworth Benson, display superior talent, and an exquisite feeling for the fine arts. For the melancholy circumstances connected with this gentleman's death,—[See *Chronicle*, p. 35.]

28. In Devonshire-place, sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart. eldest surviving son of the late sir William Boughton, fourth bart. He took the name of Rouse in 1768, on succeeding to an estate in Worcestershire. After spending much of his early life in India, he was elected member for Eveham in 1780, and again in 1784, in which year he was appointed secretary to the Board of Control for India affairs. In 1791 he was created a baronet, by the title of Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse, of Rouse-Lench, Worcestershire, and of Downton-hall, Salop; but on succeeding to the family baronetage, resumed his family surname. In 1796 he was elected for Bramber, which seat he vacated 1799, on being appointed one of the commissioners for auditing public accounts.

— In Portugal-street, in his 87th year, William Mainwaring, esq., many years member of parliament, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex.

28. At Rome, in his 25th year, John Keats, a young man of distinguished genius as a poet. Author of "Poems," published in 1817; "Endymion," published in 1818; and "Lamia," and other poems, published in 1830.

MARCH.

2. At Telford, near Horncastle, in his 65th year, the rev. John Dymoke, rector of Brinkhill, Lincolnshire, second son of the late John Dymoke, gent. who was heir at law of the right hon. Lewis Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, who performed the office of champion to his late majesty George III.

Lately, at Bath, Jane, relict of the late George Osbaldestone, esq. of Hutton, Bushell-hall, Yorkshire.

— In the 74th year of his age, admiral West.

4. *The Princess Elizabeth*.—The infant daughter of their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Clarence, expired at about ten minutes past one in the morning. Her royal highness, who was born on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1820, was aged two months and 22 days.—[See *Chronicle*, p. 37.]

5. In Somers Town, aged 74, Richard Twiss, esq. a gentleman well known in literary circles, by several works which attained a considerable share of popularity; of these, his "Travels through Portugal and Spain," written at an early period of his life, excited much notice. His next work was "A Tour through Ireland," a publication distinguished by its humour and originality, and equally so by the freedom of its remarks, which incurred the singularly displayed resentment of the natives. He likewise wrote "Anecdotes of Chess," "A Trip to Paris," "Miscellanies," &c. &c. &c. His fortune, which was originally very ample, had been materially injured by an unsuccessful speculation of manufacturing paper from straw.

6. Lately, at Bath, lady Dunalley, mother of the earl of Charleville, lord Dunalley, and the hon. F. Prittie.

7. At Southampton, Caroline, relict of the late John Christopher Ridout.

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esq. of Banghurst, Hants, and eldest sister of the late sir John Floyd, bart.

9. At his seat, Ham-house, near Richmond, the right hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, earl of Dysart, viscount Huntingtower, lord high steward of Ipswich, &c. &c. By the demise of this nobleman, his sister, the right hon. lady Louisa Manners, becomes the representative of the ancient and noble family of the Tollemaches, and succeeds to the titles.

— At Bath, aged 77, Stephen Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, in the county of Wexford, and Fortswood Lodge, Hants, and one of the benchers of the Middle Temple.

10. At Bath, Mr. W. Meyler, proprietor of the Bath Herald, and one of the magistrates and senior common-councilmen of that city. In 1806, he published a volume, intitled "Poetical Amusements."

11. At his residence in Manchester-square, suddenly, after preparing to go to church, Robert Dalrymple, esq.

12. Robert Broughton, captain of the Royal Navy, author of "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean," 4to.; was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire. He accompanied the celebrated navigator Vancouver, in his voyage of discovery, at which period he himself discovered many lands and islands during a short time that his own vessel was separated from that of Vancouver. He afterwards explored the coast of Asia, between latitudes 36° and 52° N., and surveyed several parts that had been unnoticed by La Perouse. In 1809, captain Broughton commanded the *Illustrious*, 74 guns, in the Walcheren expedition; and in the following year, was sent against the *Isle of France*, in the conquest of which settlement he had the honour of sharing. After the peace, he was appointed colonel of Marines. Died at Florence, in his 59th year.

— At her house in Curzon-street, May-Fair, the right hon. Harriet, countess dowager of Essex, in the 87th year of her age.

— At Exmouth, Mary, the wife of captain Thomas Young, R. N.; and third daughter of the late sir William Jeynes, of Gloucester.

— At Bath, the lady of the hon. and rev. James St. Leger.

13. In the 83rd year of his age, John Hunter, esq. vice-admiral of the red.

15. At Stockholm, baron Nieldo Edelcrantz, president of the Board of

Trade. He was a native of Finland, a country that has furnished Sweden with many of its most illustrious men. He took a degree at the university of Abo, and was soon distinguished by Gustavus III. He was a man of enlarged and liberal views; and zealous in encouraging all improvements in arts, manufactures, mechanics, political economy, &c.

16. In his 27th year, after a few days illness, at the lodge Weston-in-Gordano, Somersetshire, the rev. Edward Newcome, A. B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of the late Dr. Newcome, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland.

— At his house in Stratford-place, after a short illness, lieutenant-col. P. Douglas, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, on the Bengal establishment.

21. Mr. M. Bryant, an eminent picture collector, author of the "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," a valuable work of reference, and executed with great industry. He was also one of the very first connoisseurs of the day in painting, to which art he was enthusiastically attached, nor was his judgment in the art at all inferior to his fondness for it. This gentleman was born at Newcastle, April 7, 1757. In 1781 he accompanied his elder brother to Flanders, where he continued to reside until 1790, and became acquainted with the sister of the present earl of Shrewsbury, whom he afterwards married. In 1794, he again visited the Continent for pictures, and in 1798, was employed to dispose of the Orleans collection, which he sold to the duke of Bridgewater, the marquis of Stafford, and the earl of Carlisle. In 1812, he commenced his *Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, 2 vols. 4to. Died aged 64.

23. At Holkham-house, Norfolk, the seat of T. W. Coke, esq. M. P., Mrs. Blackwell, relict of Samuel Blackwell, esq. of Alupney Park, Gloucestershire, and sole surviving sister of the late lord Sherborne and of Mr. Coke.

25. At Rose Hill, near Wrexham, colonel Evan Jones, of Gellewig, Caernarvonshire. Mr. J. was born in June 1771, entered the army 1791, and served at the reduction of Pigeon Isle, Fort Royal, St. Pierre, Fort Bourbon, and other French possessions in Martinique; also at the taking of Guadaloupe. In Holland and Egypt he distinguished himself under sir R. Aber-

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cromble. In 1808 he married a niece of lord chief justice Kenyon, and retired from the army, to his residence on his paternal estate.

26. At Merstham-house, Surrey, after a lingering illness, the right hon. lady Ann Simpson, relic of John Simpson, esq. of Bradley-hall, in the county of Durham.

27. At Eton, drowned while attempting to recover one of his oars, which had fallen into the water as he was rowing in a small skiff on the Thames, Mr. Angerstein, son of J. J. Angerstein, esq. M. P. aged 17. The body was not found until the 30th.

— At Hambledon-house, the seat of Charles Scott Murray, esq. Mrs. Nixon, of Cheltenham, relic of John Nixon, esq. of Le Bergerie in the Queen's county. This lady was daughter of the late Henry Lyons, esq. M. P. and niece to Robert, earl Belvedere.

— At the Charter-house, Mary, the wife of Thomas Ryder, esq. and one of the two surviving sisters of the late sir Richard Croft, bart.

28. Catharine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Bedingfield, esq. of Kirklington-hall, in the county of Cumberland, and of Malburton-hall, in Norfolk.

29. At Exeter, major George Foljambe, 8th regt. of foot, third son of the late F. F. Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, Nottinghamshire.

30. Killed near Carmarthen, by a fall from his horse, Dr. Parry, late surgeon of the Havannah frigate, one of the ships which conveyed Buonaparte to St. Helena.

31. Mrs. Ludford, eldest surviving sister of J. Newdigate Ludford, esq. of Ansley-hall, Warwickshire, niece of sir Roger Newdigate, bart. and cousin to the late marquis of Donegal.

— At his house in Pall-Mall, sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. in the 81st year of his age.

— At Thornton-hall, near Bedall, in his 83rd year, Frederick Dodsworth, D. D. senior canon of Windsor, rector of Spenilthorne, and perpetual curate of Cleasby, in Yorkshire.

Lately, aged 86, Joseph Austin, esq. many years proprietor of the Chester and Newcastle theatres, &c. and the last remaining actor mentioned in Churchill's *Rosciad*.

1. At Brighton, sir Charles Edmonstone, of Dunheath, bart. M. P. for the county of Stirling.

2. At Edinburgh, aged 68, James Gregory, M. D. professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, R.C.P. F.R.S., &c. was born at Aberdeen, 1753, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. John Gregory. In 1776, he was appointed professor of the theory of physic in the university of Edinburgh, and on the retirement of Dr. Cullen, was chosen to succeed him. Besides some professional works, he published, in 1792, two volumes of "Philosophical and Literary Essays;" and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a paper on the "Theory of the Moods and Verbs."

— After a tedious illness, the right hon. lady Elizabeth Townsend, wife of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, in the county of Warwick, and sister to the late earl of Plymouth.

2. The rev. Thomas Scott, rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks, born at Bray-loft, near Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, February, 1747, was author of several valuable theological and religious works. His "Force of Truth" is a popular publication, and has been frequently translated. Many of his writings were in reply to the objections raised against Christianity by infidel and speculative authors; such are his "Answer to Paine;" "Rights of God," &c.; but he will be best known as a commentator on the Holy Scriptures. His edition of the Family Bible, on which he was employed for thirty-three years, has been frequently reprinted.

3. Suddenly, Charlotte, second daughter of the right hon. sir James Mansfield, at his house, in Russell-square.

— At Twickenham, lady Taylor, relic of the late sir John Taylor, bart.

4. At her house in Park-street, in her 89th year, viscountess Pery, relic of viscount Pery, and mother to viscountess Northland, and the hon. Mrs. Calvert.

— At Greenwich-hospital, admiral sir John Colpoys. By this event, the governorship of that national establishment is become vacant.

5. At her house in Southampton, the right hon. lady Flamina James, aged 46.

— At his seat, Kingswood-lodge, near Egham, after a few days illness, John Reid, esq.

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6. In New Norfolk-street, aged 70, Charles Pieschell, esq.

---. At Bognor, in her 67th year, Mrs. Trowbridge, sister of the late admiral sir Thomas Trowbridge, bart.

---. In his 56th year, the rev. George Ford, upwards of 25 years rector of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, at Stepney.

7. At Bramham-park, Yorkshire, after a few days illness, James Lane Fox, esq. nephew to George Fox Lane, lord Bingley, in his 65th year.

9. At her seat in Hampshire, in her 52nd year, the right hon. the dowager viscountess Gage.

---. At his chambers, aged 69, Alexander Johnson, esq. benchler of the honourable society of the Middle Temple.

10. At his house, Langham-place, Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq. of Cannon hall, Yorkshire.

---. Aged 16, Mr. Henry Joshua Rowley, son of admiral and nephew to sir William Rowley. The death of the deceased, who was a pupil at Westminster-school, was occasioned by a fall from a fourth-floor window, in his lodging-house on the preceding day: he appeared quite insensible from the time he was taken up till he expired.

9. At Whitby, Yorkshire, in his 43rd year, Thomas Bateman, M. D. author of a work on cutaneous diseases.

11. At his house in St. James's-place, Robert Calvert, esq. in his 55th year.

12. At Chislehurst, Kent, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Townsend, sister to the late lord viscount Sydney.

13. In his 72nd year, William Stevenson, F. A. S. was a bookseller at Norwich, and for many years proprietor of the Norfolk Chronicle. He was much attached to archæological pursuits, and the study of ancient architecture, to which he contributed much by his valuable supplement to his edition of "Bentham's Ely."

---. At Stanmore, lady Caroline Finch, youngest sister to the earl of Aylesford.

14. At his house in Gloucester-place, aged 62, major James, author of the "Military Dictionary," the "Regimental Companion," and other miscellaneous works.

15. At his house in Berner's-street, aged 54, James Bartleman, esq. the celebrated singer.

---. At her residence in Cavendish-square, Mrs. Dickson, relict of colonel

A. Dickson, and only daughter of the late sir Henry Moore, bart.

20. At Rome, lieutenant-general Reed, of Crowood, Wilts, late of his majesty's 1st regiment Life Guards. His death was occasioned by poison administered by a Venetian servant, whom he had hired at Paris, and who, it was afterwards found, had served in the galleys.

22. At Norwich, aged 52, Mr. J. Crome, a native of that city, a landscape painter of no ordinary merit. Of humble and obscure origin, he had the merit of acquiring a respectable independence by his application, and of rising to eminence in his profession, by the native vigour of his talent. Mr. Crome was one of the founders of the Norwich Society of Artists, the first provincial establishment of the kind in this country: he also formed several very excellent pupils, viz. his son J. B. Crome, and Messrs. Storke and Vincent.

23. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in his 53rd year, H. Edridge, esq. Assoc. R. A. This artist was first intended for the profession of a mezzotinto engraver, but finding it little suited to his taste, he applied to miniature painting, at first on ivory, but afterwards on paper in black lead and india ink, for which manner, however, he ultimately substituted water-colours. His heads were remarkable for precision of execution, and a richness and force of colouring equal to that of oil, yet of a peculiar delicacy and freshness. He had two children, both of whom died prematurely; and their loss rendering pecuniary emolument of less importance to him, he latterly relinquished the more lucrative practice of portrait for that of landscape, in which branch of the art his sketches, exhibited at Somerset House, this and the preceding year, display great taste and talent.

25. At his house in Bruton-street, in his 78th year, Henry Lewes Luttrell, earl of Carhampton. His lordship succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the hon. John Luttrell, Olmuis. By his demise, there is a vacancy in the House of Commons, where his lordship sat for the borough of Ludgershall.

26. At Ambleside, Westmoreland, on his way to Matlock for the recovery of his health, David Erskine Dewar, esq. of Gilston-house, in the county of Fife

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eldest son of the late major-gen. Dewar, of that place.

---. Suddenly, Mrs. Cathcart, wife of the hon. and rev. A. H. Cathcart, vicar of Kippar, rector of Methley, and a prebend of York cathedral.

26. At Belfast, the rev. William Neilson, D.D. professor of the learned languages, &c. in the Institution.

29. At her house, in Upper Brook-street, in her 86th year, lady Juliana Dawkins, relict of Henry Dawkins, esq.

---. In Cavendish-square, Mrs. Dickson, relict of col. A. Dickson.

---. In Montague-place, Russell-square, Thomas White, esq., clerk of the inner and upper treasury of the court of King's-bench.

30. At the advanced age of 91, the right hon. the marquess of Drogheda. This nobleman inherited from his father, who died in 1758, the titles of earl of Drogheda, viscount Moore, baron Mellesfont in Ireland, and was himself created a marquess of Ireland, in 1791, and a baron of Great Britain, in 1801; and was also a knight of the order of St. Patrick. In 1766, his lordship married lady Anne, daughter of the first marquis of Hertford, by whom he had many children. He is succeeded in his titles by his son, Charles viscount Moore, now marquis of Drogheda. The deceased was the oldest general in the service, and colonel of the 18th dragoons.

---. At his seat, Bellevue, near Southampton, in his 84th year, sir Richard Rodney Bligh, G. C. B. admiral of the Red, &c. &c. He was born in 1737, of an ancient and respectable family in Cornwall, and was godson of the late lord Rodney. He attained the rank of post captain, in 1777, and in Nov. 1794, when commanding the *Alexander* of 74 guns, sustained, with unparalleled bravery and ability, a combat against a French squadron consisting of five seventy-fours, three large frigates, and a brig. Sir Richard was twice married, and has left several daughters and one son, captain George Miller Bligh, of the royal navy.

MAY.

1. At his house, in New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the hon. Charles Stuart, in the 78th year of his age.

---. At Frankfort, where he had resided 16 years in retirement, prince Charles of Hesse Rothenburg, better

known in France by the name of Charles Hesse. This republican prince was for a long time one of the editors of the *Journal des Hommes Libres*, in which were signed *Fiat Lux*.

2. At Clifton, aged 82, Mrs. Piozzi, a lady whose name will always be remembered in the literary world, as the accomplished hostess and friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, as well as by several productions of her own pen.

3. At Calne, Wilts, in his 80th year, the rev. Thomas Greenwood, vicar of that parish 40 years.

---. At Benham, near Wantage, Berks, aged 75, Mrs. Goodlake, relict of the late Thomas Goodlake, esq. and only surviving sister of the late sir C. Price, bart.

4. At Stoke D'Avernon, Surrey, lieut.-col. Henry Rowland Fetherstonhaugh.

5. At St. Helena, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE---[See *Chronicle*, p. 104.]

5. At his house, in Montague-square, Anthony Butler St. Leger, esq. in his 63rd year.

8. In Montague-place, Mary, the wife of major-gen. Barton.

11. At the residence of her noble relatives, the duke and duchess of Wellington, in Piccadilly, the marchioness of Worcester. Her ladyship was present both at the drawing-room and ball given by his majesty, in celebration of his birth-day; on the following morning she found herself much indisposed, and went into a cold bath, which, instead of relieving, only increased the complaint, which terminated her life a little before five o'clock on the morning of this day. Her ladyship was Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late hon. Henry Fitzroy (son of Charles, first lord Southampton, brother of the duke of Grafton) by lady Anne Wellesley, sister of the duke of Wellington, and marquis of Wellesley, and was married to the marquis of Worcester, July 25th, 1814.

Lately, Mrs. Neville, relict of Charles Neville, esq. of Llanelly, Caermarthenshire.

12. At Madras, lieutenant-colonel Samuel Dalrymple, C. B., of the Madras Artillery.

13. At Bristol, in his 79th year, the rev. Dr. Thomas Ford, student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1765, D. C. L. 1770. In 1773 he was presented, by Richard, earl Howe, to the vicarage of

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Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, the church of which he thoroughly repaired, and embellished the windows with some fine painted glass. He was a great admirer of Shakspeare, and inserted many excellent imitations of his style in the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature of Master Shallow.

— In Michael's-place, Brompton, Mrs. Storace. She was sister of the late Dr. Trusler, and mother of Stephen Storace the composer, and Signora Storace, the late celebrated actress.

15. John Bonnycastle, esq. professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; was author of several popular works in the most useful branches of the mathematics. The principal of these are, "Euclid's Elements of Geometry," 8vo. 1769; "General History of Mathematics, from the French of Bossut," 8vo. 1803; "A Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry; and "A Treatise on Algebra," 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.

15. In the neighbourhood of Bristol, Dr. Callicott, a musician celebrated for original genius and profound science. His compositions had, during the last 30 years, enjoyed deserved popularity. Dr. C. was author of a useful elementary work, intitled, "The Musical Grammar," also of "A Statement of Earl Stanhope's System of Tuning Keyed Instruments."

17. John Burton Matthews, esq. one of the aldermen for the city of Rochester.

— At Frankfort, at a very advanced age, M. Alopius, formerly Prussian ambassador to several courts.

18. At Loodeanah, East Indies, aged 30, captain George Rodney Blane, of Bengal Engineers, second son of sir Gilbert Blane, bart., physician to his Majesty. This young officer assisted in surveying the interior of the province of Cuttack, &c. In 1814 he served in the Nepal war, and directed the works at the siege of Kalungar, under general Gillespie, who was killed in storming the place. On this occasion, captain B. was wounded in the arm by a musket-ball, and after it was extracted, returned into the action. Great as these services were, they were surpassed by his restoration of the ancient canals in the territory of Delhi, which depends for its support entirely upon artificial irrigation. By this means, a great tract of country hitherto unproductive, has been rendered most fertile.

19. At Bombay, of cholera, lieutenant-colonel Charles Boston Burr, C.B. of the 7th regiment Native Infantry. This officer had been in the Company's service since 1789, and was actively employed in important services in both India and Egypt. He particularly distinguished himself by defeating the army of the Peishwa, near Poonah, which was at least ten times greater than his own brigade.

In Paris, the marshal duke de Coigny, peer of France, chevalier of the royal orders, and commander of the military order of St. Louis, governor of the invalids and Fontainebleau.

28. The rev. Joshua Ruddock, M.A. vicar of Hitchin, and late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

29. At Portsmouth, lord Francis Thynne, late midshipman of his majesty's ship Rochefort, and son of the marquis of Bath.

30. Alfred Charles Stothard, son of Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A. an artist and antiquary of considerable eminence. His pencil was chiefly employed in delineating specimens of ancient costume, and on similar subjects, which were most congenial to his predilection for antiquarian inquiry. Of this description is his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," a work of great interest, and supplying much information. In 1819 Mr. Stothard exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries his drawings from the Bayeux Tapestry, accompanied with an Historical Memoir. A short time previous to his death, he had contemplated a work intended to illustrate the reign of Elizabeth. While copying a window in the church of Berre Ferrers, for a series of illustrations of the county of Devon, in Lyson's Magna Britannia, the ladder on which he stood broke, and, falling against a monument, he was killed on the spot.

— The hon. Morton Eden, brother to lord Auckland, in his 27th year.

— At his house, Portland-place, in his 86th year, the earl of Sheffield. His lordship was the friend of Gibbon, and the editor of his miscellaneous works, and was the author of many valuable publications on commerce, agriculture, &c. His son, Augustus Charles Holroyd, viscount Pevens, succeeds to his titles and estates.

31. In Great Palmey-street, Bath, the right hon. John Campbell, lord Cawdor, baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. His lordship was suc-

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ceeded in his titles and estates by the hon. Frederick Campbell, M. P. for Caermarthen, who married the eldest daughter of the late marquis of Bath.

— At his house in Spring-gardens, the earl of Stair. His lordship was the sixth earl, and succeeded his father, John, earl of Stair, in 1789. His titles were, earl and viscount of Stair, viscount Dalrymple, baron of Newliston, Glenbece and Stranraer, and a baronet; all Scotch titles. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, John W. H. Dalrymple, now earl of Stair.

— At Cheshunt, aged 79, Oliver Cromwell, a lineal descendant of the Protector, being great grandson of Henry, his fourth son, who was lord deputy of Ireland, and M. P. for Cambridge. This gentleman is author of a very recent work, intitled, "Memoirs of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and his Sons, Richard and Henry, illustrated by Original Letters, and other Family Papers: with six Portraits, from Family Pictures," 4to. 1821. At one period of his life he practised as a solicitor, but of late years relinquished all professional employment.

Lately, at Dublin, Mrs. Plunkett, wife of W. C. Plunkett, esq. M. P. the eloquent advocate in favour of the Catholics.

At Summerville, near Cashel, after a short indisposition, the most rev. Dr. Patrick Everard, Roman catholic archbishop of Cashel, a prelate of the very first character for erudition, talent, judgment, and benevolence.

At Castle Stewart, in the county of Down, April 6th, in his 83rd year, the marquis of Londonderry. This nobleman was twice married, to lady Sarah Frances, sister to the marquis of Hertford, by whom he had issue, viscount Castlereagh (who succeeds to the marquise) and to lady Frances, sister to the marquis of Camden, by whom he had issue, lord Stewart (the present ambassador at Vienna) and other children. The late marquis, after representing the county of Down in many parliaments, was created a baron in 1789, a viscount in 1795, an earl in 1796, and a marquis in 1816.

At Dublin, Meredith Jenkin, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Blennerville, county Kerry, in his 81st year, sir Rowland Blennerhassett, bart.

JUNE.

1. In Spring-gardens, the right hon. John Dalrymple, sixth earl of Stair. Having left no issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, John George, son of the late general William Dalrymple.

— Mary, daughter of the late — Mills, esq. of Ripley, Yorkshire, and the bride of Mr. J. Houseman, of Clint, to whom she had been married the preceding Tuesday, when she was given away by sir William Ingilby, the present high sheriff. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off with a party of friends to York. On their arrival, the unfortunate lady was attacked by apoplexy, which terminated her life soon afterwards.

2. At Vienna, aged 80, senator count Antonio Maria Capo d'Istria, father of the Russian secretary of state.

4. In Edward-street, Portman-square, sir George Douglas, bart. of Springwood park, Roxburghshire, which county he had formerly represented in several successive parliaments. He succeeded his father, sir James D. in 1787; married, October 1786, Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of John, earl of Glasgow.

— At Calthorpe-house, Oxfordshire, in his 72nd year, Thomas Cobb, esq. deputy-lieutenant, and commissioner of the peace, for that county.

5. At Beverley-lodge, near Colchester, Lachlan Robert Mackintosh, esq. of Dalmunzie, Perthshire, in his 60th year.

— At his residence, at Potter's-Bar, in his 72nd year, Daniel Carpenter, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Middlesex and Herts.

6. The rev. R. D. Squire, one of the prebendaries of Hereford cathedral, and many years head-master of the college-school.

7. At the residence of the earl of Mexborough, in Piccadilly, after a few hours illness, the countess of Mexborough.

12. At Fife-house, Whitehall, Theodosia Louisa, countess of Liverpool. Her ladyship was daughter of Frederick, late earl of Bristol, and bishop of Derry, and sister to the present earl, and was married March 25, 1796.

15. At Castlacker, in the county of Mayo, in his 74th year, the right hon. James Cuff, baron Tyrawly, of Ballinrobe, county of Mayo, so created November 7, 1797; a privy-councillor in Ireland, a governor in the county of Mayo,

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&c. &c. He is succeeded in his estates by his only surviving child, colonel James Cuff, M. P. for Tralee, and custos rotulorum of the county of Mayo; but the peerage of Tyrallow becomes extinct.

18. In his 80th year, James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. F. R. S. and physician extraordinary to his majesty George III. In 1802 he obtained a remuneration from parliament for a discovery of the means of preventing contagion by mineral acid. He published "A Description of the Gaol Distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish Prisoners at Winchester in 1780, &c.," 8vo. 1795; "The Effects of Nitrous acid in preventing and destroying Contagion, ascertained, &c." 8vo; "A Treatise on Hydrocephalus," 8vo. 1814, and some other professional works.

---. Charles Hague, Mus. D. professor of music in the university of Cambridge, to which he was elected in 1799.

20. At Coldblow (Dublin), Denis George, esq. late a baron of his majesty's court of exchequer in Ireland.

21. In Little Smith-street, Westminster, aged 65, Henry Arthur Herbert, esq. of Muckress (Kerry), Ireland, formerly M. P. for the county of Kerry, the boroughs of East Grinstead and Tralee.

---. At Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny, Hugh Powell, esq. treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

22. At Derby, Frances, wife of the late Augustus Parkyns, esq. and only sister of the right hon. adm. sir John Borlase Warren, bart.

---. In Bevis Marks, aged 74, Daniel Jacob de Castro, esq.; he had been 36 years chancellor of the Spanish and Portuguese nation.

23. At Paris, in her 68th year, the duchess dowager of Orleans. Her serene highness was a woman of most exemplary character. By her death the duke has acquired an income of 2,500,000 francs, somewhat more than 100,000*l.* per annum.

23. At St. Stephen's, near Plymouth, captain Thomas Gordon Caulfield, R. N. of the Windsor Castle, in that harbour.

---. At Paris, aged 83, the cardinal de Luzerne.

24. At Pinner-grove, Middlesex, in his 75th year, sir Francis Milman, bart. M. D. F. R. S., late president of the College of Physicians, and physician to their late majesties, and to the royal

household. He published "Animadversiones de Natura Hydrops, ejusque Curatione," 8vo. 1779; "On the Source of the Scurvy and Putrid Fever," 8vo., 1782.

30. At Boulogne, sir Thomas Hyde Page, of the royal engineers.

---. At his seat in Devonshire, Abel Worth, esq.; who bequeathed 3,000*l.* to the Episcopal School for Boys at Exeter; 3,000*l.* to the same Establishment for girls; 6000*l.* to the school of St. John's Hospital, in that city; and a handsome legacy to the Devon and Exeter Hospitals.

JULY.

2. In Hampshire, after a lingering illness, sir Thomas Champneys, bart. aged 76, of a very ancient family in the West of England. He was born Oct. 9, 1745; was created a baronet Jan. 1767; married, first, Caroline-Anne, daughter of Richard Cox, of Quarley, Hants, esq. who dying in 1791, he married, secondly, a daughter of Humphrey Kirchin, of Stubbington, Hants, esq. His only surviving son, by his first wife, Thomas Swymmer Champneys, esq. of Orchardleigh Park, Somerset, succeeded to his title and estate.

---. At Paris, Rose, daughter of the late John Tunno, esq. of Devonshire place.

---. William G. Carter, esq. late a banker at Portsmouth.

---. At Antwerp, Charles Biddulph, esq. of Burton Park, Sussex.

---. Lieut. H. B. Woodhouse, R. N.

3. At Limerick, in her 25th year, the hon. Catherine Jane Stratton, eldest daughter of the late lord Clarina, and wife of lieutenant-colonel Stratton, of the 70th regiment of infantry.

---. In York-place, Mary-le-bone, in his 76th year, lieutenant-general Robert Nicholson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment, to which he belonged upwards of 53 years, nearly 40 of which he spent in India. He lost a leg at the siege of Barouche, when a captain.

4. At his house in Edgeware-road, at an advanced age, Richard Cosway, esq. R. A. a distinguished artist. As a miniature painter, he was, till lately, superior to almost all of his contemporaries, especially in the taste and elegance of his pencil. His oil-paintings, too, possess much merit. He has left a widow, a lady of congenial talents, well

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known to the public by many beautiful designs.

5. George Hassell, esq., of Cholesbury-lodge, near Chesham, Bucks, a gentleman of considerable property, one of the magistrates for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks, and high sheriff of Bucks in 1818. The body of this unfortunate gentleman was found in a deep pond, into which he had thrown himself, having for some days preceding laboured under great mental agitation, in consequence of his sister's illness. The latter died on the morning of the inquest. Mr. H. left all his property (by a will dated March, 1815) to Messrs Atkinson and Parkinson, solicitors, Lincoln's-Inn. He was about 50 years of age, and his sister about 46.

9. At his house, in Cleveland-row, sir John W. Compton, D. C. L. late judge of the Vice-Admiralty-court at Barbadoes, and fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

---. At her seat, Bookham Grove, Surrey, the hon. Catherine Dawnay, daughter of the late, and sister to the present viscount Downe, in her 53rd year.

---. At East Sheen, the rev. Peter Gandolph, of the priests at the Roman Catholic chapel, Portman-square. He published "A Defence of the Ancient Faith," 1811, 8vo.; "Liturgy, or a Full Development of the Faith, &c., of the Catholic Church," 1812; "A Full Exposition of the Christian Religion, in a Series of Sermons," vol. 1., 1813, &c.

10. At Bath, in his 91st year, the rev. sir C. Wheler, bart. of Leamington, Hastings, Warwickshire, and a prebendary of York.

---. At her house, in Audley-square, in her 90th year, the hon. Barbara St. John.

13. At his apartments at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill (within the rules of the Fleet prison), in his 85th year, sir Watkin Lewes, knight. He was elected alderman of Lime-street Ward in 1772; and removed (as father of the city) to Bridge Ward Without in 1804, on the death of Mr. Harley.

18. Clementina Blundell, daughter—and on the 21st, her mother, Clementina Blundell, relict of the late Nicholas Blundell, esq. of Crosby-hall, in the county of Lancaster.

21. In his 61st year, rev. Thomas Morgan, D. D. a native of Langham, Caermarthenshire, where he was born in 1759. Independently of being the

author of some discourses and hymns, Dr. Morgan wrote for several years the reviews of foreign and domestic literature in the *New Annual Register*; many of the articles in the general biography, commenced by Dr. Enfield, and subsequently carried on by Dr. Aikin, &c. and was likewise a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

25. At Cheltenham, the dowager countess of Jersey.

27. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Bagot, fifth daughter of sir W. W. Bagot, bart. of Bathfield, in the county of Stafford, sister to the late, and aunt to the present lord Bagot.

28. At the residence of lady Langham, in Cavendish-square, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late sir William Langham, bart.

---. In Bedford-square, Lucy, second daughter of the hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

29. At York, Mrs. Catherine Cappe, relict of the rev. N. Cappe, aged 77. This lady wrote several religious publications, and one or two works relating to charity schools and female societies.

31. At Ludlow, Arthur, second son of Edward Rogers, esq. M. P.

---. The rev. Andrew Lawrence, brother of sir Thomas Lawrence, president of the Royal Academy, chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Hasler, and vicar of Long Parish, Hants.

AUGUST.

1. At the boarding-house, Kensington, Mrs. Inchbald, the celebrated novelist and dramatist. The literary productions of this lady are marked with an originality and force that conferred on them an honourable distinction at their appearance, nor are they likely to be soon forgotten. Her "Simple Story," and "Nature and Art," exhibit superior talent, and abound with touches of the deepest pathos. Mrs. Inchbald married in 1775; in the following year she was on the Manchester stage, where she divided the public attention with Mrs. Siddons, who was performing there at the same time. Her age was about 65. She had composed *Memoirs of her Life*, with *Anecdotes of her Contemporaries*; but these were afterwards destroyed, in compliance with her own positive commands.

---. At Belmont, Catherine Anne, relict of lieut.-gen. sir George Prevost, bart.

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— At his residence, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his 55th year, the right hon. William Asheton Harbord, baron Suffield, of Suffield, in the county of Norfolk, lord lieutenant *custos rotulorum*, and vice-admiral of the same county. In 1792, his lordship married Caroline, coheirress of the late earl of Buckingham. The title and estate descend to his brother, the hon. Edward Harbord, M. P. for Shaftesbury, in consequence of whose elevation to the peerage, that borough is now represented by R. Leycester, jun. esq.

7. At Brandenburgh-house, at half past ten at night, HER MAJESTY CAROLINE AMELIA. [See *Chronicle*, p. 118.]

9. At Rome, in his 80th year, sir Walter Synnot, knt. of Ballymoyer, Ireland, of which he had been an active magistrate for 30 years.

10. At his seat, Ashley-park, Surrey, aged 49, sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of that place, and of Clea Hall, in the county of Cumberland, beloved and lamented. He left issue, two sons and two daughters, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his son Henry, aged 13 years.

— At Hampton Court, after a few hours illness, the hon. Dorothy Charlotte, widow of the hon. George Montagu, eldest son of John, fifth earl of Sandwich.

— Occasioned by the fall of his horse, at Kensington, in his 31st year, Edward, son of Lawrence Rowe, esq. of Brentford.

11. At Yarmouth, Norfolk, in his 78th year, the rev. Benjamin Wimberley Salmon, one of his majesty's chaplains, and nearly 40 years rector of Caistor, in that county.

14. At her house, in Grosvenor-street, the dowager countess of Ely, relict of John, earl of Ely, of the kingdom of Ireland.

— At Tunbridge Wells, aged 45, Mrs. Robinson, wife of R. M. Robinson, esq. of Orger-hall, Herts.

16. In his 81st year, Francis Hargrave, esq. one of his majesty's counsel, and recorder of Liverpool; a voluminous writer on law subjects. Among a number of other works, may be particularized the "Collection of State Trials," 11 vols. fol. 1781; "A Collection of Tracts relative to the Law of England," and "Juridical Arguments and Collections," 2 vols. 4to. 1797-9. His law-books and MSS. were some years ago purchased by parliament, and deposited in the library of Lincoln's Inn.

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18. At Margate, captain Clough, master of the ceremonies at that place.

20. At Southampton, sir Henry William Carr, K. C. B. lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd regiment of guards.

— At Paisley, James Weir, 17 months old, known by the name of the "Wonderful Gigantic Child." When 13 months old, and he continued to increase ever since, he weighed five stone; his girth round the neck was 14 inches, the breast 31 inches, the belly 39 inches, the thigh 20 inches and a half, and round the arm 11 inches and a half. He was born in the parish of Cambusnethan, county of Lanark.

— At Twickenham, in his 44th year, the rev. Henry P. Beauchamp, A. M. Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

— In Hertford-street, Elizabeth, lady Henley. She was the youngest daughter of Robert, first earl of Northington, and, at length, co-heir of her brother, Robert, second and last earl.

25. Aged 64, Mr. Bartolozzi, engraver, son of the late eminent artist of that name; and father of madame Vestris, of Drury-lane Theatre.

26. At Brighton, aged 70, Charles Henry Cazenove, esq.

— At Bury St. Edmund's, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Fergus, sister to the lady dowager lady Gage.

— At Oakwood, near Chichester, in her 23rd year, Louisa, third daughter of sir Hilario Barlow, bart. and G. C. B.

29. In Portland-place, Anne, wife of sir James Graham, bart. M. P. for Carlisle.

— At Langley, Bucks, in his 76th year, the rev. Gilman Wall, rector of Pitportion, Tiverton, Devonshire.

30. At Bourdeaux, the widow of general Moreau, who was killed at the battle of Dresden, in 1813.

— Aged 32, James Robinson Scott, F. R. S. E. F. L. S. late senior president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Lecturer on Botany, &c.

Lately. In George-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Charles Corry, esq. of Rock Corry (Monagan), and sister of sir Charles Dillon, bart.

Lately. Very suddenly, at his lodgings in Great Pulteney-street, J. W. Polidori, M. D., author of "The Vampyre, a Tale," which, on its first appearance, was assigned to lord Byron; "An Essay on Positive Pleasure;" "Ximenes, or The Wreath;" "The War of the Angels;" and a few other poetical productions.

At Castletown-house, county Kildare, R

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Ireland, lady Louisa Conolly, relict of the right hon. Thomas Conolly. Her ladyship was related to no fewer than five dukes, among whom were those of Leinster, Wellington, and Richmond; also to the marchioness of Londonderry. The fine mansion of Castletown, the largest in Ireland, together with the estate, devolves on colonel E. M. Pakenham, of the Donegal Militia.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Cottage-place, Chelmsford, aged 78, lady Camilla Robinson, sister to the earl of Tankerville.

5. In his 66th year, the rev. George Cope, D. D. canon residentiary of the cathedral of Hereford.

6. At Tunbridge, at the house of his son (the rev. Thomas Knox), the rev. Vicesimus Knox, D. D. rector of Runwell and Ramden Crays, Essex, aged 68. Dr. Knox has long been known as an elegant writer and accomplished scholar. His "Essays," which first appeared about 40 years ago, are deservedly esteemed for the excellence of their style, for the pure and sound morality they inculcate, and for the correct critical taste and scholarship which they display. Dr. Knox was always a zealous advocate for classical education, on which subject he lately produced a pamphlet, vindicating its utility and its advantages. His "Winter Evenings' Lucubrations" also place him high as a writer of moral essays; nor must it be forgotten that his "Essays on Education" have contributed much to reform those errors in the discipline of our universities upon which he therein animadverted.

— In his 53rd year, Edward Charles Howard Shepherd, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

7. At Charlton-house, near Blackheath, in her 17th year, Caroline, daughter of the late sir T. Maryon Wilson, bart.

At Springfield Lodge, Camberwell, in her 80th year, Arianna Margaretta, widow of the late col. Chalmers.

Aged 35, Mrs. Dick, of East Cliff, Brighton.

8. At Odell Castle, near Bedford, in her 84th year, the right hon. Isabella, countess of Egmont, only daughter of lord Nassau Paulet, third son of Charles, the second duke of Bolton.

— Edward Bartholomew Bancroft, M. D. This gentleman was well known by some professional works, especially by his "Experimental Researches concerning

the Philosophy of Permanent Colours," 1784. Having resided some time in the West Indies, he wrote a "Natural History of Guiana, in South America," 8vo. 1769; and an "Essay on the Yellow Fever." Dr. Bancroft did not confine himself to scientific subjects, for in 1770 he produced a Novel, in three vols. intitled, "Charles Wentworth."

— In Upper Thornhaugh-street, aged 72, the rev. Thomas Exton. He was rector of Exton 47 years.

9. At Versailles, in his 69th year, John Peter Addenbrooke, esq. formerly major in the 54th foot, gentleman usher to queen Charlotte, equerry to the late princess Charlotte, and retained in the establishment of the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

— At Palmerston, near Limerick, Mrs. Bucknor, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Bucknor, at the extraordinary age of 112 years. She retained her faculties to the last, and lived to witness five reigns. She recollected the death of queen Anne.

18. At Truro, Thomas Vivian, esq. brother to sir Hussey Vivian.

— In her 76th year, the dowager landgrave Caroline of Hesse Homburg. Her highness was daughter to the landgrave Lewis IX. of Hesse Cassel, and was born March 2nd, 1746. She married on the 27th of September, 1768, the late Landgrave Frederick Lewis of Hesse Homburg.

— Thomas Knight, second son of the rev. Thomas Blyth, of Knowledge, Warwickshire, and member of Worcester College, Oxford.

20. At Clumber, the seat of the duke of Newcastle, suddenly, Miss Henth, Governess in the family of his grace. After passing the evening in higher spirits than usual, and retiring to her room at 11 o'clock, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in a few seconds, in the arms of a female domestic.

OCTOBER.

3. At Minal, the rev. Charles Francis, rector of that parish, and of Collingbourne Ducis, both in Wilts. Besides various other charitable bequests, he has left 4,000*l.* to establish a Protestant free-school at Minal; the interest of 1,000*l.* for ever, to repair Minal church, on which, during his life, he had expended between 1 and 2,000*l.*, and the like to repair that of Collingbourne; to the Bedleian Library, such Oriental MSS. and works purchased by him, of the descendants of the late professor Po-

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cocke, which do not form a part of that collection.

4. At Brighton, aged 39, John Walters, esq. architect. His principal works are, a beautiful Chapel, in the pointed style, at Stepney: the Auction Mart, by the Bank: and the Parish Church of St. Paul, Shadwell. In naval architecture he invented a Diagonal Truss, with metal braces, to be placed on the bottom of the vessels. A discovery of considerable importance.

— John Rennie, was born June 7th, 1761, at Preston Kirk, in the county of East Lothian, Scotland. In his earliest youth he discovered a taste for mechanics, and commenced life as a millwright, but fortunately soon afterwards connected himself with the late Mr. Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine. On the death of Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Rennie succeeded him in many public works, and was soon at the head of the list of civil engineers. He had now sufficient scope for the exertion of his talents; nor did he neglect the opportunity for acquiring fame, as well as emolument, that now presented itself. The London and East India docks, the harbours of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Liverpool, Leith, &c. the Bell Rock Light-house, the Quay at Woolwich, above all, the Waterloo-bridge, are indisputable proofs of his genius, and will perpetuate his name.

5. At Hereford, in his 66th year, the rev. George Cope, D.D. canon residentiary of that cathedral, vicar and portionist of Bromyard, and vicar of Madley, in that diocese. By his will he bequeathed 1,000*l.* to be equally divided between the Society for Christian Knowledge, that for promoting the Gospel, that for rebuilding Churches &c., and the School for the Orphan Children of the Clergy; 1,000*l.* to the dean of Hereford in trust for ever, the interest of which is to be annually divided between ten aged single women; 500*l.* for a window of painted glass, in Hereford Cathedral, provided it be put up within seven years from his decease; 200*l.* the interest of which is to form a stipend for an eighth chorister at the same cathedral; 200*l.* to the General Infirmary at Hereford; 200*l.* to St. Ethelbert's Hospital at ditto; 300*l.* to St. Peter's at ditto, &c. &c.

6. At Woburn Park, Beds. Mr. Robert Salmon, upwards of 30 years resident surveyor to the late and present dukes of Bedford, inventor of many useful and

valuable surgical instruments, implements of agriculture, &c.

— At Worcester, in consequence of an apoplectic attack, with which he was seized at the cathedral, the preceding day, during one of the musical performances, in which he was employed as a singer, Mr. John Griffiths. He fell back in his seat during the time that Mr. Vaughan was singing "Gentle Airs;" and was carried out and bled, but with no effect, continuing in a senseless state until the time he expired, about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th. He was one of the most powerful bass singers ever heard; and was some years ago engaged in that capacity at the Covent-garden oratorios. He has been a member of the Worcester choir upwards of 30 years.

— At Rosehill-house, near Southampton, in her 47th year, Harriet, wife of Charles Plunkett, esq. and third daughter of the late W. Villebois, esq. of Feltham-place, Middlesex.

7. Suddenly, while riding in her carriage, Mrs. Williams, of Craig-y-du, Anglesea, the lady of Owen Williams, esq. M. P. for Marlow.

— At her house, Cambridge Heath, Hackney Road, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Sarah Bond, a maiden lady. This singular woman lived in the most penurious manner, and yet left property to the amount of more than one hundred thousand pounds. Many persons have since attempted to prove themselves next of kin; but none have been able to substantiate their claims.

8. At Hastings, in Sussex, in his 43rd year, Francis Frederick North, esq. of that place, and of Rougham, in Norfolk.

12. Aged 69, William Angus, landscape engraver, pupil of the late William Walker, who was eminent for his productions in that line. One of his principal works is his collection of "Views of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry," 1787—1815.

13. At Woolwich, in his 72nd year, Thomas Burnet, esq. storekeeper of that dock-yard. His public services comprise a period of 60 years, during which time he served in the several splendid actions which have rendered the name of Rodney immortal, and subsequently officiated as secretary to admirals the hon. Samuel Barrington and the late lord Duncan.

— In Great Denmark-street, Dublin, in his 81st year, sir Hugh Newton, bart. of Ballinlough (Westmeath.)

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16. At Clogher, the hon. George Jocelyn, fourth son of the late, and brother to the present, earl of Roden.

— At Tralee, Ireland, aged 70, Jerry Sullivan. This individual who was originally an attorney's clerk, amassed, through rigid economy, a considerable fortune; this property (about 20,000*l.*) he bequeathed at his death to the inhabitants of Tralee, to be added to the sums already subscribed by them for the purpose of enabling them to defray the expenses of a law-suit against the Denny family, to open the borough of that town.

17. At Shooter's-hill, in his 22nd year (after 17 years of uninterrupted suffering), Heneage, youngest son of the late colonel Colebrook, of the royal artillery.

18. At Paris, Dr. Dufour, an eminent French physician. Himself, and fifty other physicians, had assembled at a dinner to celebrate the festival of St. Luke, when, in the middle of the first course, he was seized with apoplexy, which, in spite of the medical aid of his brethren, promptly administered, terminated his life in five minutes.

19. At Belfast, brevet-major Andrew Pallison, of the late royal veteran battalion.

— At Sens, in France, aged 24, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. sir Abraham Ellford, bart. of Clevedon-court, Somersetshire.

— At Paris, aged 54, John Astley, esq. proprietor of the royal amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge.

20. After a short illness, Mrs. Mary Mountain, sister to the lord bishop of Quebec.

— At Paris, in his 85th year, cardinal Alexander Augustus Talleyrand Perigord, archbishop of that city. Monsieur and the duc d'Angoulême had an affecting interview with him the Thursday preceding his decease. At the breaking out of the Revolution, when he was archbishop of Rheims, he strenuously opposed the pernicious innovations and doctrines of that period; but, at length, finding that every thing was subverted, he retired first to Germany, afterwards to England. On his return with the Bourbon family, he found that the ancient see of Rheims had been suppressed; the king therefore appointed him grand almoner, and archbishop of the metropolis, and the pope decorated him with the Roman purple. He bequeathed nearly the

whole of his property to religious establishments, and to the poor of the dioceses of Rheims and Paris.

21. At Aberdeen, in his 80th year, John Ewen, esq. who, with the exception of various bequests to the public charities of Aberdeen, has left the bulk of his property (nearly 16,000*l.*) for the purpose of founding an Hospital at Montrose, for the maintenance and education of boys.

22. At her house, Rivers'-street, Bath, lady Tydd, relict of sir John Tydd, bart. of Lamberton, Queen's county, Ireland.

— At Betley-court, Staffordshire, aged 70, lady Fletcher, relict of sir Thomas Fletcher, bart. and mother of sir J. F. Boughey, bart. M. P. for Staffordshire.

25. In Queen-Ann-street, sir William Young, G. C. B. and vice-admiral of Great Britain.

27. At Norwich, in his 74th year Edward Rigby, esq. M. D., F. L. S., F. H. S., President Philosophical Society, Norwich, Hon. Member Agricultural Society, Philadelphia, &c. &c. In his professional studies Dr. R. was most unremitting, and published a variety of medical works, the principal of which is that on Uterine Hæmorrhage, of which there have been seven editions. Agricultural pursuits occupied latterly much of his attention, and on these subjects he also wrote several works, viz. "On the cultivation of Mangel-Wurzel;" "Holkham and its Agriculture;" and a translation of M. Chateauvieux's *Travels in Italy*, a work containing much information relative to the state of agriculture and husbandry in that country.

28. At Dawlish, in his 28th year, after a long and tedious illness, borne with exemplary resignation, James Browne, jun. esq. of Brighton, banker.

— At his house, in Hyde Park Corner, John Werner, esq. upwards of 30 years a magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

Lately, at Whitehaven, aged 91, Mr. Matthew Piper, one of the Society of Friends. This singular character amassed, by his economy, a very considerable fortune, but was so parsimonious, as not to allow himself any of the ordinary comforts of life. He has bequeathed his property to charitable purposes, endowing three schools, one at Whitehaven, another at Kendal, the third at Lancaster, each with 2,000*l.* five per cents, Navy Annuities, and has also

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bestowed 1,000*l.* five per cents, to support a soup kitchen.

NOVEMBER.

1. At her residence, at Burwash, Sussex, in her 92nd year, Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, the last surviving of the thirteen daughters of the late rev. George Jordan, chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Bowers, bishop of the same diocese.

3. At her seat, in Hertfordshire, Mrs. Allen of Devonshire-place, relict of the late admiral Allen.

— In Cumberland-street, Horatia Caroline, third daughter of the late John Burke, esq. and great niece to the earl of Castlemaine.

6. At Croydon, suddenly, in his 53rd year, William Bradshaw Clinton, esq. of his majesty's Receipts of Exchequer.

7. At her house, in the Circus at Bath, after a long and painful illness, the viscountess Mount-Earl.

8. In his 70th year, Thomas Preston, esq. of Green Royd, near Halifax, one of his majesty's deputy lieutenants for the West Riding of the county of York.

— At Ashfield-house, near Marshfield, in the 96th year of his age, Isaac Webb Horlock, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Gloucester.

— At Edinburgh, Charles Murray, an actor of considerable talent, son of sir John Murray, bart. of Broughton, secretary to the Pretender, 1745. He was originally intended for the medical profession, but his attachment to the drama induced him to relinquish his original destination.

11. At Twickenham, in her 105th year, Mary Brittal.

— At Cirencester, aged 84, Mrs. H. Cripps, widow of the late Joseph Cripps, esq. of that place.

— At Ryegate, aged 76, the wife of William Hylton Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for Petersfield, and daughter and heiress of sir Richard Hylton, of Hayton Castle, in the county of Cumberland, bart. the lineal descendant from the lords de Hylton, and claimant of that ancient barony.

— At Lytchet-house, Dorset, the right hon. lady Amelia Trenchard, wife of W. Trenchard, esq. sister to the late marquis, and aunt to the present earl of Clanricarde, of Portumna Castle, Ireland.

— At Florence, Henrietta Frances, countess of Besborough, born June 1796, married November 1780, to vis-

count Duncannon, now earl of Besborough. Lady B. and the late duchess of Devonshire were called the *real sisters*; in beauty and accomplishments they had few equals. Her remains were interred in the family vault of the Cavendish family, at Derby.

14. At Horton Lodge, near Epsom, in her 88th year, the hon. Louisa Browning, widow of J. Browning, esq. She was daughter of the right hon. Charles Calvert, lord Baltimore, and sister to Fred. Calvert, who was the last lord Baltimore.

15. At Brighton, Elizabeth Hester, wife of Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. third son of the late rev. sir Thomas Broughton, bart.

— At Trinity college, Dublin, the rev. John Barrett, D. D. vice provost and senior member of that society, and professor of oriental languages at that university. In 1800 he published "An Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations of the Zodiac," and in 1808 communicated to Mr. Nichols an interesting "Essay on the earlier Part of the Life of Swift," incorporated in the last London edition of Swift's works. His property was very considerable, but his habits frugal, even to penuriousness. He bequeathed 80,000*l.* to the present vice-provost, &c. for charitable uses, although without any specification, while to his four nieces, who are in straightened circumstances, he left only 25*l.* each.

16. At Ialeworth, Middlesex, Thomas Whately, esq. Member Royal College of Surgeons. This gentleman was distinguished for his skill in all diseases of the bladder and urethra. He published "Practical Observations on the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers in the Legs, without Rest," 8vo, 1799; "Practical Observations on the Cure of Gonorrhœa Virulenta in Men," 8vo, 1801; "Observations on Mr. Home's Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra," 1801; "Observations on Necrosis of the Tibia," 1815, &c. &c.

16. At his house in York-street, Portman-square, aged 73, Rose Fuller, esq.

— On his voyage to New South Wales, Helenus Scott, M. D. of the Hon. East India Company, and first member of the Medical Board of Bombay. Dr. Scott was an admirable chemist, and as a practical physician did much for the study of Pathology. It is to him that we

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are indebted for the practice of exhibiting, both internally and externally, the nitric and nitro-muriatic acids, as well as other agents of a similar nature in siphilitic and hepatic diseases, and in maladies incidental to the climate of India.

17. At his house, St. James's-street, Buckingham-gate, suddenly of apoplexy, in his 72nd year, rear-admiral Burney, F. R. S. eldest son of the learned and elegant historian of music. The admiral had the honor of accompanying captain Cook, in the two last of his enterprising and important voyages. He was one of the most scientific geographers of this country, as is evident from his valuable and laborious work, the history of "Voyages of Discovery," his account of the "Eastern Navigation of the Russians," &c. As an officer and as a man, his conduct was uniformly engaging, humane, disinterested, honest and affectionate.

— At his seat, Thornton-hall, Bucks, sir Thomas Sheppard, bart. in his 76th year, he was created a baronet Sept. 19, 1809.

— At Scarthwell Park, co. York, Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Davison Bland, esq. of Kippax Park.

21. At Reading, Edward Scott Waring, esq. late one of the board of commissioners at Futtighur.

22. In Tenderden-street Hanover-square, in his 56th year, James Wilson, esq. F. R. S. professor of anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, and many years lecturer in the Hunterian school of Windmill-street.

23. At his house in Russell-square, the right hon. sir James Mansfield, late lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in his 88th year.

28. At Twickenham, in her 96th year, Sarah, widow of Christopher D'Oyley, esq. and sister of the late Hans Stanley, esq. and of lady Mendip, and granddaughter of sir Hans Sloane, bart.

At Woodcote-house, near Reading, Anne, wife of Thomas Fraser, esq. late high sheriff of Oxfordshire.

At Gainsford, Elizabeth, wife of the rev. J. W. Sinclair, third daughter of the late rev. Reginald Bligh, rector of Romalldkirk, Yorkshire.

30. At Witham, Essex, in her 76th year, Mrs. Anne Morris, relict of William Morris, esq. of the Hall-house of Haveringate-Bower.

— Late, Richard Fenton, esq. This gentleman was a barrister by profession,

and was the author of an "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," &c. 1811. He also accomplished the very laborious task of translating *Athenaeus*, an author hardly known by name to the English reader. This translation, however, has not been published, but the manuscript is deposited in the library of sir Richard Colt Hoare, at Stourhead.

DECEMBER.

2. At Cholmondeley-house, Piccadilly, colonel Seymour, son-in-law of the marquis Cholmondeley. He had been ill for some time, and had never wholly recovered the fatal effects of the pestilential disease he contracted while on duty with his regiment at Walcheren.

4. At Stratford, Essex, in his 70th year, John Major Henniker, lord Henniker, LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A., &c. His lordship, who was born 1762, was an Irish peer, and succeeded his father, the first lord Henniker, in 1803. His lordship contributed a paper to the 11th vol. of the *Archæologia*, on Bicknacre Priory; and published also "Two Letters on the Origin, Antiquity, and History of Norman Tiles, stained with Animal Bearings."

5. In his 93rd year, Thomas Baghot de la Bere, esq., of Southam-house, Gloucestershire, the last lineal descendant of one of the most ancient houses in the kingdom.

— In his 65th year, James Perry, a distinguished public journalist. To Mr. Perry belongs the honour of having raised the character of the daily press in respectability, and giving to it an influence it did not before possess. He also considerably improved the whole system and routine of newspapers; thereby rendering it a much more prompt channel of intelligence than formerly. Independently of his immediate professional studies, he possessed a general taste for elegant literature, of which there was sufficient proof in a very extensive and valuable collection of books which he had formed, and which have since his death been disposed of by public auction.

7. In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, of apoplexy, aged 68, John Ring, esq. Mem. Royal Coll. Surg. &c. This skilful practitioner, who was a pupil of the late Percival Pott, distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of vaccination. He published numerous papers in the *London Medical Journal*; also "Reflections on the Sur-

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geon's Bill," 1798; "A Treatise on the Cow-Pox," 2 Parts, 8vo, 1801-3; "A Treatise on the Gout," 1813, &c. &c. Besides these and other professional works, he produced an admirable translation of the works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, 2 vols. 8vo. 1820, and some minor pieces of poetry.

8. In Seymour-place, Grace, eldest daughter of Leaver Legge, esq. of old Melrose, Roxburghshire, N. B.

9. At Chertsey, Surrey, Mary, relict of the late rev. George Sewell, rector of Byfleet, in the same county, and daughter of the late sir William Young, bart. of Delaford.

— Aged 71, Mary, wife of Charles Lloyd, of Birmingham, banker.

11. In Mansfield-street, sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart. of Hillington, Norfolk, F. R. S. and M. P. for King's Lynn. He was created a baronet 1774.

Lately, the rev. Samuel Viuce, M. A., F. R. S., Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, archdeacon of Bedford, rector of Kirkby Bedon, and vicar of South Creak, Norfolk. The Philosophical Transactions contain many valuable papers by him; his separate works are very voluminous; among them may be mentioned the "Elements of Conic Sections;" "Treatise on Practical Astronomy," 4to.; "Principles of Fluxions," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Principles of Hydrostatics;" "Complete System of Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to.; "Confutation of Atheism," &c.

Aged 48, Mr. John Thurston, an artist of some distinction, who designed a number of book-plates for popular works.

12. At Brighton, aged 108, Phœbe Hessel. Through the goodness of his majesty, and the occasional assistance of many liberal persons in the place, Phœbe's latter days were rendered very comfortable. When his majesty, then prince regent, was informed of her extreme age, and of her necessities, with his usual generosity, he requested some one to ascertain of her what sum she required to render her comfortable. "Half a guinea a week," replied old Phœbe, "will make me as happy as a princess." This, by his majesty's command, was regularly paid to her. She was a woman of good information, and very communicative, and retained her faculties till within a few hours of her death. The following epitaph, about to be placed in

Brighton church-yard, details her singular story:—"In memory of Phœbe Hessel, who was born at Steney in the year 1713. She served, for many years, as a private soldier in the 5th regiment of foot, in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1745, fought under the command of the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet-wound in her arm. Her long life, which commenced in the reign of Queen Anne, extended to George the Fourth, by whose munificence she received comfort and support in her latter years. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December 12, 1821, aged 108 years, and lies buried here."

15. At Echt House, aged 37, sir Harry Niven Lumsden, bart. of Auchindoir.

— In the Little Cloisters, Westminster-abbey, aged 63, James Fisher, esq. chief clerk in the Auditor's-office of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer.

— At Exeter, Grace, widow of the late G. H. Cosens, esq. of Jamaica.

16. At Lessondown, Aberdeenshire, Maurice, George Bissett, esq. of Knighton-house, Isle of Wight.

18. Aged 63, rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.S.A., an eminent antiquary, and classical scholar. In the former character he has been excelled by few with respect to research, interest, information, and taste: in proof of this, it is but necessary to name his histories of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, and Loidis in Elmete. As a writer of modern Latinity, his 'De Motu per Britanniam Civico' is a work that confers honour on his pen. Born, June 5, 1759, at Rainham, Norfolk.

21. At Chipperfield, Herts, in her 81st year, the widow of the late John Parsley, esq. of Burghill, Herefordshire.

— At Balmaghie, Galloway, Scotland, the wife of captain James Gordon, R. N.

23. At Lewisham, Kent, major Fead, of the royal regiment of artillery, son of the late lieutenant-general Fead, of the same corps.

— In Gloucester-place, the lady of sir Morris Ximenes, of Bear-place, Berks.

— Aged 64, Frances Elizabeth King. This excellent woman, who was relict of the late reverend Richard King, and sister to sir Thomas Bernard, was author of "A Tour in France, 1803;" and of several religious and moral publications; viz. "The Beneficial Effects of the

DEATHS.

Christian Temper on Human Happiness ;" "Female Scripture Characters," 2 vols. 18mo. &c.

24. At Hastings, Mrs. James Elphinstone, wife of lieutenant-colonel Elphinstone.

---. At Banbury, aged 63, Charles Wyatt, esq.

25. At Roding-lodge, Barking, Essex, in his 33rd year, the reverend Alfred Baker.

26. In his 75th year, the reverend William Woods, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Lawford, Essex.

---. Susanna, wife of Marmaduke Hart, esq. of Mecklenburg-square.

---. In the royal artillery barracks, at Woolwich, in his 92nd year, lieutenant-colonel Charles Adolphus Quist, commanding the riding-house establishment of the royal artillery.

27. At Carhampton, Hants, aged 62, Luke Dillon, esq. brother to the late, and uncle to the present, lord Clonbrock.

---. At Ryegate, John Fox, esq. of Parliament-street.

28. At his house, Royal-hill, Greenwich, Joshua Young, esq. in the 84th year of his age.

---. In Trinity-square, aged 57, Benjamin Stow, late commissioner of the Receiver's office for Greenwich hospital dues.

---. In Bolton-row, Catherine Julia, wife of Robert Ward, esq. M. P.

29. At Leeds, the relict of the late William Kilbinton, esq.

30. In her 68th year, Elizabeth, wife of the reverend George Gaskin, D.D. rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch, London, and of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

---. At the house of James Stevenson, esq. Kensington Gore, Barbara, eldest

daughter of William Wilberforce, esq. M. P.

LONGEVITY.

In Fairfax county, America, Mr. Robert Thomas, aged 107 years. He lived to see the sixth generation, and perhaps the number of descendants of this man is unequalled in history. Although his habits were not particularly abstemious, he never had occasion to consult medical aid ; and he retained the full use of his intellectual faculties to the last.

In Campbell county, Virginia (May 17), aged 121 years, Mr. Charles Layne, sen. He was born at Albemarle, near Buckingham county, in the year 1700, and has left a widow, who is herself arrived at the extraordinary age of 110 years. His numerous descendants extend to the fourth generation.

At Holloway-head, near Northwick, at the extraordinary age of 121 years, and in the full possession of all his faculties, Mr. John Maddox.

Aged 100 years and five months, Barbara Humble, of the Dog-bank, Newcastle.

At Newport, Rhode Island, Cato Overing, a black, who is stated to have been upwards of 110 years of age. He was brought from Africa to that town, by captain Abraham All, about 1760, and was then, by his own account, upwards of 50, and had left behind him several grandchildren.

At Caerwint, near Chepstow, aged 107, Charles King, a labourer, who worked on the roads as a stone breaker till within two years of his death.

At Stonehouse, in her 108th year, M. Clarke, a native of Dundee, in Scotland. Tea was her constant beverage, and she asserted that she had never drank either beer or spirits.

LIST OF

THE KING'S MINISTERS, in 1821.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

EARL of Harrowby.....	Lord President of the Council.
Earl of Eldon.....	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmorland	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Liverpool	First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister).
Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart	Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.
Lord Viscount Melville	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Duke of Wellington.....	Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord Viscount Sidmouth.....	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Marquis of Londonderry	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Earl Bathurst	Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.
Right Hon. Charles Bathurst	President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Right Hon. Lord Maryborough.....	Master of the Mint.
Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson ..	Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Trade.
Earl Mulgrave	

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Viscount Palmerston	Secretary at War.
Right Hon. Charles Long.....	Paymaster General of the Forces.
Earl of Chichester	
Marquis of Salisbury	Joint Postmasters General.
Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot	
Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq. ...	Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.
Right Hon. Thomas Wallace	Vice President of the Board of Trade.
Right Hon. Sir T. Plumer	Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach	Vice Chancellor.
Sir Robert Gifford, Knt.	Attorney General.
Sir John Singleton Copley, Knt.....	Solicitor General.
Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart.	Lieut. General of the Ordnance.

MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Earl Talbot	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners	Lord High Chancellor.
Right Hon. Charles Grant	Chief Secretary.
Right Hon. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill.....	Vice Treasurer.

250 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1821.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of the several Counties of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years 1801, 1811, and 1821; showing the Rate of Increase or Diminution thereof in each County, between the Years 1801 and 1811; and between the Years 1811 and 1821.

ENGLAND.						
Counties.	Population, 1801.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1811.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1821.	Present State of the Returns due August 1821.
Bedford	65,593	11	70,213	19	83,716	Complete.
Berks	109,215	8	118,277	12	131,977	—
Buckingham	107,444	9	117,650	14	134,068	—
Cambridge	89,346	13	101,109	21	121,909	—
Chester	191,751	18	227,031	19	270,098	—
Cornwall	188,269	15	216,667	19	257,447	—
Cumberland	117,230	14	133,744	17	156,124	—
Derby	161,142	15	185,487	15	213,335	—
Devon	343,001	12	385,808	15	439,040	—
Dorset	115,319	8	124,693	16	144,499	—
Durham	160,361	11	177,625	17	207,673	—
Essex	226,437	11	252,478	15	289,494	—
Gloucester	250,809	14	285,514	18	335,843	—
Hertford	89,191	5	94,073	10	103,231	—
Hertford	97,577	14	111,654	16	129,714	—
Huntingdon	57,568	12	42,208	16	48,771	—
Kent	307,634	21	373,095	14	426,016	—
Lancaster	672,731	23	828,309	27	1,052,859	—
Leicester	130,081	16	150,419	16	174,571	—
Lincoln	208,537	14	237,891	19	283,058	—
Middlesex	818,129	17	953,276	20	1,144,531	—
Monmouth	45,582	36	62,127	16	71,833	—
Norfolk	273,371	7	291,999	18	344,368	—
Northampton ...	131,757	7	141,353	15	162,483	—
Northumberland ..	157,101	10	174,161	16	198,965	—
Nottingham	140,350	16	162,900	15	186,873	—
Oxford	109,620	9	119,101	13	134,327	—
Rutland	16,356	—	16,380	13	18,487	—
Salop	167,639	16	194,298	6	206,266	—
Somerset	273,750	11	303,180	17	355,314	—
Southampton	212,656	12	245,080	15	282,203	One deficient.
Stafford	239,153	23	295,153	16	341,824	Complete.
Suffolk	210,431	11	234,211	16	270,542	—
Surrey	269,043	20	321,851	23	398,658	—
Sussex	159,311	19	190,083	23	232,927	One deficient.
Warwick	208,190	10	228,735	20	274,392	Complete.
Westmorland ...	41,617	10	45,922	12	51,350	—
Wills	185,107	5	193,828	15	222,157	—
Worcester	139,333	15	160,546	15	184,424	—
York, E. Riding ..	139,433	20	167,353	14	190,709	—
— N. Riding	155,506	dimin. 2	152,445	20	183,694	—
— W. Riding	563,953	inc. 16	653,315	23	800,848	One deficient.
Totals	8,331,434	14½	9,538,227	18	11,260,555	

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 251

WALES.

Counties.	Population, 1801.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1811.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1821.	Present State of the Returns due August 1821.
Anglesea.....	33,806	10	37,045	22	45,063	Complete.
Brecon.....	31,633	19	37,733	16	43,613	One deficient.
Cardigan.....	42,956	17	50,260	14	57,311	—
Carmarthen.....	67,317	15	77,217	17	90,239	Complete.
Carnarvon.....	41,521	19	49,336	17	57,958	—
Denbigh	60,352	6	64,240	19	76,511	—
Flint.....	39,622	17	46,518	16	53,784	—
Glamorgan.....	71,523	18	85,067	20	101,737	—
Merioneth.....	29,506	5	30,924	10	33,911	One deficient.
Montgomery.....	47,978	8	51,931	15	59,899	Complete.
Pembroke.....	56,280	8	60,615	22	74,009	—
Radnor.....	19,050	10	20,900	10	23,073	—
Totals.....	541,546	13	611,788	17½	717,108	

SCOTLAND.

Shires.	Population, 1801.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1811.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1821.	Present State of the Returns due August 1821.
Aberdeen.....	123,082	10	135,073	13	155,141	Complete.
Argyll.....	71,859	19	85,583	12	96,163	One deficient.
Ayr.....	84,306	23	103,954	22	127,299	Complete.
Banff.....	35,807	2	36,668	18	43,561	—
Berwick.....	30,621	1	30,779	8	33,385	—
Bute.....	11,791	2	12,033	15	13,797	—
Caithness.....	22,609	4	23,419	29	30,238	—
Clackmannan.....	10,858	11	12,010	10	13,263	—
Dumbarton.....	20,710	17	24,189	13	27,317	—
Dumfries.....	54,597	15	62,960	13	70,878	—
Edinburgh.....	122,954	21	148,607	29	191,514	—
Elgin.....	26,705	5	28,108	11	31,162	—
Fife.....	93,743	8	101,272	13	114,556	—
Forfar.....	99,127	8	107,264	6	113,430	—
Haddington.....	29,986	4	31,164	13	35,127	—
Inverness.....	74,292	5	78,336	15	90,157	—
Kincardine.....	26,349	4	27,439	6	29,118	—
Kinross.....	6,725	8	7,245	7	7,762	—
Kirkcudbright...	29,211	15	33,684	15	38,903	—
Lanark.....	146,699	31	191,752	27	244,387	—
Linlithgow.....	17,844	9	19,451	17	22,685	—
Nairn.....	8,257	—	8,251	9	9,006	—
Orkney & Shetland	46,824	dimin. 1	46,153	15	53,124	—
Peebles.....	8,735	inc. 14	9,935	1	10,046	—
Perth.....	176,366	7	135,093	3	139,050	—
Renfrew.....	78,056	19	92,596	21	112,175	—
Ross & Cromarty	55,343	10	60,853	13	68,828	—
Roxburgh.....	33,682	11	37,230	10	40,993	—
Selkirk.....	5,070	16	5,889	13	6,637	—
Stirling.....	50,825	14	58,174	12	65,331	—
Sutherland.....	23,117	2	23,627	1	23,840	—
Wigtown.....	22,918	17	26,891	24	33,240	—
Totals.....	1,599,068	13	1,805,688	15½	2,092,014	

252 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1821.

SUMMARY.

	Population, 1801.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1811.	Rate of Increase p. Cent.	Population, 1821.
ENGLAND	8,331,434	14½	9,538,827	18	11,260,555
WALES	541,546	13	611,788	17½	717,108
SCOTLAND	1,599,068	13	1,805,688	15½	2,092,014
	10,472,048	14	11,956,303	17½	14,069,677
ARMY, NAVY, &c.	470,598	—	640,500	—	310,000
TOTALS	10,942,646	—	12,596,803	—	14,379,677

REMARKS.

1.—The population of the islands in the British seas not having been ascertained in 1801 and 1811, no comparative statement thereof can be given; the existing population of those islands when enumerated in the year 1821, appears to have been as follows;—viz. in the Isle of Mann, 40,084; in the island of Guernsey (and its dependant islets) 20,827; in the island of Jersey, 28,600; in the Scilly isles, 2,614:—in all these islands, 92,122 inhabitants.

2.—The number of males ascribed to the army, navy, &c. in May 1821, is the nearest estimate, that can at present be made, of the regular army, the artillery, the navy, and seamen employed in registered merchant vessels.—None of these classes can be ascribed to particular counties, nor consequently taken into account in the foregoing comparative statement, otherwise than in the general total; nor properly in that, without making allowance for the large number of foreigners (perhaps 100,000) employed as merchant seamen during the war, and consequently taken into account in 1811:—nor without considering, that many soldiers and sailors are attributable to Ireland; which consideration would operate proportionally upon the larger number of men serving in 1811, as compared with the smaller number in 1821. In order therefore to avoid the uncertainty hereby indicated, the rate of increase has been separately calculated on the respective numbers of females only, viz.

	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.
Females	5,492,354	14 or 14.02	6,262,716	15½ or 15.82	7,253,728

And the absolute increase of population in Great Britain (if measured by that of females only) appears to have been about one million and a half in the first period, two millions in the second period.

3.—The seven outstanding returns, noticed in the last column of the foregoing statement, are confidently expected, and are known to be so small in numerical amount, as not to affect the rate of increase in any county, except perhaps in Argyllshire. The voluntary return to the question concerning the ages of persons, extends to eight-ninths of the total population.

4.—The parish register returns of England and Wales are complete, except that in the county of Essex one return cannot be obtained; two returns are expected from the county of Hants, and three returns from North Wales.

5.—The larger abstracts both of the enumeration and parish register returns, will be presented to parliament when the respective returns shall have been completed, and the work finally revised.

8th February, 1822.

JOHN RICKMAN.

POPULATION OF IRELAND IN 1821.

N.B. When the deficiencies in this Table shall have been supplied by the final returns of the enumerators, as certified by the magistrates, the total number of the inhabitants, will, it is thought, amount to upwards of seven millions.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

PROPERTY TAX AND INCOME DUTY (Arrears).....	57,043 5 6½	15,395 15 6	41,647 10 0½
Lottery, Nett Receipts.....	175,154 10 2	19,000 0 0	156,154 10 2
Unclaimed Dividends, &c. per Act 56 Geo. 3, cap. 97	283,810 7 11	- - -	283,810 7 11
From the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, per Act 37 Geo. 3, cap. 34, for the Employment of the Poor.....	159,000 0 0	- - -	159,000 0 0
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices.....	25,849 1 4½	- - -	25,849 1 4½
From several County Treasurers in Ireland, on account of Advances made by the Treasury for improving Post Roads, for building Gaols, for the Police, for Public Works, Employment of the Poor, &c. &c.	61,664 1 2½	- - -	61,664 1 2½
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public.....	195,728 4 4	- - -	195,728 4 4
TOTAL (exclusive of Loans).....	65,599,570 9 9½	8,294,919 17 9½	57,304,650 11 11½
Loans paid into the Exchequer	17,292,544 16 6	- - -	17,292,544 16 6
GRAND TOTAL.....	82,892,115 6 3½	8,294,919 17 9½	74,597,195 8 5½

IRISH REVENUE.

	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Increase.
Customs	1,502,577 18 5	1,537,457 7 1	
Excise.....	1,695,038 6 0½	1,768,702 8 11½	
Assessed Taxes	286,618 0 1	333,908 6 6½	
Quit Rents.....	218 12 8½	76 19 4½	
Stamp Duties	441,353 19 5½	434,229 6 5	
Postage	64,000 0 0	71,800 0 0	
Diminished Collectors.....	874 16 5½	886 16 0	
Poundage, &c. Fees.....	6,268 4 3	6,617 18 3½	
Casual Revenue.....	3,704 12 8½	4,133 15 5½	
Other Monies	3,800,654 10 1	4,177,012 18 1	
	105,245 9 3	156,238 0 11½	
TOTAL.....	3,915,899 19 4	4,333,256 19 0½	£. 427,356 19 8½

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—5th Jan. 1821.

Heads of Expenditure.		SUMS.		Sums.		Totals.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
I.	For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of the United Kingdom, unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years	-	-	-	-	47,070,997	16 5½
II.	The Interest on Exchequer Bills, and Irish Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	1,849,219	13 0
III.	The Civil Lists of { England Ireland	857,780	4 4	-	-	-	-
		904,931	3 10½	-	-	-	-
IV.	{ The other Charges on the Consolidated Fund. Courts of Justice in England	-	-	1,062,011	8 2½	-	-
	{ Mint	-	-	65,137	17 9½	-	-
	{ Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.	-	-	13,800	0 0	-	-
	{ Salaries and Allowances	-	-	387,066	8 9½	-	-
	{ Bounties	-	-	56,918	4 9	-	-
	{ Miscellaneous	-	-	2,849	0 0	-	-
	{ Permanent Charges in Ireland	-	-	224,896	16 0	-	-
		-	-	581,403	19 5½	-	-
V.	The Civil Government of Scotland	-	-	-	-	2,154,213	14 5½
VI.	The other Payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts, viz. Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. ... { Customs	277,951	2 7½	-	-	139,080	11 9½
		81,561	12 8	-	-	-	-
		-	-	359,312	15 3½	-	-
	Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue	14,000	0 0	-	-	-	-
		13,700	0 0	-	-	-	-
	Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c. Excise and Taxes	-	-	27,700	0 0	-	-
		-	-	51,486	6 10½	438,339	2 1½

VII. The Navy, viz.					
Wages	-	-	3,454,000	0	0
General Services	-	-	1,801,086	0	1
The Victualling Department			5,255,086	0	1
V.H. The Ordnance			1,132,713	5	7
IX. The Army, viz.			-	-	-
Ordinary Services	7,941,512	14	4½		
Extraordinary Services	986,140	11	4		
Deduct the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries			8,927,653	5	8½
X. Loans, Remittances, and Advances to other Countries :			1,929	13	0
Morocco	-	-	1,125	0	0
Holland	-	-	104	12	0
X.I. Issues from Appropriated Funds, for Local Purposes			-	-	-
XII. Miscellaneous Services, viz.			2,324,652	16	9½
At Home	-	-	292,047	12	6½
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company			2,616,700	9	3½
			71,007,648	2	6
			156,906	18	6
			70,850,741	4	0

* This includes the Sum of £.263,353 3 6½ for Interest, Management, and Sinking Fund on Imperial Loan, and £.56,972 12 9, Portuguese Loan.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account, showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, for the Year 1820, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several Heads; to the 5th January, 1821.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
NAVY.....	6,586,695	3	11	5,644,153	0	0
ORDNANCE.....	1,199,650	0	0	963,638	7	10½
FORCES	9,443,243	12	4	7,542,420	10	4
For defraying the Charge of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS under-mentioned, viz.						
Of the Bahama Islands, in addition to the Salaries now paid to the Public Officers, out of the Duty Fund, and the Incidental Charges attending the same, from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1820.	3,301	10	0	2,000	0	0
Ditto... Dominica..... from Ditto to Ditto	600	0	0	240	13	2
Ditto... Upper Canada..... from Ditto to Ditto	10,800	0	0	5,000	0	0
Ditto... Nova Scotia from Ditto to Ditto	13,593	15	0	6,796	17	6
Ditto... New Brunswick ... from Ditto to Ditto	6,757	10	0	3,000	0	0
Ditto... Cape Breton from Ditto to Ditto	2,385	13	2	1,800	0	0
Ditto... Pr. Edward's Island from Ditto to Ditto	3,520	15	0	2,000	0	0
Ditto... Newfoundland ... from Ditto to Ditto	5,976	0	0	4,500	0	0
Ditto... New South Wales.. from Ditto to Ditto	17,081	5	0	9,000	0	0
Ditto... Sierra Leone from Ditto to Ditto	22,358	1	0	20,000	0	0
Of the Royal Military College; from the 25th Dec. 1819 to the 24th Dec. 1820, both inclusive, being 366 days.....	21,471	16	9	18,600	0	0
Of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea; for the same time.....	35,500	13	10	33,017	16	3
For discharging Interest on Exchequer Bills, Irish Treasury Bills and Mint Notes	1,000,000	0	0	463,521	3	9½
One hundredth part of forty-one millions of Exchequer Bills, authorized in the last Session, to be issued and charged upon the Aids granted in the present Session, to be issued and paid by equal Quarterly Payments to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be by them placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; for the year ending 1st Feb. 1820	410,000	0	0	307,500	0	0
For defraying the Expense attending the confining, maintaining, and employing Convicts at home; for 1820	83,675	0	0	83,675	0	0
For defraying the Expense of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics; for 1820 ...	3,164	0	0	1,548	14	1

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the Expenses that may be incurred for Prosecutions, &c. relating to the Coin of this Kingdom; for 1820	8,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of Law Charges; for 1820	40,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
To make good the deficiency of the Grant of 1819, for defraying the Charge of Printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting Justices throughout Great Britain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts.....	19,724	17	9	—		
For defraying the Charge of Printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting Justices throughout Great Britain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts for the House of Lords; for 1820...	21,000	0	0	—		
To make good the Deficiency of the Grant for 1819, for Defraying the Expense of printing the Votes of the House of Commons, during the then Session of Parliament	1,425	11	4	1,425	11	0
For defraying the Expense of printing the Votes of the House of Commons, during the last and present Session	3,500	0	0	1,081	16	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Grant of 1819, for printing 1,750 Copies of the 74th Volume of Journals of the House of Commons	1,933	10	10	1,933	10	10
For defraying the Expense that may be incurred in 1820, for printing 1,750 Copies of the 75th Volume of the Journals of the House of Commons	3,500	0	0	—		
To make good the Deficiency of the Grant of 1819, for defraying the Expense of printing Bills, Reports and other Papers, by Order of the House of Commons, during the then Session	8,765	8	5	8,765	8	5
For defraying the Expense of printing Bills, Reports and other Papers, by Order of the House of Commons, during the last and present Session	21,000	0	0	4,789	3	0
For defraying the Expense that may be incurred for re-printing Journals and Reports of the House of Commons; in 1820	3,000	0	0	—		
For defraying the Charge of the Allowances or Compensations granted or allowed as Retired Allowances or Superannuations, to Persons formerly employed in Public Offices or Departments, or in the Public Service, according to the provisions of an Act of the 50 Geo. 3, c. 117; for 1820.....	4,158	3	4	1,290	0	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Fee Funds						

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SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
in the Departments of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State and Privy Council; for 1820	73,608	0	0	46,244	5	3½
For defraying the Contingent Expenses and Messengers Bills in the Departments of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State, Privy Council, and Lord Chamberlain; for 1820...	85,628	0	0	56,445	10	7
For defraying the Amount of Bills drawn or to be drawn from New South Wales; for 1820...	100,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of Works, and Repairs of Public Buildings; for 1820	41,787	0	0	10,374	0	10
For defraying the Salaries to the Officers, and Expenses of the Court, and Receipt of Exchequer; for 1820	7,000	0	0	1,517	14	9
For defraying the Expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons; for 1820	21,668	0	0	17,296	18	7
To make good the Deficiency of the Sum granted in the year 1819, for defraying the Expenses of the Houses of Lords and Commons	6,889	6	7	6,889	6	7
For defraying the Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons; for 1820	27,604	0	0	24,193	3	6
For his Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; for 1820.....	60,000	0	0	22,569	0	0
For defraying the Expenses incurred for printing by Order of the Commissioners, for carrying into Execution the Measures recommended by the House of Commons, respecting the Records of the Kingdom; for 1820	12,528	14	5	—		
To make good to the Civil Contingencies the like Sum advanced thereout in the year 1819, for Public Services, not being part of the Ordinary Expenditure of the Civil Contingencies	25,466	13	0	21,563	3	10½
To enable his Majesty to grant Relief to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Saint Domingo Sufferers, Dutch Naval Officers, and others, who have heretofore received Allowances from his Majesty, and who from Services performed or Losses sustained in the British Service, have special Claims upon his Majesty's Justice or Liberality	25,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
For defraying the Supplemental Charge for Miscellaneous Printing, done by Order of the House of Commons in Session 1819.....	12,000	0	0	—		
To enable his Majesty to provide for such Expenses of a Civil nature, as do not form a part of the Ordinary Charges of the Civil List; for 1820.....	300,000	0	0	299,978	1	1
Towards completing the Purchases necessary for the completion of the New Street, in conformity to an Act of the 53rd year of his late Majesty	100,000	0	0	90,000	0	0
On Account of the Expenses of his Majesty's Coronation	100,000	0	0.	—		

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To enable his Majesty to pay the same to Persons, who at the time of his late Majesty's decease, received Salaries or Allowances from his Majesty's Privy Purse.....	403	6	0	403	6	0
Towards satisfying such Annuities, Pensions and other Payments as would have been payable out of the Civil List, in case the demise of his late Majesty had not taken place before the 5th April 1820, or out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland; in case the demise of his late Majesty had not taken place before the 5th July 1820, and to enable his Majesty to make such Advances as may be necessary for the Expenses of her Majesty, until Parliament shall make other provision in respect thereof	200,000	0	0	132,063	0	2
The following SERVICES are directed to be paid, without any Fee or other Deduction whatsoever:						
To be applied towards the Expenses to be incurred in the Management of the British Museum; for 1820	10,009	16	10	10,009	16	10
Towards defraying the Expense of the building of a Penitentiary House at Milbank; for 1820	60,000	0	0	43,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Establishment of the Penitentiary House at Milbank; from the 24th June 1820 to the 24th June 1821	21,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment; for 1820	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
For the Relief of American Loyalists; for 1820	9,000	0	0	—		
Towards the Repair of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; for 1820	3,317	6	9	3,317	6	9
For defraying the Expense of Works carrying on at the College of Edinburgh; for 1820 ...	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
For maintaining and repairing the British Forts on the Coast of Africa; for 1820	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
For defraying the Sum which may be wanted for the year 1820, to pay the Salaries and Incidental Expenses of the Commissioners appointed on the part of his Majesty under the Treaties with Spain Portugal and the Netherlands, for preventing the illegal Traffic in Slaves; and in pursuance of the Acts of the 58th and 59th years of his late Majesty King George 3rd, for carrying the said Treaties into effect	21,200	0	0	12,356	8	0
To pay, in the year 1820, the Awards of the Commissioners established in London in pursuance of an act of the 58th year of his late Majesty King George 3rd, for carrying into effect a Convention between his Majesty and his Most Faithful Majesty, signed at Lon-						

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SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
don, the 28th July 1817, to Claimants of Portuguese Vessels and Cargoes captured by British Cruisers, on account of the unlawfully Trading in Slaves; from the 1st June 1814...	150,000	0	0	98,603	0	0½
For the support of the Institution called "The Refuge for the Destitute:" for 1820...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to pay the same to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, according to the Rules and Regulations by which the Funds of that Corporation are governed	100,000	0	0	—		
For making farther Alterations and Improvements, for putting into a proper State the whole Line of Road between the Village of Chirk and Bangor Ferry, in North Wales; for 1820.....	22,594	0	0	5,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of making an Inland Navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, by Inverness and Fort William; for 1820	60,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to pay Allowances from the 29th Jan. to the 5th July 1820, to certain of the Officers and Attendants upon his late Majesty, and to certain of the other Persons to whom his late Majesty had granted Pensions and Allowances payable out of his Privy Purse	10,500	0	0	8,056	6	0
For defraying the Charges of preparing and drawing the Lotteries for 1820, &c.	18,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the following SERVICES in IRELAND, which are directed to be paid Nett in British Currency.						
For the Remuneration of certain Public Officers in Ireland, for their Extraordinary Trouble; in 1820	1,158	16	11	1,158	16	11
For defraying the probable Expenditure of the Board of Works in Ireland; for 1820	12,500	0	0	6,869	15	0
For defraying the Charge of Printing, Stationery, and other Disbursements, for the Chief and Under Secretaries Offices and Apartments, and other Public Offices in Dublin Castle, &c.; and for Riding Charges and other Expenses of the Deputy Pursuivants, and extra Messengers attending the said Offices; also Superannuated Allowances in the said Chief Secretary's Office; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	19,000	0	0	13,247	4	4½
For defraying the Expense of publishing Proclamations and other matters of a public nature, in the Dublin Gazette and other Newspapers in Ireland; for one year ending Ditto	9,500	0	0	7,739	3	11

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the Expense of printing 1,500 Copies of a compressed Quarto Edition of the Statutes of the United Kingdom, for the use of the Magistrates of Ireland; also 250 Copies of a Folio Edition of the same, bound, for the use of the Lords, Bishops, and Public Officers in Ireland	3,400	0	0	1,033	13	1
For defraying the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Expenses in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of apprehending Public Offenders in Ireland; for one year ending Ditto	1,000	0	0	276	18	5½
For completing the Sum necessary for the Support of the Non-conforming Ministers in Ireland; for one year ending Ditto	8,628	0	0	6,471	0	0
For the Support of the Seceding Ministers from the Synod of Ulster in Ireland; for one year ending the 25th March 1821	4,034	15	5	2,017	7	8½
For the Support of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	756	0	0	756	0	0
For paying the Salaries of the Lottery Officers in Ireland; for one year ending the 24th June 1820	1,718	0	0	1,718	0	0
For the Establishment and Maintenance of the Public Navigations in Ireland, vested in the Directors of Inland Navigation; for 1820 ...	3,450	0	0	3,450	0	0
For carrying on the Works at Dunmore Harbour; in 1820	12,000	0	0	6,461	10	9
For carrying on the Works of Howth Harbour; in 1820 ...	6,440	0	0	1,846	3	1
For clothing the Battle-Axe Guards; for 18 months, commencing from the 1st June 1820	378	0	0	378	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Police and Watch Establishments of the City and District of Dublin; for the year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	26,000	0	0	26,000	0	0
For paying the Salaries of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Duties, Salaries, and Emoluments of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of Justice in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland; for one year ending Ditto	6,000	0	0	4,500	0	0
For enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money from time to time, in aid of Schools established by Voluntary Contributions	3,000	0	0	406	3	0½
For defraying the Expense of building Churches and Glebe Houses, and of purchasing Glebes in Ireland; for one year, ending the 5th Jan. 1821	9,230	0	0	9,230	0	0
or further defraying the Expense of building Churches and Glebe Houses, and of purchasing Glebes in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	18,461	0	0	18,461	0	0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the Expense of the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821; to be by the said Trustees applied in such manner as shall appear to them to be most conducive to promote and encourage the said Manufactures	19,938	0	0	19,938	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Commissioners for making wide and convenient Streets in the City of Dublin; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821.....	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
For defraying the Additional Allowance to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Navigation in Ireland; for 1820.....	276	18	5½	276	18	5½
For defraying the Expense of putting the House of the Royal Irish Academy in Grafton-street, into perfect Repair	300	0	0	300	0	0
For defraying the Expense of completing the Lough Allan Canal; for 1820.....	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of supporting the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Foundling Hospital at Dublin; for one year ending Ditto	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
For supporting the House of Industry, Hospitals and Asylums for Industrious Children in Dublin; for one year ending Ditto	24,438	0	0	24,438	0	0
For defraying the Expense of supporting the Richmond Lunatic Asylum at Dublin; for one year ending the 5th Jan. 1821	6,500	0	0	6,500	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Hibernian Society for Soldiers Children; for one year ending Ditto	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
For defraying the probable Charge of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin; for the year ending Ditto	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, in the Circular Road near Dublin; for one year ending Ditto	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	0
For supporting the Westmorland Lock Hospital in Dublin; for one year ending Ditto.....	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
For supporting the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin; for one year ending Ditto	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
For defraying the probable Expense of Doctor Steven's Hospital; for one year ending Ditto	1,400	0	0	1,400	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery in Cork-street, Dublin; for one year ending Ditto	4,600	0	0	4,600	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables in Dublin; for one year ending Ditto	460	0	0	460	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the Establishment of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ireland; for one year ending Ditto.....	8,928	0	0	8,928	0	0
For defraying the Expenses of the Association						

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
incorporated for discountenancing Vice and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion; for one year ending Ditto	6,462	0	0	6,462	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the Green-Coat Hospital of the City of Cork; for one year ending Ditto	140	0	0	140	0	0
For defraying the Expense of the Cork Institution; for one year ending Ditto	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	0
For defraying the Expenses of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland; for one year ending Ditto	5,538	0	0	5,538	0	0
For defraying the Expenses of the Dublin Society; for one year ending Ditto	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
For defraying the Expenses of the Farming Society of Ireland; for one year ending Ditto	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
For defraying Civil Contingencies in Ireland; for the year ending Ditto	20,000	0	0	13,082	8	3½
	21,101,717	2	0½	16,543,768	4	7½
Towards paying off and discharging any Exchequer Bills or Treasury Bills, charged upon the Aids or Supplies of the years 1818, 1819, or 1820, now remaining unpaid or unprovided for...£.38,500,000 0 0						
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills issued pursuant to two Acts of the 57th year of his late Majesty, to authorize the issue of Exchequer Bills, for the carrying on Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom	989,750	0	0			
	39,489,730	0	0	36,376,600	0	0
To pay off and discharge Irish Treasury Bills charged upon the Aids or Supplies of 1820, outstanding and unprovided for	2,000,000	0	0			
This sum, although voted separately, is included in the above sum of £.38,500,000.						
	60,591,467	2	0½	36,920,368	4	7½

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PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

Not being part of the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year.

James Fisher, Esq. on his Salary, for additional trouble in preparing Exchequer Bills, pursuant to Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 1	£.	s.	d.
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	4,700	0	0
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for issuing Commercial Exchequer Bills	1,500	0	0
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for building additional Churches, per Act 58, Geo. 3, cap. 45	3,000	0	0
Expenses in the Office of the Commissioners for the Redemption of the Land Tax	1,277	5	0
Bank of England, for Management on Life Annuities	1,575	8	7½
Ditto to make good Deficiencies of Balance on account of Unclaimed Dividends, &c. pursuant to Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 97	291,395	2	8
	303,822	16	3¼
Estimated further Miscellaneous Payments	28,461	4	3
Amount of Sums voted, as above	60,591,467	2	0½
TOTAL Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted ..	60,923,751	2	6½

WAYS AND MEANS

for answering the foregoing SERVICES.

Duty on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff, and on Pensions, Offices, &c. continued	£.	s.	d.
Excise Duties, continued per Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 17	3,000,000	0	0
Profits of Lotteries	2,500,000	0	0
Monies to arise from the Sale of Old Naval and Victualling Stores ..	240,000	0	0
Loan per Act 1 Geo. 4, c. 17	263,820	0	0
Ditto Ditto 22, from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	5,000,000	0	0
Exchequer Bills funded, pursuant to Act 1 Geo. 4, c. 13	12,000,000	0	0
Interest on Land Tax redeemed by Money	7,000,000	0	0
Unclaimed Dividends, &c.	94	15	7½
Brought from the Civil List Revenue, to replace the like Sum issued out of the Aids granted in 1820, for the Payment of certain Charges upon the Civil List, pursuant to Act 1 Geo. 4, c. 1, sec. 4	283,810	7	11
Repayments on Account of Exchequer Bills issued pursuant to two Acts of the 57th year of his late Majesty, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom	29,649	18	0
	188,006	7	0
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means; 1 Geo. 4, c. 31	£29,000,000	0	0
Irish Treasury Bills, 1 Geo. 4, c. 46	1,000,000	0	0
	30,505,381	8	6½
	30,500,000	0	0
Total Ways and Means	61,005,381	8	6½
Total Sums voted, and Payments for Services not voted ..	60,923,751	2	6½
Surplus Ways and Means	81,630	6	0

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT, and DEMANDS OUTSTANDING, on the 5th day of January, 1821.

			Amount Outstanding.	
			£.	s. d.
EXCHEQUER :				
Exchequer Bills ...			{ Provided for.....	
			{ Unprovided for.....	
			£.	s. d.
			1,965,900	0 0
			29,000,000	0 0
<hr/>				
TREASURY :				
Miscellaneous Services.....			1,071,033	2 3
Warrants for Army Services			51,530	14 7½
Treasury Bills of Exchange, drawn from Abroad			96,806	0 0
Irish Treasury Bills { Provided for			£. 800,000 }	0 0
			Unprovided for	1,500,000 }
<hr/>				
ARMY			3,519,369	16 10½
NAVY			1,091,371	6 10½
ORDNANCE			1,193,455	5 1
BARRACKS			269,337	3 0½
			Nil.	
<hr/>				
			37,042,433	11 10½

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
 20th March, 1821.

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of the UNITED KINGDOM, payable in GREAT BRITAIN, as the same stood on the 5th of January, 1821.

	CAPITALS, at £.3 per Cent per Annum.					CAPITALS at £.5 per Cent Consolidated Annuities.
	Bank of England Annuities 1786.	South Sea Old and New Annuities 1751.	Consolidated Annuities.	Reduced Annuities.	Consolidated £.4 per Cent.	
Total Debt of the United King- dom, payable in Great Britain	£. 14,686,800	£. 21,037,684 13 11½	£. 398,828,865 17 0½	£. 801,171,660 17 0	£. 141,830,037 9 7	11,239,803 9 3½
Ditto payable in Ireland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Loans to the Emperor of Germany, payable in Great Britain	-	-	7,502,533 6 8	-	-	-
Ditto to the Prince Regent of Por- tugal, payable in Ditto.....	-	-	-	895,522 7 9	-	-
In the Names of the Commis- sioners of the National Debt ..	14,686,800	£1,037,684 13 11½	466,531,469 3 8½	802,067,183 4 9	75,753,503 14 5½	155,119,850 18 10½
Transferred to Commissioners for Purchase of Life Annuities, per Act 43 Geo. 3, cap. 152	-	8,216,100 0 0	96,850,593 0 7	63,406,939 17 3	187,633 3 7½	98,882 12 4
	14,686,800	12,281,584 13 11½	379,480,066 3 1½	136,460,243 7 6	75,537,870 10 10	153,000,078 6 0½
	-	-	3,682,183 0 0	2,019,847 0 0	41,706 0 0	90,646 0 0
Total	14,686,800	12,281,584 13 11½	375,762,123 8 3½	138,480,090 7 6	75,499,164 10 10	153,000,332 6 0½

	CAPITALS at 2½ per Cent. Annuities 1797 and 1808.		TOTAL CAPITALS.		ANNUAL INTEREST.		Annuities for Lives, or for Terms of Years.		Charges of Management.		Annual or other Sums, by sundry Acts.		TOTAL of ANNUAL EXPENSE.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Total Debt of the United Kingdom, payable in Great Britain	1,021,908	12 4	877,611,216	8 8½	30,077,174	13 3	1,415,584	3 1½	277,123	11 1½	12,989,874	4 6½	44,702,756	14 0½
Ditto payable in Ireland	-	-	31,456,625	13 10½	1,274,863	17 5½	43,724	6 2	533	15 1½	404,544	0 9	1,723,084	1 4
Total Loans to the Emperor of Germany, payable in Great Britain.....	-	-	7,502,433	6 8	235,079	0 0	-	-	-	-	36,593	0 0	961,772	0 0
Ditto Ditto to the Prince Regent of Portugal, payable in Ditto	-	-	895,542	7 9	26,865	13 5½	-	-	-	-	30,000	0 0	56,865	13 5½
In the Names of the Commissioners of the National Debt	1,021,908	12 4	917,465,297	17 0½	31,605,383	5 2	1,462,508	9 3½	277,577	8 11	13,401,109	5 5½	46,744,478	8 10
Transferred to Commissioners for Purchase of Life Annuities, per Act 46, Geo. 3, cap. 141	6,000	9 11	119,665,905	4 6½	3,651,399	18 7	599	5 3	-	-	3,561,699	3 10	-	-
	1,015,908	2 5	807,369,594	12 5½	22,241,983	6 7	1,461,709	4 0½	277,577	8 11	16,763,108	9 3½	46,744,478	8 10
	-	-	5,834,382	0 0	177,261	8 0½	8,471	0 0	-	-	185,732	8 0½	-	-
	1,015,908	2 5	801,535,210	12 5½	22,064,721	17 0½	1,453,238	4 0½	277,577	8 11	16,948,840	18 0½	46,744,478	8 10
Add Annuities payable at the Exchequer, unclaimed for three Years, at 5th January, 1821.....											30,835	2 0		
Deduct Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England											16,979,676	0 0½		
Amount applicable to the Reduction of the Debt of the United Kingdom											383,000	8 0		
											16,596,675	12 0½		

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of the United Kingdom, payable in GREAT BRITAIN, at the 5th January, 1821.

FUNDS.	CAPITALS.	Long Annuities at the Bank of England.	Transferred to, or Redeemed by the Commissioners, from 1st August 1786, to 5th Jan. 1821.	Total Sums Paid.	Average Price of Stocks.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Consolidated £.3 per Cent Annuities	516,379,744 7 10½	- - -	128,391,687 0 0	83,583,903 5 11	65½
Reduced..... Do.....	395,131,452 0 1	- - -	244,861,855 0 0	157,017,569 11 0	64½
£.3½ per Cent Annuities	92,635,246 3 11	- - -	4,334,500 0 0	3,598,504 5 0	83
Old South Sea Do.....	24,065,084 13 11½	- - -	6,891,600 0 0	4,730,729 14 6	68½
New Do.	1,919,600 0 0	- - -	5,140,500 0 0	3,571,885 1 9	63½
£.3 per Cent Do. Anno 1751.....	82,732,119 2 3	- - -	1,181,000 0 0	796,780 10 0	70½
Consolidated £.4 per Cent Annuities	141,972,057 9 7	- - -	7,796,400 0 0	6,586,934 8 9	84½
Do £.5 Do.....	1,021,968 12 4	- - -	145,500 0 0	130,113 7 6	83½
£.5 per Cent Annuities, Anno 1797 and 1802 ...	1,000,000 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.3 per Cent Do. Anno 1726	14,686,800 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Do. Bank Annuities.....	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Consolidated Long Annuities	1,643,510 2 1	1,359,435 18 8½	180,296 9 4	155,394 10 3	86½
£.5 per Cent Annuities formerly paid in Ireland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Capitals transferred to the Commissioners, the	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dividends on which have not been claimed for	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 years and upwards, and which are subject	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
to the Claims of the Parties entitled thereto ...	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Transferred to Commissioners, on Account of	1,203,187,582 11 11½	1,359,435 18 8½	686,822 11 6	260,171,784 14 8	- - -
Land Tax Redeemed, at 5th January 1821 ...	25,726,200 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto for Purchase of Life Annuities, per	1,177,461,381 18 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Act 48, Geo. 3	5,824,382 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	1,171,226,992 18 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Redeemed by the Commissioners, including Capital, the Dividends upon which have not been claimed for 10 Years and upwards.....

Unredeemed Debt of the United Kingdom, payable in Great Britain, at 5th January, 1831.....

399,560,101 0 10
772,066,898 17 2½

Note.—The Unredeemed Debt of £.772,066,898 17 2½ includes £.31,104,000, created Anno 1820; and the Capital Redeemed of £.399,560,101 0 10, includes £.17,064,000, being the amount of Capital obtained for the Sinking Fund Loan of £.12,000,000 Anno 1820.

SUMS annually applicable to the Redemption of the National Debt.		ANNUITIES fallen in since 22nd June, 1802, or that will fall in hereafter.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Annual Charge per act 26 Geo. 3	1,000,000 0 0	Exchequer Annuities, 2nd and 3rd Anne: Expired 5th April 1803	23,369 13 4
Ditto..... 42 Ditto	200,000 0 0	Ditto 4 Anne.. Ditto..... 5th Jan. 1803	7,030 6 8
Ditto.... per Act 1 Geo. 4, c. 111, being £.1 per Cent on Exchequer Bills, outstanding at 5th January 1830	410,000 0 0	Ditto 5 Ditto.. Ditto..... 5th April..... 1806	23,254 11 6
Annunities for 99 and 96 Years, Expired Anno 1792 Ditto for 10 Years..... Anno 1787	54,880 14 6 25,000 0 0	Ditto 6 Ditto.. Ditto..... 1807	7,776 10 0
Exchequer Annuities Unclaimed for Three Years, at 5th January 1831	30,835 2 0	Ditto..... Ditto..... 5th July	4,710 10 0
Exchequer Annuities, of which Nominees shall have died prior to 5th July 1802	21,481 6 1	Bank Short Annuities Ditto 5th Jan. 1808	10,181 0 0
Annual Interest on £.386,416,582 Redeemed at £.3 per Cent.....	11,592,497 9 2½	Ditto Long Ditto, will expire 5th Jan. 1860	418,333 0 11
Ditto ... on £.4,334,500 ... 3½ per Cent	151,707 10 0	By an Act of 42nd Geo. 3, cap. 71, such Annuities as fall in after the passing of that Act, are not to be placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.	
Ditto ... on 7,796,440 ... 4 per Cent..	311,856 0 0		
Ditto ... on 145,500 ... 5 per Cent..	7,275 0 0		
Ditto ... on £.180,296. 9. 4 Irish £.5 per Cent payable in England	9,014 16 5½		1,359,435 18 8½

£.1 per Cent per Annum on part of Capitals created, from 1st February 1793 to 1815, both inclusive.....	6,640,220	3	7½
Ann. Interest on £.5,709,080 at £.3 per Cent, transferred for Purchase of Life Annuities....	171,060	18	0
Ditto ... on £.41,706 at 4 per Cent ... Do...	1,668	4	9½
Ditto ... on 90,646 at 5 per Cent ... Do...	4,589	0	0
Long Annuities transferred for Ditto	8,471	0	0
Sinking Fund borne by Consol. Fund, on Loans raised and Bills funded 1815, 1818, and 1819..	1,377,013	4	7
Annual Appropriation on £.12,000,000, part of £.14,200,000 Loan 1807.....	696,255	10	5
Ann. Interest on £.193,743 14 10 at £.3 per Cent unclaimed for 10 years and upwards...	5,812	6	2½
Ditto on £.24,393 14 5 at 4 per Cent Ditto...	971	16	6½
Ditto on 31,383 2 3 at 5 per Cent Ditto...	1,569	3	1½
Long Annuities unclaimed ... Ditto ... Ditto....	599	5	3
Annual Interest on £.437,400 at 5 per Cent, purchased with unclaimed Dividends	13,192	0	0
Chargeable on the Sinking Fund:	22,665,843	16	9½
Life Annuities.....	£.383,000	8	0
Loans and Bills, funded from 1813 to 1820....	9,070,900	1	4
Part of Charge on Treasury Bills raised for Ireland, Anno 1816 ..	9,014	16	5½
Deduct for Sinking Fund for said Loans and Bills	9,463,915	5	9½
Actual Sinking Fund of Great Britain and Ireland funded therein, Consolidated	6,687,893	0	2½
	15,777,951	16	7½

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the IMPERIAL DEBT, at 5th January, 1821.

FUNDS.	CAPITALS.	Long Annuities at the Bank of England.	Transferred to, or Redeemed by, the Commissioners, 1st August, 1786, to 5th January, 1821.	TOTAL SUMS Paid.	Average Price of Stock.
Imperial £.3 per Cent Annuities	£. s. d. 7,502,635 6 8	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 2,479,087 0 0	£. s. d. 1,564,459 0 5	69½
Redeemed by the Commissioners, including Capital transferred to them, the Dividends on which have not been claimed for 10 Years and upwards	2,479,437 3 0	- - -	350 3 0		
Debt unredeemed at 5th Jan. 1821	5,023,196 3 8	- - -	2,479,437 3 0		

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SUMS annually applicable to the Redemption of the National Debt.		ANNUITIES fallen in since 22nd June, 1802, or that will fall in hereafter.	
£.1 per Cent per annum on Capitals created by Loan, 1797	£. s. d. 36,693 0 0	Imperial Annuities for 25 Years, expired 1st May 1819.	£.230,000 0 0
Annual Interest on £.2,479,087, at £.3 per Cent	74,372 12 2½		
Ditto on £.350 3 0, Unclaimed Capital, for 10 Years and upwards, at £.3 per Cent	10 10 1		
	111,076 2 3½		

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the Debt of PORTUGAL, at 5th January, 1821.

FUNDS.	CAPITALS.	Long Annuities at the Bank of England.	Transferred to, or Redeemed by the Commissioners, from 1st August, 1786, to 5th January, 1821.	TOTAL SUMS Paid.	Average Price of Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Reduced £.3 per Cent Annuities	895,522 7 9	- - -	677,939 0 0	449,791 15 11	66½
Redeemed by the Commissioners	677,939 0 0				
Debt Unredeemed at 5th January, 1821.....	217,583 7 9				

SUMS annually applicable to the Redemption of the National Debt.

	£. s. d.
Annual Appropriation for Redemption of Loan, 1809	30,000 0 0
Annual Interest on £.677,939, at £.3 per Cent.....	20,338 3 4½
	50,338 3 4½

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the FUNDED DEBT of IRELAND, payable in Ireland, at 5th January, 1891, in British Currency.

FUNDS.	CAPITALS.			Terminable and Life Annuities.			Transferred to, or Referred by the Commissioners, from 1st August, 1786, to 5th January, 1891.			TOTAL SUMS Paid.			Average Price of Stock.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
£3, 10 per Cent Debentures and Stock	21,436,865	18	5½	-	-	-	9,095,483	7	0	7,133,864	18	8	78½
£4 per Cents	1,061,690	15	4½	-	-	-	435,184	12	3½	385,623	16	5½	88½
£5 per Cents	12,888,712	15	10½	110,340	12	8	1,538,909	6	7½	1,582,187	1	2	89½
Redeemed by the Commissioners	35,327,209	9	8½	110,340	12	8	11,069,577	5	11	8,901,675	16	3½	
Deduct Annuities expired	-	-	-	66,616	6	6							
Debt Unredeemed at 5th January, 1891	24,257,632	3	9½	43,724	6	2							

An Account of the Progress made in the Redemption of the FUNDED DEBT of IRELAND, &c.—Continued.

SUMS annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt.		
	£.	s. d.
Annual Charge, per Act 37 Geo. 3	62,445	5 7
Terminable Annuities expired	66,616	6 6
Part of per Centage on Loans and Outstanding Treasury Bills, at 5th January, 1821	247,403	10 2½
Annual Interest on £.9,095,483 7 0 at 3½ per Cent.	318,341	18 4
Ditto on £.435,184 12 3½ at 4 per Cent.	17,407	7 8½
Ditto on £.1,538,909 6 7½, at 5 per Cent.	76,945	9 4
Chargeable on Sinking Fund:	789,159	17 7½
Interest cancelled in Ireland, towards defraying the Charge of Treasury Bills, raised anno 1816, &c. the remainder being cancelled in England,	£159,937	6 0½
Deduct for Sinking Fund for said Bills	98,076	18 5½
	131,850	7 7
Actual Sinking Fund of Ireland, payable in Ireland.....	637,309	10 0½

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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An Account of the total Amount of the NATIONAL DEBT of ENGLAND and IRELAND, including the Austrian and Portuguese Loans, and including the Debt cancelled in each year, from the 1st of February, 1786, to the 5th January, 1821: stating the Amount of the Funded Debt contracted; the Amount of Debt redeemed: the Amount of Unredeemed Debt; the Amount of Unfunded Debt; and also the total Amount of Unredeemed and Unfunded Debt in each of those years.

Years.	Total Amount of Debt.	Debt contracted in each Year.	Debt redeemed in each year, including 5 per Cents 1797 paid off.	Total Unredeemed Debt.	Total Unfunded Debt.*	Total Unredeemed and Unfunded Debt.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1786	239,693,000	-	-	239,693,000	-	-
1787	239,863,469	-	662,750	239,200,719	10,010,177	249,210,896
1788	239,863,469	169,569	1,503,053	237,597,605	10,161,889	247,759,554
1789	239,863,469	-	1,506,350	236,191,515	11,637,090	247,828,335
1790	239,863,469	-	1,558,850	234,632,465	12,644,485	247,274,950
1791	239,863,469	-	1,587,500	233,044,965	13,076,902	246,121,867
1792	239,863,469	-	1,507,100	231,537,865	12,488,649	244,026,514
1793	239,902,700	39,230	1,062,650	229,614,446	14,825,800	244,440,306
1794	246,497,377	6,594,676	2,174,405	234,034,716	16,501,116	250,535,834
1795	263,144,840	16,647,463	2,804,945	247,877,236	19,086,475	266,913,711
1796	320,212,363	57,067,523	3,083,455	301,861,503	26,913,307	328,774,812
1797	378,065,502	57,853,138	4,390,670	354,323,773	19,900,989	374,224,762
1798	411,057,586	39,092,084	6,790,023	381,525,834	21,383,006	402,759,740
1799	432,570,959	41,513,373	8,102,875	414,936,332	21,796,158	436,072,490
1800	461,652,267	38,981,307	20,550,094	423,307,545	26,328,219	451,695,764
1801	516,045,052	34,452,784	10,713,168	447,147,163	37,318,037	484,465,200
1802	516,432,702	60,307,650	10,491,524	497,043,488	31,795,768	528,839,276
1803	611,057,388	34,654,660	9,430,388	592,431,765	29,997,352	622,429,137
1804	680,807,911	19,210,553	13,181,667	598,660,641	25,364,173	624,024,814
1805	660,671,215	30,403,304	12,060,659	545,803,317	31,213,231	577,016,548
1806	702,157,536	41,466,311	13,759,696	573,529,930	34,227,792	607,757,722
1807	737,923,580	35,766,153	13,341,797	593,954,325	31,082,478	627,036,803
1808	761,767,428	32,843,748	16,064,961	601,733,072	36,471,301	640,204,373
1809	780,503,518	18,736,089	16,181,687	604,287,474	43,753,388	650,013,762
1810	807,601,717	27,158,259	16,626,213	614,789,099	46,701,148	661,490,238
1811	835,058,255	27,397,078	17,884,233	624,301,935	45,073,651	669,374,786
1812	867,073,720	32,014,864	20,733,353	635,585,446	49,159,853	684,745,399
1813	917,146,590	50,072,569	24,246,038	661,409,055	54,680,617	716,090,573
1814	1,083,282,097	106,145,807	27,522,229	740,023,534	59,264,922	799,288,486
1815	1,068,675,481	35,393,383	22,559,681	752,857,235	64,882,079	821,740,214
1816	1,146,131,268	67,455,786	24,001,084	816,311,079	46,510,501	864,822,540
1817	1,149,137,360	3,006,092	23,117,840	795,200,190	52,082,337	848,282,477
1818	1,149,094,403	3,193	19,460,983	776,742,403	66,773,305	843,516,707
1819	1,183,867,783	34,773,380	19,648,469	794,867,313	53,095,008	848,962,321
1820	1,218,172,652	34,304,869	31,191,703	794,960,481	46,408,333	843,368,804
1821	1,249,076,368	31,103,714	24,518,886	801,565,310	43,535,621	845,100,931

Note.—The Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, prior to the passing of the act of 56 Geo. 3, c. 98, for composing one joint Consolidated Debt, Interest, and Sinking Fund, were made up to the 1st Feb. and since the passing of that act, to the 5th Jan.

The Annual Accounts of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain are made up to the 5th of January.

The Annual Accounts of the Debt of Ireland, Funded and Unfunded, prior to the Union, were made up to the 25th of March, and since the Union, to the 5th of January.

A Statement of the present Amount of LONG ANNUITIES, with their value, calculated at 18 years purchase; and of the present Amount of Life Annuities, with their value, calculated at 12 years purchase.

Long Annuities, payable at the Bank, expire in 1860, £.1,350,365 per annum, estimated at 18 years purchase	£.24,306,570
Life Annuities, payable at the Exchequer, £.28,548 Ditto, at 12 Dues	343,776
Life Annuities, payable at the Bank, £.383,000 Ditto, at 12 Ditto	4,596,000
Irish Life Annuities, £.43,724 Ditto, at 12 Ditto	524,668
Total Estimated present value of Annuities, for lives or terms of years	<u>99,771,034</u>

* Under this head are included Exchequer Bills, Irish Treasury Bills, Navy and Ordnance Debts, and Exchequer Bills outstanding, to make up the deficiency of the Consolidated Fund, on the 5th of January of the respective years: bills drawn upon the Treasury from Foreign Stations, and Grants of Parliament unsatisfied at the termination of each year, are the only heads of Debt not included.

2.—TRADE OF IRELAND.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from IRELAND, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January 1821, (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated inclusive and exclusive of the Trade with GREAT BRITAIN); distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from IRELAND, according to the Value thereof, as computed at the Average Prices Current.

Years.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.		OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.				Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported.
	£.	s.	d.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
VALUE, { 1819 inclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	6,098,720	2	0	£. s. d. 6,436,950 14 0 5,708,583 15 0 7,089,441 11 0	£. s. d. 84,078 9 0 61,883 13 0 89,781 6 0	£. s. d. 6,521,029 4 0 5,770,465 7 0 7,179,222 18 0	£. s. d. 11,776,869 14 0 9,747,306 1 0 10,308,713 11 0
VALUE, { 1819 exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain.	1,033,660	7	0	736,325 17 0 538,261 10 0 577,519 13 0	24,057 17 0 25,948 11 0 30,886 11 0	760,383 15 0 584,210 2 0 608,406 5 0	1,423,099 0 0 956,069 12 0 855,983 4 0

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were built and registered in the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending the 5th January 1819, 1820, and 1821 respectively.

	In the Years ending the 5th January.					
	1819.			1820.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	752	86,748	777	89,091	619	66,691
Isles, Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.....	9	316	20	1,381	16	1,451
British Plantations	298	17,502	328	21,701	170	9,847
Total.....	1,059	104,566	1,125	112,173	805	77,989

VESSELS REGISTERED.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, on the 30th September, in the Years 1818, 1819, and 1820 respectively.

	On 30th Sept. 1818.				On 30th Sept. 1819.				On 30th Sept. 1820.			
	Vessels.		Men.		Vessels.		Men.		Vessels.		Men.	
	Tonn.		Tonn.		Tonn.		Tonn.		Tonn.		Tonn.	
United Kingdom	21,526	2,486,969	154,891		21,501	2,425,885	153,377		21,473	2,412,804	155,335	
Isles, Guernsey, Jersey and Man	498	25,639	3,595		496	25,712	3,613		496	26,325	3,775	
British Plantations	3,483	221,860	15,121		3,485	214,799	15,498		3,405	209,564	15,304	
Total	25,507	2,674,468	173,607		25,482	2,666,396	174,378		25,374	2,648,593	174,414	

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.—An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages), that entered INWARDS, and cleared OUTWARDS, at the several Ports of the United Kingdom, from and to all parts of the World (exclusive of the Intercourse between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND respectively), during each of the Three Years ending 5th January 1821.

	INWARDS.									
	BRITISH AND IRISH.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	
Years ending										
5th January, 1819	18,006	1,886,394	111,880	6,230	763,437	43,936	19,236	2,618,831	155,816	
1820	11,974	1,809,198	107,556	4,915	543,694	32,633	16,189	2,351,813	140,188	
1821	11,283	1,668,060	100,325	3,472	447,611	27,633	14,757	2,115,671	127,958.	
	OUTWARDS.									
Years ending										
5th January, 1819	11,442	1,715,566	106,610	5,400	734,571	40,181	16,842	2,450,137	146,791	
1820	10,250	1,562,808	97,267	3,795	556,041	30,333	14,045	2,118,843	137,600	
1821	10,102	1,549,508	95,849	2,969	433,328	24,545	13,071	1,982,836	120,394	

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Mr. Hume's Statement of the Actual EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the four Years ending the 5th of January, 1821, as taken from the Annual Finance Accounts laid before Parliament.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Year ending January 5, 1818.	Year ending January 5, 1819.	Year ending January 5, 1820.	Year ending January 5, 1821.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Interest on the permanent Debt of the United Kingdom	99,166,085	28,873,638	29,737,639	29,126,973
Charges of Management	284,589	277,699	274,393	276,419
For reduction of the National Debt	14,657,559	15,497,402	16,455,967	17,667,556
	44,108,233	44,648,739	46,467,999	47,070,928
2. Interest on Exchequer and Irish Treasury Bills.....	1,815,927	2,200,414	779,992	1,849,320
Total on account of Funded and Unfunded Debt.....	45,924,160	46,849,153	47,247,991	48,920,148
3. Civil List of England	1,028,000	1,028,000	983,000	837,780
of Ireland.....	163,169	208,167	198,056	204,231
6. Civil Government of Scotland	130,646	129,627	129,988	132,061
Total of Civil Lists in the United Kingdom	1,321,815	1,365,794	1,311,044	1,194,099
4. Courts of Justice (England)... Mint	64,542 15,000	67,967 15,000	63,157 15,000	65,138 13,800
Royal Family and other Pensions.....	447,638	437,678	472,234	327,066
Salaries and Allowances	62,920	60,153	58,753	56,948
Bounties	3,841	29,676	6,541	9,849
Miscellaneous	133,270	135,135	372,833	224,897
Total other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	727,211	765,614	988,590	690,698
5. Permanent Charges in Ireland	385,283	374,297	369,090	381,304
7. Bounties to Fisheries, Manufactures, &c.....	330,046	387,111	313,933	359,213
Pensions on He- { Excheq ...	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
reditary Revenue { Post-office	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700
Militia and Deserters' Warrants	93,658	68,660	47,534	51,426
Payments out of the Gross Revenue	451,404	483,471	389,167	438,339

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Year ending January 3, 1818.	Year ending January 3, 1819.	Year ending January 3, 1820.	Year ending January 5, 1821.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
8. Navy Wages, &c.....	2,524,000	2,424,800	2,281,000	3,454,000
General Services	2,793,586	2,696,798	2,949,728	1,801,086
Vietnalling Department	1,155,476	1,400,116	1,164,824	1,132,713
Total Navy	6,473,062	6,521,714	6,395,552	6,387,799
9. Ordnance	1,425,401	1,407,807	1,538,209	1,401,585
Army Ordinary Services	7,014,494	7,255,646	7,719,924	7,941,513
Army Extraordinary Services	2,600,370	1,461,398	1,730,727	984,911
Total Army and Ordnance ...	11,050,265	9,924,851	10,988,860	10,328,009
10. Loans, Remittances, Advances, &c. to other countries	33,273	206	-	1,230
11. Issues from appropriated Funds for Local purposes ...	42,585	60,079	53,101	49,129
12. Miscellaneous Services at Home	2,301,699	1,722,956	1,595,207	2,324,653
Ditto Abroad	164,794	897,935	260,741	292,048
Total Miscellaneous	2,466,483	2,620,891	1,855,948	2,616,701
Expenditure (less Charges of Management)	68,875,542	68,966,073	69,599,276	71,007,649
Deduct Sinking Fund of Loan to E. I. Company [re- paid by them]	165,039	144,636	150,376	156,907
Expenditure in the year	68,710,503	68,821,437	69,448,899	70,850,742
Charges of Management, and Collection of the Revenue ...	4,351,837	4,403,757	4,249,236	4,136,642
Total Expenditure in the year	73,062,340	73,225,194	73,698,135	75,087,384
As follows:				
For Interest on the Funded and Unfunded Debt, and Charges of Management	31,266,601	31,351,751	30,792,023	31,252,612
Expenses of the Civil List, Military Establishments, Civil Government, and Expenses of Collection	27,277,448	26,520,677	26,600,519	26,224,143
Amount of Expenditure, ex- clusive of the Sinking Fund ..	58,544,049	57,882,428	57,392,544	57,476,755
Sinking Fund	14,518,291	15,352,766	16,305,591	17,510,629
Amount of Expenditure, in- cluding the Sinking Fund ...	73,062,340	73,225,194	73,698,135	75,087,384

Statement of the Actual Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks, excluded), for the Years 1817 to 1820, both inclusive, ending 5th of January, 1821: distinguishing the several Heads of Income, and Great Britain from Ireland, in each Year.

HEADS OF INCOME.	1817.		1818.		1819.		1820.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Customs	12,600,870	2 5	12,865,342	6 54	11,980,002	6 94	10,547,270	2 44
Excise	21,453,511	13 24	24,712,148	17 0	24,960,343	1 8	28,055,314	2 64
Stamps	6,180,147	3 6	6,775,085	2 1	6,581,856	8 114	6,538,595	17 114
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,074,258	14 04	8,471,990	1 1	8,979,930	3 114	8,305,351	18 104
Post Office	2,180,995	13 44	2,185,554	17 2	2,411,978	13 84	2,122,928	8 04
Salaries and Pensions	81,864	0 6	34,668	19 5	30,592	11 8	30,811	7 2
Hackney Coaches and Posting	54,765	18 104	54,408	4 54	56,098	9 104	60,868	8 10
Hereditary Revenue	159,630	10 54	144,279	0 6	148,192	4 64	132,007	7 44
Total Ordinary Revenue	50,931,463	16 44	54,445,597	17 104	53,448,681	1 24	55,840,806	13 104
Property Tax Arrears	2,568,654	0 34	658,337	14 0	183,134	6 8	57,043	5 64
Lottery	180,038	8 44	211,525	0 0	679,150	0 0	175,154	10 2
Unclassified Dividends	234,288	3 7	332,048	6 7	937,512	16 11	683,810	7 11
Imprests, &c.	469,029	3 7	388,930	11 2	334,393	19 14	345,902	16 54
Total Extraordinary Revenues	3,463,989	16 54	1,431,441	11 9	1,434,190	2 84	859,311	0 04
Total of Great Britain	54,395,393	11 104	55,977,039	9 74	54,882,871	3 104	56,700,717	13 11
Total of Ireland	5,892,550	2 04	5,956,608	8 54	5,576,501	19 0	4,935,351	17 74
Total of United Kingdom exclusive of Loans	60,217,943	13 11	61,933,645	18 24	60,459,463	9 104	61,634,069	11 04
Deduct Balances	2,561,354	8 24	2,865,704	13 44	1,770,211	10 0	1,894,389	6 74
Total Actual Revenue of United Kingdom	57,656,589	5 84	59,067,941	4 10	58,689,251	12 104	59,739,680	4 11
Total Expenditure, exclusive of the Sinking Fund	59,344,049	0 0	57,873,428	0 0	57,399,544	0 0	57,476,755	0 0

Viz. Total income, exclusive of Loans, for the four years £.235,765,462

Total Expenditure, exclusive of Sinking Fund, in the four years £31,985,776

Total net surplus of Revenue of the United Kingdom in the four years .. £.483,686

If there had been no Sinking Fund, no Loans would have been required, as the Revenue of the four years, 1817 to 1820 (to the 5th January, 1821), both inclusive, was £.483,686 more than the Expenditure, which ought to have effected a reduction (the 3 per cents being on an average at £.70 per £.100) of £.104,117 in the annual dividend; and, as £.501,015 of annual charge for annuities and land-tax (reimbursed has been diminished, the reduction of the annual charge of the funded Debt ought to have been to the amount of £.406,969 in 1821, whereas the charge has been increased, instead of diminished.

An Account of Interest paid in each Year to the Public for the FUNDED and UNFUNDED DEBT of the United Kingdom, and for the Charge of Management at the Bank of England, for the four Years ending the 5th January, 1821 (exclusive of the Sinking Fund), as charged in the Annual Finance Accounts.

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
For interest paid on Funded Debt	29,166,085	28,873,638	29,737,640	29,126,973
Charges of Management	284,589	277,699	274,393	276,419
Amount of Interest and Charges ..	29,450,674	29,151,337	30,012,033	29,403,392
Interest on Exchequer and Irish Treasury Bills	1,815,927	2,200,414	779,992	1,849,219
Total charge for the Funded and Unfunded Debt	31,266,601	31,351,751	30,792,025	31,252,612

Average of 1817, 1818, and 1819..... £.31,136,792

And as it appears by the account from the Exchequer Office, that the charge for the Funded Debt, for the year ending 5th of January, 1822, will be.. £.30,180,213

And taking by estimate the interest on the Exchequer Bills (£.34,728,691), stated as outstanding on the 5th of January, 1821, in the same proportion as £.1,849,219 was charged in 1820 for the interest on £.42,694,882 of outstanding bills on the 5th of January, 1820, the amount of interest for the year ended 5th January, 1822, will be..... 1,300,000

Making a total charge for Funded and Unfunded Debt of 31,480,213.

instead of (after deducting the £.453,929 of dividends redeemed and expired), being only £.30,812,672, as it ought to have been, if there had been no Sinking Fund; consequently, a very great loss to the country, and going on at the same rate by the present absurd system of the Sinking Fund.

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MR. HUME's TABLES OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, AND OF HIS PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

ARMY (exclusive of Ordnance.)

Great Britain and Ireland in 1792, £2,331,149; in 1820, £8,926,424; difference, £6,595,275.

Difference of estimates £163,498 less in 1821 than in 1820.

	In 1792.	In 1821.	More in 1821.
Number of Regulars	48,474	81,106	32,632
Artillery and Marines	8,115	15,872	7,757
Militia and Yeomanry	35,841	152,391	116,550
	<u>92,430</u>	<u>249,369</u>	<u>Total 156,939 of troops.</u>

Note.—The number in 1792 are put down at the Establishment, but it was deficient several thousand men. In 1821, the actual numbers are entered.

The number of Household Troops (exclusive of Officers)—

Increase 4,966 more than in 1792.

Of Dragoons..... 3,072

Number of Men 8,038

Officers about 2,100

10,138 increase.

If 60,000 men were put into 75 regiments of 800 men each, instead of 93 regiments of 650 each, a saving of £211,025 would be effected.

	In 1792.	In 1821.	More in 1821 than in 1792.
Army Staff in Great Britain and Colonies	£33,794	£117,700	£83,916
Ditto in Ireland	10,501	26,538	16,037
Public Departments of War Office.....	45,835	133,074	87,239
Adj.-Gen. Comptroller of Accounts	8,527	51,319	
War Office	Fees 4,997	Super 13,371	
	<u>13,254</u>	<u>64,690</u>	<u>43,062</u>
Commander in Chief's Office	846	30,684	29,838

Veteran Officers 247, transferred at an expense of £13,870 a year, or £166,440 at 12 years purchase.

First Commissions 1,105, of which 508 given away, £29,464 a year, or £353,568 at 12 years purchase.

In 5 years 313 Ensigns, placed on half-pay, in some years of which 120 in same day.

Payment of Foreign half-pay £17,662 from 1816 to 1820.

Military College expense begun in 1801 at £3,859 a year, but in 5 years from 1816 to 1820, £115,280, and only 160 cadets, £720 10s. each.

Promotions.

Cornets, &c. to Majors, 1,448 } 2,553; only 315, or 1 in 7½
First Commissions, 1,105 }

There were 411 brought from the half-pay to full-pay, or 1 in 24½.

In 1821 there are 9,037 Officers on half-pay, at an expense of £812,577 7s.

In the Artillery 118 Officers on half-pay, only 38 brought on full pay in 5 years, and 62 First Commissions.

In the Marines 768 half-pay Officers, of which 142 were brought from half to full pay; only 3 promotions, and only 1 First Commission in 6 years!
Engineers, 50 half-pay Officers, and 62 First Commissions in 6 years.

Superannuation List of Civil Establishments, in 1816.....	£.17,964
Ditto in 1821.....	40,197
	<u>22,233 increase.</u>

In 1792—Barracks... ..£.13,350 l.	} and 1821...£.260,500 {	£.137,500 E.
Commissariat (nil)		123,000 l.
	513,671 {	401,569 E.
		112,107 l.

ORDNANCE.

Supply voted for England and Ireland (1792)	£.444,881
Expenditure for Great Britain, 1820	1,401,586
Ditto 1792	444,881
Increase.....	<u>956,704</u>

Estimate for 1820.....	£.1,380,000	} Less £.53,000
Ditto 1821.....	1,327,000	
Average Expenditure, per Annual Finance Accounts for four years past....	£.1,447,906	

	In 1792.	In 1821.	More in 1821 than 1792.
	£.	£.	£.
Establishment, Tower and Westminster.....	18,726	65,804	47,078
Woolwich — Inspector and Royal Carriage Department.....	2,153	4,236	2,083
Ditto—Storekeeper's Ditto.....	1,023	3,117	2,094
Artillery Establishment	95,301	346,973	increase. 249,471
Of which the Medical Establishment.....	394	10,135	9,541

Gratuities in 1792, £. 2,324; in 1813, £.9,638; and 1821, £.30,000.

The gratuities of the Ordnance from 1807 to 1815, nine years inclusive of war, was.....	£.49,248
And in peace, from 1816 to 1821 inclusive, a period of 6 years	168,236

118,978 more in 6 years of peace than in 9 of extended war, exclusive of the increased allowance to those on the pensioned list; making near £.150,000 more in 6 years of peace than in 9 of war.

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NAVY.

Expense of the Navy in 1792... £. 1,985,482 }
 Estimate..... 1821..... 6,382,786 } more in 1821 £. 4,397,304

	1792.	1813.	1821.
Expense of the Admiralty, Navy Pay, and Navy Office	£.58,719	£.189,227	£.185,050
Victualling Establishment	36,536	-	96,456
Dock Yards at home	25,353	212,143	210,745
Out Ports, and Foreign Naval Stations.....	4,508	Add Pembroke 52,369	6,400 53,951

Expense of the Admiralty, Navy Pay, and Navy office } £. 126,331 more in 1821 than 1792
 Victualling Establishment } 4,177 less in 1821 than 1813
 Dock Yards at home } 59,920 more in 1821 than 1792
 Out Ports, and Foreign Naval Stations } 185,393 more in 1821 than 1792
 } 1,398 less in 1821 than 1792
 } 49,443 more in 1821 than 1792
 } 1,582 more in 1821 than 1813

Building and rebuilding ships—

In 3 years, 1791, 1792, 1793.. £. 1,113,262 }
 Ditto 1819, 1820, 1821.. 3,382,590 } £. 2,269,382 more in 1821 than 1793

Number of Ships—

In 1792, No. 278 rated } At sea and } In 1821, No. 538 rated } At sea and }
 123 sloops, and } in ordinary. } 163 sloops, and } in ordinary }
 Building 16 ships rated } Building 30 ships rated }
 More in 1821 than in 1792..... 260 rated, 14 ditto building, 40 sloops.

Total expense in 7 years, from 1815 to 1821, both inclusive, for }
 building and repairing ships, &c..... } £. 17,702,258

Expense of Salaries in the Dock-yards, including Pembroke—

To officers, in 1821 £. 215,086
 For the pay of artificers and men..... 192,645

More for the salaries of officers £. 22,411 than for pay of men.

Improvements in Dock-yards—

In three years, 1791, 1792, and 1793... £. 166,900 } £. 1,195,846 more in the last
 Ditto 1819, 1821, and 1820... 1,362,746 } than in the former 3 years.

In 11 years, from 1811 to 1821, expended for works in Dock-yards..... £. 4,264,598
 Wanted to complete..... 1,254,648

5,519,246

Of which, in Sheerness alone, in 11 years, expended £. 1,355,941
 Estimated to complete 747,421

£. 2,103,362

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 289

Comparative Abstract of the Expense of the ARMY, NAVY, and ORDNANCE of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1792 and 1821.

In 1792.		In 1821.	
Great Brit. Army Ordinary	£1,814,000	Great Brit. Army Ordinary	£. 7,941,513
Ireland	516,349	Ireland	984,911
	<u>2,330,349</u>		<u>8,926,424</u>
Ordnance Great Britain	422,001	Ordnance Great Britain	1,401,583
- - Ireland	22,862		
	<u>2,775,312</u>		<u>10,328,009</u>
Navy	1,985,482	Navy	6,387,399
			<u>16,715,408</u>
Total Charge in 1792 ...	<u>4,760,694</u>	Total Charge in 1792...	<u>4,760,694</u>
		Being more in 1821 than 1792	<u>11,954,714</u>

N. B. The total unredeemed debt of the country, funded and unfunded, is increased from £. 244,405,021, in 1794, to an annual charge for interest of £. 9,534,367. On the 5th January 1820, £. 836,946,923 at a charge of £. 31,252,612 (exclusive of the Sinking Fund).

Comparative Abstract of the ESTIMATES voted for the ARMY, NAVY and ORDNANCE, in the last five years, viz. from 1817 to 1821.

Years.	Ordinary Military.	Ordnance with Stores	Navy.	Total Estimate.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1817	6,682,318	1,284,035	5,985,414	13,951,767
1818	6,494,390	1,267,999	6,547,810	14,310,099
1819	6,582,800	1,212,000	6,537,781	14,322,581
1820	6,807,466	1,380,002	6,691,345	14,878,813
1821	6,643,968	1,327,000	6,362,786	14,333,754

Showing that the Estimates for 1821 are larger than any of the four preceding years except 1820.

Abstract of the actual EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom for the following years, ending the 31st December (from the annual Finance Accounts).

In 1817	£. 68,710,503	In 1819	£. 69,448,399
1818	68,821,437	1820	70,850,741

An Account of the INTEREST on the FUNDED DEBT of the United Kingdom, and of the Exchequer and Treasury Bills: and the Charges of Management for the years

1813	£. 26,376,024	1817	£. 31,266,601
1814	28,791,467	1818	31,351,751
1815	30,450,903	1819	30,792,024
1816	30,854,468	1820	31,252,612

Average Expenditure for Interest, &c. of the years

1814, 1815, and 1816	£. 31,032,279
1817, 1818, and 1819	31,103,745
1820	31,252,612

(Exclusive of the amount paid to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund.)

290 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1821.

REDUCTIONS proposed by Mr. Hume, and others, in the ESTIMATES
this Session.

ARMY.

To reduce 20,000 men, household troops and colonies	£. 753,935	
Army extras, one-third of £.984,911.....	300,000	
		1,053,935
By reducing 93 regiments of 650 men, to 75 regiments of 800 each		211,000
- - Barracks, England	£. 80,000	
- - - Ireland	40,000	
		120,000
- - - Commissariat, England and Ireland		115,000
Military Staff, Great Britain and Colonies.....	£. 105,943, to reduce	10,943
- - Irish Staff.....	26,538	6,538
Commander in Chief's office	14,474	4,000
War office.....	51,000	10,000
Adjutant General's office.....	6,844	1,500
Ditto, Scotland	900	351
Quartermaster General	4,692	15,000
Ditto, in Scotland	922	622
Judge Advocate General.....	5,180	2,180
Ditto, Scotland	650	650
Comptroller's office.....	12,642	4,600
Medical Staff	5,614	2,200
Public departments, Ireland	10,518	3,500
Volunteers and Yeomanry, England	170,000	20,000
- - - Ireland	19,023	9,000
Military College	16,915	7,244
- - Asylum	36,000	12,000
Foreign half-pay agency.....	-	2,025
Garrisons abroad and at home	34,000	12,449
Recruiting	50,000	20,000
Veteran battalion Officers	-	18,870
Kilmainham and Chelsea Hospital Establishments	-	10,000
Retired Allowances	40,000	8,000
Total for the Army		1,663,127

NAVY.

Navy establishments £. 1,225,629 one-fourth of £.925,629 ..	£ 251,407
Building Ships.....	1,094,540
Works in Dock-Yard..	494,618
	300,000
	1,108,543

ORDNANCE.

Tower establishment	£.65,804, to reduce £.15,818
Sundries total ordinary	£.547,766 - - £.139,191
Extraordinary.....	271,124 one-fourth 77,500
	216,691
In the miscellaneous items of £.2,444,100, might be saved	250,000
To be saved in the collection of the revenue	1,080,000
Total reduction.....	4,286,561

Taxes proposed to be repealed, on the reductions being made, in order to afford immediate relief to the country.

Annual produce for the year ending the 5th April 1821.

Candles	£.319,552
Soap.....	938,709
Leather.....	567,796
Salt	1,550,854
Total.....	3,376,911

And leave a surplus of one million, exclusive of the surplus of four millions stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. . 291

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Weekly Amount of BANK NOTES and BANK POST BILLS in Circulation, from the 19th June last; distinguishing the Bank Post Bills, and the Amount of Notes under Five Pounds; and stating the aggregate Amount of the Whole. [*See also Chronicle p. 101.*]

1821.	Bank Notes of £.5 and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under £.5.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
June 26	15,351,580	1,452,600	3,597,420	20,401,600
July 3	15,541,630	1,403,410	3,390,590	20,335,570
— 10	18,853,080	1,436,140	3,937,890	23,579,110
— 17	18,669,570	1,630,970	3,107,990	23,407,830
— 24	18,103,910	1,681,750	3,000,930	22,786,590
— 31	17,330,370	1,703,440	2,897,660	21,931,470
August 7	17,090,270	1,688,360	2,803,360	21,581,990
— 14	16,822,900	1,653,230	2,714,900	21,190,330
— 21	16,569,850	1,638,400	2,637,060	20,845,310
— 28	16,256,270	1,618,840	2,574,210	20,449,320
September 4	15,858,440	1,651,370	2,517,360	20,027,170
— 11	15,438,300	1,665,650	2,449,610	19,553,560
— 18	15,206,870	1,643,150	2,385,680	19,235,700
— 25	14,764,870	1,608,440	2,326,990	18,700,300
October 2	14,758,960	1,613,440	2,276,520	18,648,920
— 9	14,340,140	1,600,830	2,224,560	18,165,530
— 16	16,442,780	1,637,090	2,174,430	20,254,300
— 23	15,915,500	1,657,610	2,131,398	19,704,500
— 30	15,706,620	1,627,620	2,079,680	19,413,920
November 6	15,238,700	1,631,550	2,029,670	18,899,920
— 13	15,324,620	1,587,890	1,971,920	18,884,430
— 20	14,792,780	1,485,370	1,912,690	18,190,840
— 27	14,727,200	1,524,670	1,865,030	18,116,900
December 4	14,330,210	1,571,450	1,831,460	17,733,120
— 11	14,013,010	1,568,050	1,798,020	17,379,080
— 18	14,195,460	1,463,560	1,764,170	17,423,190
— 25	14,129,150	1,474,000	1,737,680	17,340,830

Account of Unclaimed Dividends.

Amount of Dividends due at the Bank, and not demanded on 5th

January, 1822	£.1,226,830 12 10
Lottery Prizes not claimed	24,860 16 0

1,250,300 8 10

Advanced to Government pursuant to 31st and

48th George 3	£.876,739 0 9
Ditto, 56th George 3	275,896 17 2

1,153,635 17 11

Remained in the hands of the Bank.....

97,664 10 14

292 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1821.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

London, September 29th, 1821.

SIR;—In pursuance of the commands of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, we have the honour to transmit for your information and guidance, the following Copy of a Memorandum, which has received the sanction of his Majesty, relative to the increase of the Prices of Commissions in the Army, together with the alterations in the differences between Full and Half Pay.

(COPY)

August 1st, 1821.

Memorandum of the PRICES of COMMISSIONS in the ARMY, and alterations in the difference between Full and Half Pay.

Commissions.	Prices.	Difference in value between the several Commissions in succession.
ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS.		
Cornet	£. 1,200	—
Lieutenant	1,600	400
Captain	3,500	1,900
Major	5,350	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	1,900
LIFE GUARDS.		
Cornet	1,260	—
Lieutenant	1,785	525
Captain	3,500	1,715
Major	5,350	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	1,900
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.		
Cornet	840	—
Lieutenant	1,190	350
Captain	3,225	2,085
Major	4,575	1,350
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	1,600
FOOT GUARDS.		
Ensign	1,200	—
Lieutenant	2,050	850
Captain, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel	4,800	2,750
Major, with the rank of Colonel	8,300	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	9,000	700
FUZILERS AND RIFLE REGIMENTS.		
Second Lieutenant	500	—
First Lieutenant	700	—
MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.		
Ensign	453	—
Lieutenant	700	250
Captain	1,800	1,100
Major	3,200	1,400
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,500	1,300

Difference in Value between Full and Half-Pay Commissions.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel	£.1,533 0 0	£.1,314
Major	1,352 0 0	919
Captain	1,034 3 4	511
Lieutenant	632 13 4	365

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS,

Passed in the SECOND Session of the SEVENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—1 and 2 GEO. IV. 1821.

- I. AN Act for enabling his majesty to make provision for her majesty the queen.
- II. An Act to amend an act, of the fifty-eighth year of his late majesty, for more effectually discovering the longitude at sea, and encouraging attempts to find a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the Northern Pole.
- III. An Act for continuing to his majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco and snuff, foreign spirits, and sweets, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; for the service of the year 1821.
- IV. An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1821.
- V. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the time limited for certain of those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March, 1822; and to permit such persons in Great Britain, as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary Term, 1822, and to allow persons to make and file such affidavits, although the persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their annual certificates.
- VI. An Act to continue for two years from the passing thereof, to the end of the then next session of parliament, the several acts for the transportation of offenders from Great Britain.
- VII. An Act to make perpetual an act of the fifty-eighth year of his late majesty, to allow the importation into certain ports in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of certain enumerated articles, and the re-exportation thereof from such ports.
- VIII. An Act to continue, until the first day of January, 1823, an act of the fifty-ninth year of his late majesty, for staying proceedings against any governor or other persons concerned in imposing and levying duties in New South Wales; for continuing certain duties; and for empowering the said governor to levy a duty on spirits made in the said colony.
- IX. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.
- X. An Act for the regulating of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.
- XI. An Act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1824, the bounties on the exportation of certain silk manufactures, and the duties on the importation of buck wheat.
- XII. An Act to continue, until the 25th day of July, 1823, an act of the twenty-third year of his late majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufacture of flax and cotton in Great Britain.
- XIII. An Act to continue, until the 25th day of July, 1824, an act of the fifty-ninth year of his late majesty, to continue certain laws of excise with regard to crown glass, and flint and phial glass, and to alter certain laws with regard to flint glass.
- XIV. An Act to revive and continue, until the 25th day of March, 1824, an act of the seventh year of king George the 3rd, for the free importation of cochineal and indigo.
- XV. An Act to authorize the transfer of stocks, and payment of dividends, of lunatics residing out of England.
- XVI. An Act for further facilitating the despatch of business in the Court of King's-bench.
- XVII. An Act to explain and amend

an act of the parliament of Ireland, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his majesty king George the 2nd, for better regulating the payment of fees of attorneys and solicitors, and other purposes therein mentioned.

XVIII. An Act to repeal an act, made in the parliament of Ireland in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, against witchcraft and sorcery.

XIX. An Act to permit the removal of certain goods from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, by cocket, certificate, let pass, or transire.

XX. An Act to continue, until the 8th day of April, 1823, several acts of his late majesty, for reducing the duties payable on horses used for the purposes therein mentioned.

XXI. An Act to indemnify persons who shall give evidence before the lords spiritual and temporal on the bill to exclude the borough of Grampound, in the county of Cornwall, from sending burgesses to serve in parliament; and to enable the borough of Leeds, in the county of York, to send two burgesses to serve in parliament in lieu thereof.

XXII. An Act for altering and amending the laws of excise for securing the payment of the duties on beer and ale brewed in Great Britain.

XXIII. An Act to amend the law respecting the inclosing of open fields, pastures, moors, commons, and waste lands, in England.

XXIV. An Act to extend certain provisions of an act of king William the 3rd, intituled, An Act for regulating of trials in cases of treason and misprision of treason, to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

XXV. An Act for fixing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

XXVI. An Act for making further provision for the gradual resumption of payments in cash by the Bank of England.

XXVII. An Act for making further provision for the gradual resumption of payments in cash by the Bank of Ireland.

XXVIII. An Act for abolishing the African company, and transferring to and vesting in his majesty all the

forts, possessions, and property now belonging to, or held by them.

XXIX. An Act to remove doubts on the allowances of the duty paid on Irish starch imported into Great Britain, payable on such starch consumed in preparing manufactures of flax or cotton in Great Britain, and for regulating the importation thereof.

XXX. An Act for further improving the roads between London and Holyhead, by Coventry, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury.

XXXI. An Act for removing doubts as to the continuance of the hereditary revenue in Scotland.

XXXII. An Act for declaring valid certain indentures of apprenticeship, and certificates of settlements of poor persons, in England.

XXXIII. An Act to make more effectual provision for the establishment of asylums for the lunatic poor, and for the custody of insane persons charged with offences, in Ireland.

XXXIV. An Act to repeal so much of two acts, made in the parliament of Ireland, in the ninth year of queen Anne, and in the seventeenth year of king George the 2nd, as inflicts capital punishment on persons guilty of stealing to the amount of five shillings out of or from shops, warehouses, and other outbuildings and places, and to provide more suitable and effectual punishment for such offences.

XXXV. An Act for applying a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Conway, in the county of Carnarvon, and for imposing additional rates of postage on letters and packets conveyed over the said bridge.

XXXVI. An Act for the better regulation of the public notaries in Ireland.

XXXVII. An Act to repeal the duties of customs on the importation into Great Britain of certain sorts of wood and timber, and certain drawbacks or allowances in respect of such duties, and to grant other duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof.

XXXVIII. An Act for establishing regulations respecting certain parts

- of the proceedings in the court of session, and in the court of commissioners for teinds, and respecting the duties, qualifications, and emoluments of certain clerks and other officers of the said courts.
- XXXIX. An Act for the better regulation of the courts of Admiralty in Scotland, and of certain proceedings in the court of session, connected therewith.
- XL. An Act to repeal so much of an act, made in the parliament of Ireland in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of king George the 3rd, for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts, as inflicts capital punishment on certain offences therein specified; and to provide more suitable and effectual punishment for such offences.
- XLI. An Act for giving greater facility in the prosecution and abatement of nuisances arising from furnaces used and in the working of steam engines.
- XLII. An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain; and to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons, surgeons' mates, and serjeant majors of militia, until the 25th day of March, 1822.
- XLIII. An Act to defray, until the 25th day of June, 1822, the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland; and for making allowances to officers and quartermasters of the said militia during peace.
- XLIV. An Act to exclude persons holding certain judicial offices in Ireland, from being members of the House of Commons.
- XLV. An Act to amend an act of the forty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for consolidating and rendering more effectual the several acts for the purchase of buildings, and further improvement of the street and places near to Westminster-hall and the two houses of parliament.
- XLVI. An Act to regulate the attendance of jurors at the assizes in certain cases.
- XLVII. An Act to exclude the borough of Grampound, in the county of Cornwall, from sending burgesses to serve in parliament; and to enable the county of York to send two additional knights to serve in parliament, in lieu thereof.
- XLVIII. An Act to amend the several acts for the regulation of attorneys and solicitors.
- XLIX. An Act for making further regulations in respect to the payment by remittance bill of the wages of petty officers, seamen and marines, in the royal navy; and for extending the provisions of an act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late majesty, relating to the execution of letters of attorney and wills of petty officers, seamen, and marines, in his majesty's navy.
- L. An Act to alter and amend an act made in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, intituled, an act to regulate the making and sale of bread out of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, where no assize is set; and for establishing other provisions and regulations relative thereto.
- LI. An Act to explain an act made in the fourteenth year of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for explaining an act made in the twelfth year of queen Anne, intituled An Act to reduce the Rate of Interest, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities.
- LII. An Act to improve the land revenues of the crown, and of his majesty's duchy of Lancaster, and for making provisions and regulations for the better management thereof.
- LIII. An Act to regulate the proceedings in the civil side of the Court of King's-bench, and also in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Pleas or common law side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.
- LIV. An Act to regulate the office of clerk of assize or nisi prius, or judge's registrar in Ireland.
- LV. An Act to remove doubts as to the amount of stamp duties to be paid on deeds and other instruments, under the several acts in force in Great Britain and Ireland respectively.
- LVI. An Act to amend an act, passed

- in the twenty-second year of his late majesty, for the better relief and employment of the poor.
- LXVII. An Act to amend an act, made in the fiftieth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd. relating to prisons in Ireland.
- LXVIII. An Act to regulate the expenses of elections of members to serve in parliament for Ireland.
- LXIX. An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.
- LX. An Act for exempting ships in ballast in the South Sea trade from certain tonnage duties.
- LXI. An Act to regulate the appropriation of unclaimed shares of prize money belonging to soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India company.
- LXII. An Act to regulate the times for holding the general sessions of the peace, in the several counties in Ireland.
- LXIII. An Act to amend an act, made in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of king George the 3rd, intituled, an act to enable justices of the peace to act as such, in certain cases, out of the limits of the counties in which they actually are.
- LXIV. An Act to amend the laws now in force relating to vagrants, until the first day of September, 1822.
- LXV. An Act for the further regulation of trade to and from places within the limits of the charter of the East India company (except the dominions of the emperor of China), and ports or places beyond the limits of the said charter, belonging to any state or country in amity with his majesty.
- LXVI. An Act for regulating the fur trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America.
- LXVII. An Act for extending the drawbacks on coals used in mines and smelting works within the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and for allowing a drawback of the duties on coals used in draining coal mines in the county of Pembroke.
- LXVIII. An Act to repeal so much of several acts to prevent the excessive price of coals, as relates to coal yards established at the expense of the public in Dublin and Cork.
- LXIX. An Act for vesting all estates and property, occupied for the ordnance service, in the principal officers of the ordnance; and for granting certain powers to the said principal officers.
- LXX. An Act for raising a loan of thirteen millions from the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.
- LXXI. An Act for raising the sum of twenty-nine millions by exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1821.
- LXXII. An Act to establish an agreement with the governor and company of the Bank of Ireland, for advancing the sum of five hundred thousand pounds Irish currency; and to empower the said governor and company to enlarge the capital stock or fund of the said bank to three millions.
- LXXIII. An Act to permit, for three years, the transfer from certain public stocks or funds in Ireland, to certain public stocks or funds in Great Britain.
- LXXIV. An Act to repeal an act, passed in the fifty-seventh year of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for regulating payments to the treasurer of the navy under the heads of old stores and imprests, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
- LXXV. An Act to continue and amend certain acts for preventing frauds and depredations committed on merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, by boatmen and others; and also for remedying certain defects relative to the adjustment of salvage in England, under an act made in the twelfth year of queen Anne.
- LXXVI. An Act to continue and amend certain acts for preventing the various frauds and depredations committed on merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, by boatmen and others, within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports; and also for remedying certain defects relative to the adjustment of salvage, under a statute made in the twelfth year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne.
- LXXVII. An Act to abolish the payment, by prisoners in Ireland, of gaol fees, and all other fees re-

- tating to the commitment, continuance, trial, or discharge of such prisoners, and to prevent abuses by gaolers, bailiffs, and other officers.
- LXXXVIII. An Act to regulate acceptances of bills of exchange.
- LXXXIX. An Act to repeal certain bounties granted for the encouragement of the deep sea British white herring fishery, and to make further regulations relating to the said fishery.
- LXXX. An Act for raising the sum of one million British currency, by treasury bills in Ireland, for the service of the year 1821.
- LXXXI. An Act to amend so much of an act of the twenty-eighth year of his late majesty as requires a registry of woolstent coastwise.
- LXXXII. An Act for allowing to distillers of spirits for home consumption in Scotland, a drawback of a portion of the duty on malt used by them; and for the further prevention of smuggling of spirits on the borders of Scotland and England.
- LXXXIII. An Act for further reducing, until the 5th day of July, 1822, the duty on malt made from bear or bigg only, for home consumption in Scotland.
- LXXXIV. An Act to grant duties of customs on certain articles of wood introduced into Great Britain, in lieu of former duties; and to amend an act made in the fifty-ninth year of his late majesty, for granting certain duties of customs in Great Britain.
- LXXXV. An Act to explain and amend several acts relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting the county rates.
- LXXXVI. An Act for amending an act passed in the first year of his present majesty, for enabling William Blackall Simonds esquire, to sell or mortgage his estate and interest in the impropriate rectory of Caversham, in the county of Oxford, free from the claims of the crown.
- LXXXVII. An Act to repeal certain acts, passed in the thirty-first, thirty-third, forty-fourth, and forty-fifth years of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for regulating the importation and exportation of corn, grain, meal, and flour into and from Great Britain, and to make further provisions in lieu thereof.
- LXXXVIII. An Act for the amendment of the law of Rescue.
- LXXXIX. An Act to repeal so much of an act of the twenty-second year of his majesty king Charles the 2nd, as restrains the proprietors of wharfs between London Bridge and the Temple, from erecting any buildings or enclosures thereon.
- XC. An Act to appoint commissioners for inquiring into the collection and management of the revenue in Ireland, and the several establishments connected therewith.
- XCI. An Act to grant certain bounties on the exportation of stuffs made of silk mixed with mohair, and of stuffs made of mohair mixed with worsted, the manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland.
- XCII. An Act to authorize the exchange of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, subject to trusts for charitable purposes, for other lands, tenements, or hereditaments.
- XCIII. An Act for vesting all estates and property, occupied by or for the naval service of this kingdom, in the principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy, and for granting certain powers to the said principal officers and commissioners.
- XCIV. An Act to regulate the importation of rum into the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.
- XCV. An Act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1822, an act of the fifty-ninth year of his late majesty, for rendering the growing produce of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, arising in Great Britain, available for the public service.
- XCVI. An Act for charging a duty on British spirits brought into certain parts of the district of Lisburne in Ireland.
- XCVII. An Act to amend several acts relating to the coasting trade of Great Britain.
- XCVIII. An Act to enable the commissioners or governors of Greenwich hospital to continue to provide for the payment of out-pensioners of the said hospital.
- XCIX. An Act for the appropriation of certain proceeds arising from the capture of vessels and cargoes, the property of the subjects of the kings of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, taken and seized in violation

- of the conventions made with those states, and for granting bounties upon slaves captured in such vessels; and also for granting indemnity to the captors of certain vessels taken in the prosecution of the slave trade.
- C. An Act for regulating the exportation of hops to foreign parts, and allowing a drawback of the excise duty paid thereon.
- CI. An Act to extend to Ireland an act of the last session of parliament, for granting an additional bounty on the exportation of certain silk manufactures, and to continue the same until the 5th day of July, 1822.
- CII. An Act for altering the drawback on acetous acid exported; and for exempting tiles made for draining lands from duty.
- CIII. An Act to authorize collectors of the customs in Ireland to bring to account the proceeds of goods sold under the provisions of the warehousing acts.
- CIV. An Act to amend an act of the last session of parliament, for regulating the trade of the Isle of Man, so far as relates to the quantity of Muscovado sugar to be imported into the said island.
- CV. An Act for amending the laws of excise relating to warehoused goods.
- CVI. An Act to continue, until the 1st day of July, 1824, several acts of his late majesty, respecting the duties of customs payable on merchandize imported into Great Britain and Ireland from any place within the limits of the East India company's charter; and to increase the duties payable on the importation of sugar from the East Indies, until the 25th day of March, 1823, in Great Britain, and until the first day of July, 1824, in Ireland.
- CVII. An Act to repeal so much of an act passed in the fifty-sixth year of his late majesty, as relates to the purchase of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, at Sheerness, in the county of Kent, and to vest certain lands and hereditaments at Gillingham in the said county, in trustees, to be appropriated to the public service in the department of the navy.
- CVIII. An Act to provide for the charge of the addition to the public funded debt of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the service of the year 1821.
- CIX. An Act for better securing the duties of excise on tobacco.
- CX. An Act for repealing the duties imposed on husbandry horses, and to make perpetual several acts for reducing the duties on certain horses and mules.
- CXI. An Act to empower the commissioners in Great Britain for the execution of several acts for authorising the issue of exchequer bills for carrying on of public works and fisheries, and employment of the poor, to extend the time for the payment of certain advances under the said acts.
- CXII. An Act to grant, for the term of five years, additional stamp duties on certain proceedings in the courts of law, and to repeal certain other stamp duties, in Ireland.
- CXIII. An Act to continue several acts for the relief of persons compounding for assessed taxes from an annual assessment, for a further term; and to amend the acts relating to assessments and compositions of assessed taxes.
- CXIV. An Act for the conveyance, surrender, and assignment of estates in fee, for lives, or terms of years, which shall be vested in trust, or by way of mortgage, in idiots and lunatics, not having been found such by inquisition.
- CXV. An Act to repeal so much of an act, of the fifth year of the reign of the reign of his late majesty king George the 2nd, relating to bankrupts, as requires the meetings under commissions of bankrupt to be holden in the Guildhall of the city of London; and for building offices in the said city for the meetings of the commissioners; and for the more regular transaction of business in bankruptcy.
- CXVI. An Act to empower the commissioners of the treasury to grant, until the end of the next session of parliament, a limited provision to certain discharged officers of the customs.
- CXVII. An act to continue an act of the fiftieth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for the better management of the Foundling hospital in Dublin.
- CXVIII. An act for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace in and near the

metropolis; and for the more effectual prevention of depredations on the River Thames and its vicinity, for one year.

CXIX. An Act for enabling his majesty to make further provision for his royal highness the duke of Clarence.

CXX. An Act for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

CXXI. An Act to alter and abolish certain forms of proceedings in the Exchequer and Audit office, relative to public accountants, and for making further provisions for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the passing of public accounts in Great Britain; and to render perpetual and amend an act passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late majesty, for the effectual examination of the accounts of certain colonial revenues.

CXXII. An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1821, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

CXXIII. An Act for appointing commissioners for carrying into execution an act of this session of parliament, for granting to his majesty a duty on pensions and offices in England; and an act, made in the thirty-eighth year of his late majesty, for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1798.

and for other purposes relating thereto.

iii. An Act for lighting with gas the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, and the liberties, precincts, and suburbs thereof.

iv. An Act to enlarge the powers and provisions of an act of his late majesty, for lighting with gas the city of Bristol, and certain parishes adjacent thereto, by enabling the Bristol gas-light-company to raise a further sum of money for carrying the purposes of the said act into execution.

v. An Act for amending and repairing the road from Leeds to Wakefield, in the county of York.

vi. An Act to enlarge the term and powers of two acts of his late majesty, for repairing and widening the road from a bridge over a stream called Sudbrook, near the city of Gloucester, to the nine-mile-stone on the Bristol road, near the Clay Pitts, in the county of Gloucester, and for extending the powers thereof to the entrance of the city of Gloucester.

vii. An Act for amending and repairing the road from Thirak, over Skip-ton Bridge, to Hutton Moor, and through Ainderby-Quernhow and Nosterfield, to Masham, in the north riding of the county of York.

viii. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of several acts passed for repairing the road from the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, to the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the said county.

ix. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act of his late majesty's reign, for repairing the roads from the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, to the town of Narborough; and from the said borough of Leicester to the town of Earl Shilton, and from the said town Earl Shilton to the town of Hinckley, in the said county.

x. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Summerrod's Bar, near Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, to Alston, in the county of Cumberland.

xi. An Act for enlarging the term and powers of several acts of King George the 2nd, and of his late majesty King

PUBLIC ACTS,

*Of a Local and Personal Nature,
to be noticed by the Courts.*

i. AN Act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of several acts passed for repairing the road from the town of Tadcaster to the town of Otley, in the county of York.

ii. An Act to enable his majesty's justices of the peace acting for the county of Northumberland, to build a common gaol, house of correction, and sessions house, for the said county, with suitable, convenient, and proper offices, and other accommodations to the same respectively;

- George the 3rd, for repairing the high road from the borough of Ripon, by Ingram Bank, to the town of Pateley Bridge, in the county of York.
- xii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving certain roads, leading to and from the city or borough of Wells, in the county of Somerset; and for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and watering the said roads, and the streets, lanes, and public passages within the said city or borough, the liberty of Saint Andrew, and suburbs of the said city or borough; and removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances thereon.
- xiii. An Act for repairing the roads from Stratford-upon-Avon in the county of Warwick, through Alcester and Feckenham, to Bradley Brook in the county of Worcester, and other roads therein mentioned, in the same counties.
- xiv. An Act for more effectually making, repairing, and improving the roads from the town of Lewes through Offham to Witch Cross, from the Cliffe near Lewes aforesaid through Uckfield to Witch Cross aforesaid, and from the Cliffe aforesaid to Burwash, all in the county of Sussex.
- xv. An Act for more effectually repairing and amending the roads from Liverpool to Prescott, Ashton, and Warrington, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county palatine of Lancaster.
- xvi. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers granted by two acts of his late majesty, for repairing and widening the road from Skipton, to the turnpike road leading from Leeds to Ripon, near Ockbeck, in the township of Bilton with Harrowgate, and from thence to communicate with the road leading from Knaresborough to Wetherby, in the west riding of the county of York.
- xvii. An Act for continuing and amending four acts of their late majesties king George the 2nd and king George the 3rd, for repairing the roads leading from Wades Mill, in the county of Hertford, to Barley and Royston, in the said county.
- xviii. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from Hurdlow House through Buxton in the county of Derby, and Stockport in the county palatine of Chester, to Manchester in the county palatine of Lancaster, and other roads therein mentioned, in the said counties.
- xix. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for keeping in repair several roads leading from the town of Ivelchester, in the county of Somerset.
- xx. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for repairing the road from Denbigh to Saint Asaph, and from thence to Ruthland, in the counties of Denbigh and Flint.
- xxi. An Act to enable the vestrymen of the parish of Saint Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, to effectuate the building of four district churches in the said parish, and for other purposes relating thereto.
- xxii. An Act for establishing a proper place for holding markets and fairs for the sale of live stock in the city of Gloucester, and the suburbs thereof, and for opening convenient avenues thereto, and for watching and otherwise improving the said city.
- xxiii. An Act for more effectually converting into money the statute labour of the county of Sutherland, and for more effectually making and maintaining roads therein, to which the statute labour is applicable, and increasing the amount of bridge money leviable within the same.
- xxiv. An Act for repealing an act of the thirty-second year of his late majesty, for providing an additional burying ground for the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex; and for altering and enlarging the powers of an act of the fifty-sixth year of his late majesty, for building a new parish church and chapel for the said parish.
- xxv. An Act for more effectually repairing and widening the road from Basingstoke, through Worton, Overton, Whitechurch, Hurstbourne Priors, Andover, and Middle Wallop, in the county of Southampton, to a place called Lobcomb Corner, in the parish of Winterset, in the county

of Wilts, and other roads in the county of Southampton.

xxvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads leading from Henley Bridge, in the county of Oxford, to Dorchester Bridge, and from thence to Culham Bridge, and to a place called Milestone, in the road leading to Magdalen Bridge, in the said county.

xxvii. An Act for more effectually making, repairing, and improving the road from near the place where the Broil Park gate formerly stood to the Horsebridge turnpike road on the Dicker, and from the Blacksmith's Shop in Horsebridge Street to the town of Battle, in the county of Sussex.

xxviii. An Act to consolidate an act for making and repairing the road leading from the North Queensferry in the county of Fife to the city of Perth and to the town of Dunfermline, with an act for making and repairing certain roads in the counties of Fife, Kinross, Perth, and Clackmannan.

xxix. An Act for continuing the term, and amending, altering, and enlarging the powers of an act of his late majesty's reign, for more effectually repairing the road from Poston Bridge, in the county of Lincoln, to Little Drayton, in the county of Nottingham.

xxx. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Newark-upon-Trent, in the county of Nottingham, to join the road from Nottingham to Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, near the guide post on the Foss road, near Bingham, in the said county of Nottingham.

xxxi. An Act for repairing and improving the road from Skipton, in the county of York, to Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster.

xxxii. An Act for continuing and amending three acts of their late majesties king George the 2nd and king George the 3rd, for repairing the road from Newport, in the county of Salop, to Welsh Harp, in the township of Stonnall, in the county of Stafford.

xxxiii. An Act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of an act passed for making and maintaining a road from the Romford and

Whitechapel Road, to or near Tilbury Fort, in the county of Essex.

xxxiv. An Act for repairing and maintaining the roads leading from Spalding High Bridge through Littleworth, and by Frognall to James Deeping Stone Bridge in the county of Lincoln, and thence to Maxey Outgang in the county of Northampton, adjoining the high road there.

xxxv. An Act for enlarging the terms and powers of several acts, passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 2nd, and in the eighteenth and thirty-ninth years of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, so far as the same relate to the road from Alfold Bars, in the county of Surrey, to Newbridge, in the county of Sussex.

xxxvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Brokenscross, in Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, to the turnpike road at Buxton, in the county of Derby, and certain branches of road to communicate with the said Macclesfield road; and for making a new road from The Waters in Macclesfield to Buxton aforesaid.

xxxvii. An Act for enlarging the powers of an act of his late majesty, for repairing the roads leading to and from the city of Exeter, and for making a new branch of road to communicate therewith.

xxxviii. An Act for repairing the road from the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, through the town of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, to the city of Kilkenny, and from the town of Castlecomer to the town of Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, and from the town of Carlow to the said town of Castlecomer.

xxxix. An Act to continue the term, and to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of several acts passed for repairing the road leading from Burleigh Bridge in Loughborough, to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester; and also the road branching out of the said road at Coleorton Church, to Rempstone in the counties of Leicester and Nottingham.

xl. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and amending the powers of several acts, for repairing the



- road leading from the High Street in the city of Rochester, to Maidstone, in the county of Kent; and for amending and improving the road branching from the said road at the Bridgewood Gates, and running into the town of Chatham, in the said county of Kent.
- xli. An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road leading from Flimwell Vent, in the parish of Ticehurst, in the county of Sussex, to the town and part of Hastings, in the said county.
- xlii. An Act for extending the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of several acts, passed in the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for constructing an harbour in Mount's Bay, in the county of Cornwall.
- xliii. An Act to remove doubts as to the power of the commissioners of exchequer bills to advance a further sum of money to the Regent's Canal company, and to amend the acts for making the said canal.
- xliv. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the river Tees at Stockton, to Witton Park Colliery, with several branches therefrom, all in the county of Durham.
- xlv. An Act for lighting with gas the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and certain places adjacent thereto.
- xlvi. An Act for improving the navigation of the river Dun, and for altering the course thereof, by making certain new cuts or canals from the same; and for amending, altering, and enlarging the powers granted to the river Dun company, by several acts relating to the said navigation.
- xlvii. An Act to alter and amend several acts passed for more effectually supplying with water the inhabitants of the towns of Manchester and Salford in the parish of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster; and for further extending the powers and provisions of the said acts.
- xlviii. An Act to continue the term and amend and enlarge the powers of two acts of his late majesty, for paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets, and for regulating the police of the city of Glasgow.
- xliv. An Act to amend and render more effectual an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, intituled, *An Act for the better relief and employment of the poor of the several parishes within the city of Lincoln, and county of the same city, and of the parish of Saint Margaret, part whereof lies within the said city, and the other part in the close of Lincoln, in the county of Lincoln.*
- l. An Act for incorporating the city of Coventry gas-light company.
- li. An Act for incorporating the south London gas-light and coke company, situate in the parish of Saint Saviour, in the county of Surrey.
- lii. An Act for lighting with gas the turnpike road from Whitechapel church in the county of Middlesex, to certain dwelling houses erected and being beyond the four mile stones upon the Ilford and Woodford roads in the county of Essex.
- liii. An Act for more effectually making, maintaining, and repairing certain roads in the county of Aberdeen, and in the counties of Banff and Kincardine.
- liv. An Act for continuing and amending two acts of his late majesty, for repairing the roads from Gander Lane, in the county of Derby, to Sheffield, in the county of York, and from Mosbrough Green to Clown, both in the said county of Derby; and also for widening and altering certain parts of the said roads, and making and maintaining certain branches of road communicating therewith.
- lv. An Act to repeal certain parts of, and to alter and amend an act passed in the forty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for inclosing lands in the manor of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey.
- lvi. An Act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers, of two acts, for repairing the roads from Sheet Bridge to Portsmouth, and from Petersfield to the Alton turnpike road, near Ropley, in the county of Southampton.
- lvii. An Act for lighting with gas the town of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and places adjacent.
- lviii. An Act for repealing an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his majesty king George the 3rd, for paving, lighting, and

- watching the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop; and for granting other powers in lieu thereof.
- lix. An Act to repeal two acts made in the forty-third and forty-ninth years of his late majesty, for paving the town of Worthing, in the county of Sussex, and establishing a market therein, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; for erecting Groynes, for laying a duty on coals imported into the said town, and for other purposes relating to the improvement of the said town.
- lx. An Act for erecting the town of Airdrie, in the county of Lanark, into a burgh of barony, paving, lighting, and improving the same, and establishing a police therein.
- lxi. An Act to enable the company of proprietors of the Stratford-upon-Avon canal navigation to subscribe a further sum of money for the purposes of the said navigation.
- lxii. An Act for giving further powers to the company of proprietors of the river Arun navigation, and for confirming certain agreements entered into between the said company and the company of proprietors of the Portsmouth and Arundell navigation.
- lxiii. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from Stratford-upon-Avon in the county of Warwick, to Moreton-in-Marsh in the county of Gloucester, with a branch to Shipston-upon-Stour in the county of Worcester.
- lxiv. An Act for altering and enlarging the powers of several acts of his late majesty king George the 3rd, for improving the drainage of the Middle and South Levels, part of the great level of the fens called Bedford Level, and other lands therein mentioned, and for improving the navigation of the river Ouze, in the county of Norfolk, and of the several rivers communicating therewith.
- lxv. An Act to enable the justices of the peace for the county of Brecon, to rebuild, repair, and take down bridges within the said county, not being county bridges.
- lxvi. An Act for enabling the proprietors of the commercial buildings, in the town of Belfast, to sue and be sued in the name of their secretary, and for the regulation of the said buildings, and the property thereof.
- lxvii. An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor's rates and relieving the poor of the parish of Saint Luke, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, and for other purposes relating thereto; and for authorizing the sale of the dust and ashes to arise within such parts of the said parish as are not included in the Hans Town district; for the application of the money to arise by such sale; and for better collecting the composition for the repairs of the highways of the said parish.
- lxviii. An Act for better lighting and for watching the city of Chichester, and places adjacent.
- lxix. An Act for supplying the towns of Old and New Brentford, and the villages of Turnham Green, Hammersmith, and Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, with gas.
- lxx. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of an act of the second year of his late majesty's reign, intituled An Act for the enlightening the streets, lanes, and passages within the town and county of the town of Nottingham.
- lxxi. An Act for incorporating the town of Dudley gas light company.
- lxxii. An Act to light and otherwise improve the streets and other public passages and places within the hamlet of Mile End Old Town, in the parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, otherwise Stebonheath, in the county of Middlesex.
- lxxiii. An Act for incorporating the town of Portsea gas-light company.
- lxxiv. An Act for supplying the parish of All Saints, Poplar, in the county of Middlesex, with gas.
- lxxv. An Act for lighting the town of Barnsley, in the west riding of the county of York, with gas.
- lxxvi. An Act for lighting with gas the town and borough of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk.
- lxxvii. An Act for providing an increase of the annual income of the London Institution.
- lxxviii. An Act for continuing the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act of his late majesty's reign, for amending the road leading from the south end of the Moor Lane, in the township of Great Bolton, into the turnpike road from

Manchester to Wigan, near West-houghton Chapel, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

lxxxix. An Act to enlarge the term and powers of several acts of his late majesty, for repairing the roads from Keyberry Bridge to Shalldon, and from the said bridge to Torquay, in the county of Devon; and to alter the line of certain parts of the said roads.

lxxx. An Act for repealing an act of his late majesty's reign, for improving the road from Manchester to Bolton, and other places therein mentioned, in the county of Lancaster, so far as relates to the Moses Gate district of road therein mentioned; and for granting further and more effectual powers instead thereof; and for repairing and improving the said district of roads, and making a new branch of road to communicate with the said district of road.

lxxxi. An Act for repairing the road from Birmingham through Stratford-upon-Avon to Stratford Bridge in the county of Warwick.

lxxxii. An Act for repairing part of the great road from Gloucester to Bristol, and certain roads through and near the towns of Berkeley, Dursley, Wotton-under-Edge, and Stroud, and other roads therein mentioned, in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts.

lxxxiii. An Act for repairing the roads from Tetbury to Symondshall, from Frocester Hill to Dunkirk, and from the Latterwood to Nailsworth, and other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Gloucester.

lxxxiv. An Act for repairing the road from Alemouth through Alnwick and Rothbury to Hexham, and a branch from the said road between Alnwick and Rothbury to Jockey's Dike Bridge, all in the county of Northumberland.

lxxxv. An Act for amending and more effectually repairing the highway between Hockliffe and Woburn, in the county of Bedford; and for repairing the road leading through Woburn to Tickford Bridge, in Newport Pagnell, in the county of Buckingham.

lxxxvi. An Act to continue and amend two acts for repairing the road from the turnpike road near

the town of Weston-on-the-Green, in the county of Oxford, to the turnpike road on Kidlington Green, in the said county.

lxxxvii. An Act for enlarging, explaining, and continuing certain acts of his late majesty's reign, for repairing and keeping in repair the road from Parkhouse to or near the Three Mile House, in the county of Lanark.

lxxxviii. An Act for amending and keeping in repair the several roads leading to and from the late market-house in Stourbridge in the county of Worcester, and also several other roads leading from and connected with the said roads, in the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

lxxxix. An Act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of three acts, for repairing and widening several roads leading from the town of Bewdley, in the county of Worcester, to the several places therein mentioned, in the counties of Worcester and Salop respectively.

xc. An Act for making a road from Bury, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to or near a certain house, known by the sign of The Bull and Wharf, in the township of Little Bolton, in the said county.

xc. An Act for more effectually repairing several roads leading from Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, and several other roads connected therewith, in the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop.

xcii. An Act for repairing and maintaining several roads leading from the town of Bromyard, in the county of Hereford, and other roads adjoining thereto, in the said county, and in the county of Worcester.

xciii. An Act to continue the term, and alter and amend the powers of two acts, for repairing the road from Elsdon High Cross, near the town of Elsdon, in the county of Northumberland, to the Red Swyre, upon the mid border betwixt England and Scotland.

xciv. An Act for amending the road from Leeds to Otley, in the west riding of the county of York.

xcv. An Act to rectify mistakes in the titles of two acts passed in the present session of parliament, the one for continuing the term of an act of

- his late majesty's reign, for repairing the road from Foston Bridge, in the county of Lincoln, to Little Drayton, in the county of Nottingham; and the other for repairing the road from Newark-upon-Trent, in the said county of Nottingham, to join the road in the said act mentioned, near Bingham, in the said county of Nottingham.
- xcvi. An Act for providing a convenient house, with suitable accommodations, for his majesty's judges at the assizes for the county of Salop, and for maintaining and supporting the same.
- xcvii. An Act for incorporating the company of proprietors of the North Wilts Canal navigation with the company of proprietors of the Wilts and Berks Canal navigation; and for repealing the several acts passed for making and maintaining the said canals, and for consolidating the powers and provisions thereof in one act of parliament.
- xcviii. An Act for more effectually enlarging, deepening, improving, and maintaining the harbour of Saltcoats, in the county of Ayr.
- xcix. An Act for improving and maintaining the harbour, pier, or cobb, at the port and borough of Lyme Regis, in the county of Dorset.
- c. An Act to alter and amend three acts, of the fifty-third, fifty-fourth, and fifty-sixth years of his late majesty, for enabling commissioners to erect and maintain a new gaol and other buildings for the county and city of Edinburgh, and for opening communications with the same; and to enable the trustees for turnpike and other high roads, in the said county of Edinburgh, to advance further sums of money to the said commissioners.
- ci. An Act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of several acts passed for repairing the road from Coleham Bridge, in Shrewsbury, to the market place in Church Stretton, and several other roads therein described, all in the county of Salop.
- cii. An Act for building an additional gaol for the county of Essex, and for enlarging, improving, and altering the existing prisons for the same county.
- ciii. An Act for making the townships
- and hamlets of Tarleton, and of Hesketh with Becconsall, in the parish of Croston, and part of the rectory and vicarage thereof, in the county of Lancaster, separate and distinct parishes.
- civ. An Act to alter and amend several acts of his late majesty's reign, for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the town of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk.
- cv. An Act for inclosing lands in the parish of Cley-next-the-Sea, in the county of Norfolk; and for embanking and draining parts of the said lands, and lands in the parish of Wiveton, in the said county.
- cvi. An Act to continue and amend an act of his late majesty, for repairing the road from Dundalk, in the county of Louth, to Bannbridge, in the county of Down, so far as relates to the northern division of the said road.
- cvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Dunstable, in the county of Bedford, to the Ponds, in the county of Hertford.
- cviii. An Act for repairing, widening, and maintaining several roads in the counties of Dorset and Devon, leading to and through the borough of Lyme Regis, and from the turnpike road on Uplyme Hill, to the turnpike road at the Three Ashes, in the parish of Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset.
- cix. An Act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of three acts, so far as relates to the roads from the top of Crickley Hill, in the county of Gloucester, to and through Northleach, Barford, and Witney, to Campsfield, and the turnpike road at or near Enslow Bridge, in the county of Oxford.
- cx. An Act for more effectually repairing the roads leading to Highgate Gate House and Hampstead, and other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of Middlesex; and for watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the said roads.
- cx. An Act for repairing and maintaining the roads from Todmorden to Fulledge Lane End in Burnley, and to Littleborough, in the county of Lancaster, and to Kingcross, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York.
- cxii. An Act for repairing and main-

- taining the road from Shoreditch Church through Hackney to Stamford Hill, in the county of Middlesex, and other roads communicating therewith in the same county.
- cxiii. An Act to enlarge the term and powers of several acts of his late majesty, for amending the road from Swindon to Marlborough, and from Marlborough to the village of Everley, in the county of Wilts, so far as relates to the Marlborough district of the said road; and also to make a branch from the said road to join the present turnpike road leading from Andover to Devizes, in the said county.
- cxiv. An Act for the completion of the re-building of the church or chapel of the parish of Saint Nicholas in Harwich, in the county of Essex.
- cxv. An Act to alter and amend an act of his late majesty's reign, intituled An Act to enable his majesty to vest the Sands of Traeth Mawr, dividing the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, in William Alexander Madocks, esquire; and for building quays and other works, for the purpose of facilitating the landing, loading, and unloading of ships and vessels frequenting the harbour of Port Madoc in the said county of Carnarvon.
- cxvi. An Act for repealing the laws relating to the stamping, straining, and searching of woollen cloth, within the west riding of the county of York, and for substituting other regulations of the cloth trade within the said riding.
- cxvii. An Act to establish an additional company for lighting certain parts of the metropolis and parts adjacent with gas.
- cxviii. An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of an act of the fifty-third year of his late majesty, for improving the communication between the county of Edinburgh and county of Fife, by the ferries cross the frith of Forth, between Leith and Newhaven, and Kinghorn and Bruntisland.
- cxix. An Act to enable the company of proprietors of the eastern branch of the Montgomeryshire canal, to alter the line of the Tannat feeder, to make a navigable cut from the Guilsfield branch to improve the same; and to amend two several acts respecting the said canal.
- cxx. An Act for erecting a bridge over the river Almond, which divides the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow.
- cxxi. An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the town of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester; and for regulating the police thereof; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.
- cxxii. An Act for amending certain acts, for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the Lothian road, near the city of Edinburgh, to join the Forth and Clyde navigation near Falkirk, in the county of Stirling; and giving power to borrow a further sum of money on the credit of the tolls granted by the said acts.
- cxxiii. An Act for further continuing several acts for the better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the river Thames.
- cxxiv. An Act for enabling the grand jury of the county of Louth to levy by presentment certain sums of money expended for the building of the court-house of the said county.
- cxxv. An Act to authorize the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway company to vary the line of a certain part of the said railway; and to amend the acts passed for making the said railway.
- cxxvi. An Act to improve Market Street, in the town of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and the approaches thereto; and to amend an act passed in the fifty-seventh year of his late majesty, for building a bridge across the river Irwell, from Water Street, in the township of Salford, to Saint Mary's Gate, in the township of Manchester.
- cxxvii. An Act for enlarging, explaining, and amending the powers granted by certain acts passed for improving the road from the city of Glasgow to the city of Carlisle.
- cxxviii. An Act to rectify a mistake in an act of this session of parliament, for repairing the road from Basingstoke, through Wortin and other places in the county of Southampton, to Lobcomb Corner in the county of Wilts, and other roads in the county of Southampton.

PRICE OF STOCKS for each Month in 1821.
Lowest and Highest.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cl. Reduced.	3 per Cl. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	Long Annuity.	Imperial 3 p. Cl.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South S. Stock.	Excheq. Billa.	Omanium
January {	{ 222½ 228 }	{ 69½ 73½ }	{ 68½ 72½ }	{ 78½ 81½ }	{ 87½ 90½ }	{ 102½ 102½ }	{ 18 18½ }	{ 68½ 70½ }	{ 281½ 228½ }	{ 27 44 }	{ 76½ 79½ }	{ 1 p. 8 p. }	{ 7 4½ }
February ... {	{ 225½ 229½ }	{ 72½ 74½ }	{ 71½ 73½ }	{ 81½ 83½ }	{ 90½ 92½ }	{ 102½ 107 }	{ 18½ 19½ }	{ 70½ 72½ }	{ 228½ 230½ }	{ 41 43 }	{ 79½ 81½ }	{ 5 p. 8 p. }	{ 5 6½ }
March {	{ 226 221½ }	{ 71½ 74 }	{ 68½ 73½ }	{ 81½ 83½ }	{ 88½ 93 }	{ 104½ 107½ }	{ 18½ 19½ }	{ 69½ 72½ }	{ 230½ 231½ }	{ 26 50 }	{ par. 6 p. }	{ 5½ 6 p. }	{ 5½ 6 p. }
April..... {	{ 221½ 224 }	{ 71 71½ }	{ 72½ 74½ }	{ 80½ 81½ }	{ 88½ 89½ }	{ 108½ 108½ }	{ 18½ 19 }	{ 71½ 72½ }	{ 229 231 }	{ 42 49 }	{ 80 80½ }	{ 3 p. 6 p. }	{ 3 p. 6 p. }
May {	{ 225½ 224 }	{ 71½ 77 }	{ 72½ 77½ }	{ 81½ 86½ }	{ 89½ 94½ }	{ 108½ 110½ }	{ 18½ 19½ }	{ 70½ 74½ }	{ 230½ 232½ }	{ 42 52 }	{ 81 81½ }	{ 2 p. 5 p. }	{ 2 p. 5 p. }
June {	{ 229 233½ }	{ 74½ 76½ }	{ 75½ 77½ }	{ 85½ 86½ }	{ 93½ 95½ }	{ 110½ 111 }	{ 19 19½ }	{ 73½ 75½ }	{ 236½ 238½ }	{ 45 52 }	{ 1 p. 4 p. }	{ 1 p. 4 p. }	{ 1 p. 4 p. }
July {	{ 230 235 }	{ 74½ 77½ }	{ 73½ 77½ }	{ 85½ 87½ }	{ 93½ 96 }	{ 108 114½ }	{ 19½ 19½ }	{ 75½ 76½ }	{ 230½ 235½ }	{ 53 60 }	{ 82 84½ }	{ 3 p. 6 p. }	{ 3 p. 6 p. }
August..... {	{ 230½ 237 }	{ 75 77 }	{ 74½ 76½ }	{ 85½ 87½ }	{ 94 96 }	{ 108 109½ }	{ 19½ 19½ }	{ 74 76½ }	{ 230½ 234 }	{ 57 60 }	{ 83½ 85½ }	{ 4 p. 6 p. }	{ 4 p. 6 p. }
September... {	{ 236 237 }	{ 76½ 76½ }	{ 75½ 76½ }	{ 86½ 86½ }	{ 95½ 96 }	{ 108½ 109½ }	{ 19½ 19½ }	{ 75½ 76½ }	{ 233½ 234½ }	{ 61 64 }	{ 83 84 }	{ 2 p. 8 p. }	{ 2 p. 8 p. }
October ... {	{ 236½ 240½ }	{ 76½ 76 }	{ 76 78½ }	{ 87 88½ }	{ 95½ 96½ }	{ 109½ 111½ }	{ 19½ 19½ }	{ 76½ 78 }	{ 235 241 }	{ 63 74 }	{ 84½ 87 }	{ 2 p. 6 p. }	{ 2 p. 6 p. }
November .. {	{ 239 240½ }	{ 76½ 77½ }	{ 76½ 78½ }	{ 87½ 88 }	{ 95½ 96½ }	{ 110½ 111½ }	{ 19½ 19½ }	{ 76½ 76½ }	{ 240½ 242½ }	{ 65 73 }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 2 p. 6 p. }	{ 2 p. 6 p. }
December... {	{ 234½ 238½ }	{ 75½ 77 }	{ 76½ 77½ }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 95½ 96½ }	{ 110½ 111½ }	{ 19½ 19½ }	{ 75½ 75½ }	{ 239 240½ }	{ 63 71 }	{ 86½ 87½ }	{ 2 p. 4 p. }	{ 2 p. 4 p. }

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS in 1821.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
102	136	116	116	107	121	96	72	64	61	137	110

FRENCH FUNDS.

1821.	5 Per Cent Stock.	Bank Actions.	1821.	5 Per Cent Stock.	Bank Actions.
	l. c.	l. c.		l. c.	l. c.
January	78 50 82 20	1445 1490	July	85 45 86 10	1515 1535
February	82 90 85 10	1445 1510	August	86 35 88 45	1530 1548 75
March	76 25 85 65	1530 1470	September	85 75 88 60	1548 50 1561 25
April	81 50 82 45	1542 50 1547 50	October	88 90 90 80	1580 1595
May	82 85	1545 1572 50	November	89 35 90 50	1590 1595
June	85 75 87 35	1542 50 1592 50	December	85 89 15	1592 50 1597 30

PRICES OF GOLD, SILVER, SUGAR, AND HAY.

1821.	Gold in Bars per oz.	Silver in Bars Standard per oz.	Sugar per Cwt.	Hay per Load.
	£. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
January	3 17 10½	4 10½ to 4 11½	35 4½	3 0 0 to 4 10 0
February	3 17 10½	4 10½ to 4 11½	35 8½	2 18 0 to 4 10 0
March	3 17 10½	4 11½	36 2½	3 0 0 to 4 10 0
April	3 17 10½	4 11 to 4 11½	35 1	3 10 0 to 4 14 0
May	3 17 10½	4 11	35 2½	3 0 0 to 4 10 0
June	3 17 10½	4 10	35 8½	3 0 0 to 4 12 0
July	3 17 10½	4 10½	32 8	3 3 0 to 5 0 0
August	3 17 10½	4 11	32 8½	3 0 0 to 4 10 0
September	3 17 10½	4 11	31 3½	3 0 0 to 4 4 0
October	3 17 10½	4 11	31 2½	3 0 0 to 4 4 0
November	3 17 10½	4 11	29 9	3 0 0 to 4 8 0
December	3 17 10½	4 11½	33 0½	3 0 0 to 4 4 0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN

IN THE TWELVE MARITIME DISTRICTS.

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns in the Weeks ending

Date.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January 6	54 0	34 2	25 1	18 11	33 7	37 0
— 13	54 7	35 0	25 6	18 9	32 11	34 0
— 20	54 3	34 8	25 4	18 6	33 3	34 9
— 27	54 8	34 7	25 2	18 5	32 0	33 10
February 3	54 5	34 4	25 1	18 5	31 7	34 2
— 10	54 7	35 7	24 3	18 2	31 10	36 8
— 17	53 5	33 11	24 1	17 10	32 4	34 11
— 24	53 4	34 10	23 9	17 7	30 3	32 3
March 3	53 5	34 7	23 6	17 7	29 9	33 0
— 10	54 11	33 9	23 10	18 3	30 1	33 11
— 17	54 3	33 5	24 2	18 0	30 2	32 8
— 24	54 9	34 10	24 4	18 3	30 0	32 0
— 31	54 8	38 1	24 1	18 3	31 8	30 10
April 7	54 1	35 1	23 9	18 2	30 6	31 4
— 14	53 7	34 5	23 9	18 2	29 11	30 6
— 21	53 0	33 6	23 11	18 1	29 1	32 9
— 28	52 5	34 2	23 10	17 9	29 8	30 5
May 5	52 0	31 8	23 5	17 8	29 7	30 1
— 12	51 8	33 10	23 4	17 6	30 2	31 1
— 19	51 5	31 2	23 6	17 4	29 7	30 10
— 26	51 9	32 0	23 3	17 3	29 5	30 4
June 2	52 7	32 3	23 2	17 6	28 9	31 11
— 9	53 1	31 7	23 11	17 7	30 4	30 7
— 16	52 2	31 3	23 3	17 7	30 2	30 8
— 23	51 10	31 6	24 5	17 9	33 3	31 7
— 30	51 6	33 5	23 4	17 8	30 2	30 2
July 7	51 5	31 0	23 10	18 3	30 2	30 1
— 14	51 7	32 1	24 0	18 8	30 7	31 11
— 21	52 0	33 0	24 2	18 11	30 10	31 4
— 28	52 4	32 1	25 0	19 4	30 11	31 1
August 4	53 4	31 10	25 3	20 1	31 5	30 11
— 11	55 3	34 11	26 0	20 7	31 0	34 1
— 18	56 7	34 3	26 10	21 5	29 4	32 0
— 25	55 11	31 3	26 1	20 10	29 2	31 2
September 1	54 7	26 7	25 10	20 0	27 2	32 0
— 8	55 8	28 9	26 11	19 8	27 8	30 5
— 15	61 6	28 9	27 3	21 1	29 2	31 10
— 22	68 10	32 2	33 3	22 7	33 11	22 7
— 29	70 7	34 6	35 1	23 4	36 8	35 10
October 6	64 7	31 11	35 2	22 10	34 9	33 5
— 13	61 4	28 4	33 5	21 11	33 3	31 6
— 20	58 4	26 10	31 2	20 5	32 2	32 3
— 27	56 3	26 5	29 4	21 1	29 5	32 5
November 3	55 1	24 4	26 7	20 1	28 1	32 10
— 10	55 2	27 5	26 3	19 11	26 11	32 1
— 17	55 4	24 4	25 9	19 8	28 3	30 7
— 24	53 11	23 7	25 1	19 1	28 1	30 3
December 1	51 11	23 7	24 2	18 5	26 4	28 10
— 10	51 2	27 3	22 10	18 11	28 8	28 0
— 17	49 2	25 3	22 1	18 7	24 9	28 3
— 24	46 8	21 3	20 10	17 7	23 5	26 10
— 31	46 2	21 11	19 7	16 8	22 8	26 8

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PRICE OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lbs. of BUTCHERS' MEAT in Newgate Market in the Year 1821.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.				Lamb.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
January ..	3	2	to 4	2	3	0	to 4	0	5	8	to 7	8	3	8	to 5	8				
February	3	2	to 4	2	3	0	to 4	0	4	0	to 6	0	3	8	to 5	8				
March ...	3	2	to 4	2	3	0	to 4	0	4	0	to 6	0	3	8	to 5	8				
April....	2	10	to 3	10	2	8	to 3	8	3	4	to 5	4	3	4	to 5	0	6	0	to 8	0
May	3	0	to 4	0	2	10	to 3	10	3	4	to 5	4	3	4	to 5	4	3	0	to 7	0
June	3	0	to 4	0	2	8	to 3	8	3	4	to 5	4	3	0	to 5	0	3	4	to 5	4
July	2	8	to 3	8	2	2	to 3	4	3	8	to 4	8	2	8	to 4	8	2	8	to 4	8
August...	2	6	to 3	6	2	4	to 3	4	3	0	to 5	0	2	8	to 4	4	3	4	to 4	4
Sept.....	2	4	to 3	4	2	6	to 3	2	2	8	to 4	8	2	4	to 4	4	3	0	to 4	0
October...	2	0	to 3	0	2	0	to 3	0	2	8	to 4	8	2	8	to 4	8				
November	2	0	to 3	0	2	10	to 3	10	3	0	to 5	0	2	8	to 4	8				
December	2	4	to 3	4	1	8	to 2	8	3	8	to 5	8	3	0	to 5	0				

CATTLE SOLD AT SMITHFIELD in 1821.

	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
From December 29 to January 22, inclusive	10,780	1,060	82,670	1,300
From January 26 to February 19	11,380	1,000	128,560	1,340
From February 23 to March 19.....	10,620	1,060	73,380	1,230
From March 30 to April 23	11,025	1,307	74,170	1,400
From April 23 to May 22	10,779	1,500	91,340	1,050
From May 25 to June 22	12,031	2,588	146,293	1,490
From June 29 to July 22	9,450	2,549	130,140	1,680
From July 26 to August 20	7,707	2,667	105,460	1,730
From August 24 to September 21	11,857	2,800	145,820	1,750
From September 28 to October 21	12,631	1,750	113,150	1,549
From October 26 to November 19.....	14,138	1,553	89,770	1,490
From November 23 to December 24	18,166	1,631	118,390	1,590

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for 1821.

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Pluvia- meter.	Winds.									
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Hig.	Low.	Mean.		Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N. E.	S. E.	N. W.	S. W.	
January.	30.04	29.19	30.0148	53	21	37.67	2.800	0	3	6	1	8	2	1	10		
February	30.75	29.81	30.2102	52	18	35.45	0.1	7	1	3	3	4	2	0	8		
March ..	30.31	29.06	29.6040	58	64	42.35	3.00	2	5	0	4	3	2	0	15		
April ...	30.12	29.80	29.6450	75	28	51.12	2.125	2	2	3	9	4	0	0	10		
May	30.61	29.15	29.6095	70	29	51.22	5.100	2	1	2	8	5	3	3	7		
June	30.30	29.58	29.6080	77	24	55.39	1.325	1	0	3	2	18	0	1	5		
July	30.30	29.54	29.6268	77	35	50.60	2.25625	5	0	3	8	2	0	1	11		
August...	30.18	29.47	29.6110	84	41	64.62	1.575	0	1	4	4	5	2	0	15		
Septem...	30.60	29.46	29.6362	77	40	60.55	2.6625	1	2	1	8	2	0	1	14		
October	30.24	29.02	30.0445	69	31	50.00	2.900	2	5	2	3	2	3	0	14		
Novem...	30.28	29.19	29.7909	63	27	48.73	4.58	2	1	2	7	0	2	1	15		
Decem...	30.20	29.06	29.6113	54	26	42.03	6.523	1	5	1	3	0	7	2	22		
Year ...	30.04	29.06	29.7818	84	18	48.75	29.49875	25	27	30	60	54	23	10	136		

W H E A T.

Quantity of WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR imported into and exported from Great Britain in the year 1820.

	Wheat and Wheat Flour imported from foreign parts.	Wheat and Wheat Flour exported to all parts.	Average Prices in England and Wales.
Year 1820	quarters. 587,195	quarters. 94,656	per quarter. 65s. 7d.
Deduct increase in stock of foreign wheat and wheat flour under the king's look, on the 5th January, 1821.....	460,287		
Deduct quantity exported	126,908 94,656		
Quantity added to the consumption of the country from excess of import in 1820, delivered from the warehouses between May 15 and Nov. 15, 1820, as produce of the British colonies in North America.....	32,252		

Average Prices for England and Wales, of the Quantities of Foreign Corn imported into Great Britain, in the year 1820.

Year 1820.	s. d.	Oats, per quarter	24 4
Wheat, per quarter	65 7	Beans, per quarter.....	43 6
Rye, per quarter	40 10	Peas, per quarter	44 11
Barley, per quarter	33 10	Oatmeal, per boll	25 6

Quantities of GRAIN of all kinds warehoused in Great Britain from 5th of April 1820, to 5th January 1821.

Species.	Imported & Warehoused between the 5th April 1820, and 5th Jan. 1821.	Remained in Warehouses on the 5th Jan. 1821.
	quar. bush.	quar. bush.
Barley	28,670 5	31,422 0
Beans	9,479 1	29,770 2
Indian Corn.....	2,471 7	2,749 0
Oats	161,743 2	13,369 5
Peas.....	7,540 0	12,606 7
Rye	12,101 3	10,712 1
Wheat	444,968 5	733,763 0
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
Indian Meal.....	25 0 24	—
Wheat, Meal, or Flour	298,215 0 14	178,751 3 24

Quarterly Prices by which the admission of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, from foreign parts, for home consumption in Great Britain, is regulated, by 55 Geo. 3, cap. 26, from 15th May 1820.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
15th August, 1820	71s. 11d.	36s. 5d.	27s. 1d.
15th November, 1820.....	58 3	28 7	21 1
15th February, 1821	54 5	25 0	18 6

Statement of the Number of Persons committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, in the year 1821, and how they have been disposed of.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
In custody, January 1st, 1821	259	112	351
Committed to 31st December, under 20 years	655	99	2124
Above that age	1043	327	
			<u>2475</u>

Of whom there have been executed	33
Died	5
Removed to the Hulk, at Gosport, preparatory to trans. ...	100
Do. to Portsmouth	121
Do. to Sheerness	308
Do. to Chatham	25
Do. to Woolwich	124
Do. to the General Penitentiary at Milbank	53
Do. to the Refuge for the Destitute	31
Do. to Bethlem Hospital	1
Do. by Habeas Corpus for trial at the Assizes	12
Do. to the House of Correction for the City of London, pursuant to their sentence	64
Do. to do. for Middlesex	328
Do. on board two Female Convict Ships bound to New South Wales	100
Do. to the House of Correction, having had their sentence of transportation mitigated, on condition of being imprisoned therein for certain periods	10
Discharged, having had his Majesty's free pardon	20
Do. being acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions	398
Do. by proclamation, bills of indictment not having been found	226
Do. not prosecuted	45
Do. having undergone their sentence of imprisonment	42
Do. being privately whipped	56
Do. being fined 1 <i>l</i>	87
Do. upon bail and other causes	34
	<u>2223</u>
Remained in Custody on 1st January, 1822:	
Males	185
Females	67
	<u>252</u>
	<u>2475</u>

One in six of both Males and Females have been in the Gaol before, and more than two-thirds of the whole number could read, and three-fifths of them could write also.

NARRATIVES.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.

At Manilla, on the 9th day of October 1820, the Indians, in a large body, excited by the Spaniards, commenced the massacre and plunder of all the foreigners they could lay their hands on, and continued the bloody business until the afternoon of the 11th. The following account is written by an American gentleman, Mr. Prince, who was an eyewitness to the massacre, and narrowly escaped death. The French are supposed to have lost 212,000 dollars: and the Chinese, who were assassinated to the number of 85, a much more considerable sum.

Mr. Prince's Account of the Massacre at Manilla, on the 9th October, 1820.

The attack commenced about 11 a. m. on Mr. Godfroi, a surgeon, in the street of Santa Cruz: they cut and mangled him in a shocking manner, and left him for dead; he was taken to the guard-house, and, on his coming to his senses, his hands were tied behind him by the Spanish soldiers, and he was carried into the corregidor's prison, where he remained 24 hours, without any assistance; he was then sent to the hospital, and I am happy to say, that when I left he was recovering fast. The report of this act of atrocity spread fast, but

it was rumoured that I had been the sufferer. Captain Nicholls, on hearing it, immediately started to my assistance, leaving a note to Warrington and Wilson, informing them of the event, and requesting them to follow. This note was shortly after received by captain Warrington; he and Mr. Wilson proceeded towards the quarter of St. Miguel, where I resided. At the apothecary's shop, in the Escalta, they met Mr. Stewart, American consul, and captain Balston, of the English country ship *Edward Stretel*, who informed them that Nicholls had ascertained it was Godfroi who was wounded, and not me, as he had supposed; and that he had met Godfroi the naturalist, and that both of them had gone to the palace to demand protection and assistance from the governor.

Godfroi and Nicholls shortly after joined them. Nicholls said, the only satisfaction they could get from the governor was "that he would consider of it." The whole of the company (Stewart and Balston excepted) now started to visit the wounded Godfroi. Warrington was called back by these two, and advised not to proceed; but he jumped into his carriage, and ordered the coachman to drive and overtake his companions. The mob at this time was large, and was growing so out-

rageous, that he was unable to come up with them: several attempts were made to pull him from his carriage, his coachman became frightened, turned the carriage, and drove back as far as the apothecary's. Here they rejoined Balston and Stewart. The mob was now approaching towards them, and they could distinctly see that Wilson, Nicholls, and Godfroi, were prisoners. To provide for their own safety was all they could do. Warrington and Balston entered the house occupied by some Persian merchants, and Stewart the house of a Spaniard; the two former were at first concealed in a back room, which they had hardly entered, when the Parsees exclaimed, "Poor Wilson is murdered, Nicholls is stabbed in the back, and the Frenchman they are cutting to pieces, and dragging about like a dog."

An attack instantly commenced on the house of Mr. Guillot, which was exactly opposite that of the Parsees: poor Guillot was first fired at by a serjeant of the regular army, and afterwards literally cut to pieces; and an Armenian, Mr. Baptiste (who had been 20 years in this country, where he had married), escaped badly wounded. The house was stripped and plundered. The Parsees, expecting the attack now on their side of the street, insisted upon Warrington and Balston's descending into the common sewer, where they remained five hours, and afterwards (say the next day, at 10 a. m.) escaped into the city in a close carriage, with a guard of dragoons.

The hotel for foreigners, kept by Bernard Hautelman, a Ger-

man, who held a commission as lieutenant in the Spanish marine, was the next place they attacked. The mob, which had greatly increased, now filled the street in front of the house; Hautelman went to the door in full uniform, thinking they would respect him, as a Spanish officer, but he was deceived; they cut him down, left him for dead, and rushed over his body into the house. At this time there were, luckily, only four gentlemen in the house;—viz. Toulon, Gautrin, Vose, and Duperat. Vose immediately leaped from the window into the outer yard of a house belonging to a Spaniard, and concealed himself under a platform, where he remained till night, when he entered the city blacked and dressed like an Indian. Duperat was instantly butchered; his grey hairs could not preserve him from the blood-hounds of Manilla. Toulon and Gautrin were in the same room; they took leave of each other, when the former concealed himself under the bed, and Gautrin covered himself with a mat; the mob rushed into the room, dragged out Toulon, and killed him by a thousand wounds, but did not discover Gautrin. They again returned, and again left the room, one villain excepted, who stopped, probably to look for more plunder; and discovered Gautrin, who is a stout, powerful man, and from whom he received a blow that knocked him down, but before he had given the alarm, the mob returned, and Gautrin, with his fists only, fought his way through them, receiving terrible wounds at every instant, from the pikes, knives, and clubs, of the assassins: just as he cleared the crowd that still pursued him,

his sight failed; a Spanish police-officer seized him, tied his hands, and led him to the guard-house, when, shameful to relate, the officers put him in irons, and were going to finish the work the mob had begun. He demanded a confessor; they sent for one, but in the meantime a Spanish officer, *Senor Olire*, came in, and humanely prevented the massacre; he had *Gautrin* carried to the hospital on a bier. *Gautrin* was recovering fast when I left *Manilla*. Every thing in the hotel was plundered or destroyed; they even cut the poor horses and animals about the house to pieces.

A simultaneous attack now commenced in many places on the houses where foreigners were known to reside. The house of *Mons. Pasquet* was immediately forced; here *Monsieur Debar* was cut to pieces; but *Pasquet* escaped into the house of a Spaniard, by whom he was concealed: every article in the house was destroyed. The house occupied by captains *Warrington*, *Nicholls*, and *Wilson*, was completely stripped (several *Lascars*, and a lad belonging to the *Addison*, escaped by the roof into other houses); the papers of the *Addison* and *Merope* were destroyed, as was every article of clothing, &c. contained therein; and so furious were the mob at finding no blood to spill, that they cut even the ceiling and the sashes of the windows to pieces. I have made one omission in this narration (as I intended to relate the events of this bloody day in succession as they followed each other), that is, that the mob, after killing *Nicholls*, *Wilson*, &c. in the *Escalta*, separated, one part

proceeding to *St. Miguel's*, and attacked the house of the Russian consul *Dobell*; but as this comes under the head of my own part of the narration, I shall leave it till the last. I also forgot to say, the governor appeared in the *Escalta*, and that directly after *Wilson* and his associates were murdered, while their mangled bodies lay exposed to his view, he expostulated with the mob on what they were doing; and said, "If the Frenchmen have poisoned you, why do you murder English and Americans?" He soon after left them, taking no method or measure to stop the massacre; but, on the contrary, his conduct so far encouraged the mob, that they afterwards asserted what they were doing was by the "governor's orders." *Mr. Dunsfeldt's* house was attacked about two p. m., the door of which was excessively strong, and resisted the efforts of the mob to force it, three hours. *Mr. Dunsfeldt* had this day invited a number of friends to dine; unfortunately, several of them were in his house with him at the time of the attack. At three p. m., two hours before the door could be forced, the governor, *Don Mariano Fernandes Falgueras Menendes de Godin Fernandez del Reguero Valca Flores*, knight of several orders, &c. &c. (I write his name at large, that I may assist in handing it down to the infamy it deserves) appeared in the front of the house, accompanied by several officers, and a guard composed of 50 foot and some dragoons. He implored the populace to desist and retire to their houses; they hooted, and even lifted their pikes at his breast, when, instead of ordering his troops to disperse the mob,

which one discharge of small arms would have done in a moment, he sneaked off, leaving the unfortunate gentlemen to their fates. This pusillanimous conduct of the governor can neither be excused nor palliated in the least point, as it is a notorious fact, that at this moment there were from four to five thousand troops quartered within two furlongs distance, most of whom were under arms, and might have been brought to his assistance in 15 minutes. Two hours after this, the mob being left entirely to act as they pleased, and without fear of punishment, forced the door with large pieces of timber they had brought from some distance for the purpose, then rushed into the house, and mangled and cut every one therein, in such a horrid manner, that the bodies could not be distinguished. The following are the names of the unfortunate men that suffered at this place:—A. Shaffalitzky, T. Dunsfeldt, M. Estroup, M. Arnaud, Mr. Martin, and Justin, a French lad, servant of M. Estroup, and Joseph, his cook. The head of Shaffalitzky was severed from his body, thrown from the window, and kicked through the streets! The other bodies were also thrown from the windows, dragged about by the mob, who jumped on, pierced, and mangled them till they hardly retained evidence of their ever having been human. The plunder of this house was immense, as was also that of the house of M. Pasquet, there being 20,000 dollars in specie, besides a large quantity of indigo and nankins, which were thrown into the river.

I resided in the quarter of St. Miguel (about two miles from the

city), at the house of the Russian consul, P. Dobell, esq. His family luckily were with him at Macao, his nephew, Mr. Bennett, of Philadelphia, excepted. The house was attacked about one p. m. by the mob from the Escalita. Several of the peace officers of St. Miguel (say three or four) came to the door, and advised Mr. Bennett to open it, saying they would protect us. The door was opened, and the mob rushed in with the officers, who succeeded for some time in keeping out the villains from the room we were in; but, notwithstanding their exertions, many of them entered from time to time, and at last I was driven at the point of their knives out of the window; from thence I had immediately to swim the river, amid a shower of stones and clubs. I landed on the opposite side, at the gate of a large distillery belonging to an Armenian who had settled there. The gate was shut, and I succeeded in climbing a wall of 15 feet; but no sooner had I shown myself on the top, than I was attacked by the people of the distillery; was knocked off the wall by clubs, fell into the yard, and was made prisoner. Previously to the mob entering the house, Mr. Bennett and myself had determined to swim across the river for the purpose of asking advice of the Armenian, and had stripped ourselves of all but a flannel shirt; and in this situation was I when a prisoner, having had no time to dress myself as Mr. Bennett had done before he opened the door. My arms were lashed behind me so fast, that the circulation of the blood being nearly stopped, my hands swelled, and the pain became excessive; in

this manner was I led, or rather dragged, through the streets (the populace beating me, and throwing mud and filth on my head at every moment) to the house of the head peace officer of the village, where I found Mr. Bennett, whom they had taken from the house soon after I was driven from it. They now put both our feet in the stocks, in company with an Indian arrested for robbery. The villains at this time began to consult respecting the manner in which they should kill us: they settled the point, and were about to put it into operation, when the presence of mind of Mr. Bennett saved us. "I am a Catholic and a Christian," he exclaimed; "kill me without a padre to confess me, and the whole of you will die before morning." Superstition induced them to believe, that what Bennett had told them would take place, and they left us at rest a few moments longer. During the whole time (or rather till dark) the mob remained shouting and demanding us of the master of the house, making many attempts to burst in; and it is truly astonishing they did not succeed, as the place was a mere hut of bamboo. About 5 p. m. we were suddenly alarmed by the sounds of heavy blows, cries for mercy, and the shout of "Kill them, kill them." In a moment after Monsieur D'Arbell was brought in, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner, covered with blood, his skull fractured, and one of his eyes almost beaten from the socket. He was placed beside us, as was a poor lascar belonging to the Merope, who was also terribly bruised. At 6 p. m. they took Mr. Bennett from the stocks

under pretence of obliging him to cure a sick woman; but, in fact, they were carrying him to the house of a person who had just died (one to whom Mr. Bennett had given medicine, and, as they said, poisoned) to sacrifice him upon the dead body; but a serjeant of the regular troops saved his life by proposing to the mob to carry him to the house of a sick person, who lay at the point of death, to make him cure her. This they did, telling him that the moment the woman died they would bury their knives in his bosom. Luckily the woman got better; and, night coming on, the mob agreed to murder those of us they left on the stocks, and return to their houses. Bennett's presence of mind again saved us—"Touch one of my companions," said he, "and this woman shall be a corpse." They even begged of him to let them kill us; but he repeated his threats and saved us. Towards midnight, a family who had formerly washed for me, came to see me, and kindly gave me some clothes, and a cup of warm chocolate, which greatly relieved me, as I had been lying near 11 hours with only a wet shirt on, pinioned, and in the stocks, under an open window, with a shower of rain beating on me. About one o'clock I was taken from the stocks, and allowed to lie down on a mat in a better apartment. I supposed Bennett was killed, and expected every moment to share his fate. At 8 a. m. on the 10th, Bennett was brought back to my great joy, the serjeant having remained with him: this man swore to save us or die with us. At 9 a. m. we were put into canoes, and carried down the

river to the corregidor's house, and put under a strong guard to protect us. I now felt safe: the mob at this time had assembled in the streets to murder us as we came along: but were disappointed, for we came by water, and not, as they expected, by the road. There now appeared to be considerable difficulty as it regarded the disposal of us. No corregidor was to be found. The person who held that office had been frightened, and run off, leaving every thing in confusion. At this time there were four companies of regular infantry, one of flying artillery, with two pieces of cannon, and a squadron of cavalry, drawn up in front of the house. A square was formed of infantry; we were placed in the centre, when they started with us for the city. The mob at this crisis filled the streets to the number of 10,000 or 15,000 men. The soldiers had no orders from the governor to fire in case they attempted to seize us, and we were again carried back to the house; after which a square was again formed that conducted us to the prison of the corregidor (about 20 yards distance only), where we were locked up until a favourable chance to convey us into the city should offer. Don Manuel Barrella (the former corregidor) had his house adjoining the prison, with which it communicated on the second floor. He humanely conducted us to his own chamber, gave his bed up to poor D'Arbell, and assisted in washing his wounds: they were numerous and dangerous, having had pikes and knives thrust into almost every part of his body. About half past eleven there appeared a great

stir outside the prison; all the guards were called off but four; and about noon, looking from the window, I saw the troops drawn up in columns in front of the city gates. We were presently informed that the mob were murdering and plundering the Chinese in the Escalita—that all the Spaniards were getting into the city with their families as fast as possible.

Our friend, the former corregidor, received a letter from the government, requesting him to resume his office, as the old cowardly count had disappeared. He immediately mounted his horse, and read to the mob a proclamation which the governor had sent him, ordering them to disperse, or the troops should attack them, and hang every fifth man they could catch. The mob immediately dispersed, and went quietly to their houses. Why did not the governor issue such orders before, when he arrived in the Escalita, and save the lives of those unfortunates who were afterwards butchered? We remained in the prison that night, D'Arbell and the wounded being sent to the hospital in the evening. At 10 a. m. on the 11th, a guard, to our great satisfaction, conducted us to the city; and we were placed in the castle of Santiago.

Here we found about twenty or thirty gentlemen, French, English, Portuguese, and Americans, who had also been placed in the fortress for protection. My arrival was unexpected, as I had been on the dead list for two days, and the fate of Mr. Bennett had been also a mystery to them. We even here found the same disposition against foreigners, in

the soldiery ; nothing but military restraint prevented their finishing what the populace had but too successfully begun. Great talk was made by the Spanish officers and government of the satisfaction we should have that the leaders of the mob were arrested ; that they were to be burned, hanged, &c. &c., without mercy. They were arrested, it is true ;

but long before we left they gave them their liberty, from time to time, gradually dismissing the assassins without any sort of punishment ; nay, even the serjeant who was known to have fired at Mr. Guillot, and had killed him, who they told us was to be shot, was seen, a week afterwards, at the head of his platoon, escorting the host.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE MASSACRE AT
MANILLA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1820.

*Names of those killed
by the Inhabitants
of Manilla.*

	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Occupation and Remarks.</i>
Thos. V. Wilson...	American...	Midshipman United States navy, formerly of the frigate <i>Macedonia</i> , going home on a sick certificate.
D. Nicholls	English.....	Commander of the country ship <i>Merope</i> , of Bengal.
Godfrois	French	Naturalist, sent out by the French government to make collections.
Guillot	Ditto.....	Supercargo of the French ship <i>L'Eglantine</i> .
Toulon	Ditto.....	Officer of the Imperial French Guards.
Duperet.....	Ditto.....	Merchant, formerly ship <i>Mastera</i> .
Debur	Ditto.....	Captain of the French ship <i>Cultivateur</i> , of Nantes.
J. Damsfeldt.....	Dane.....	Merchant.
A. Stasfaltzky ...	Ditto.....	Ditto, of the house of Stevenson and Co.
Estoup	French	Captain of the French ship <i>Alexander</i> .
Arnaud	Ditto.....	Officer of the same ditto.
Martin	Ditto	Pilot of ditto.
Justin.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Boy.....	Ditto.....	Estoup's servant.
Joseph.....	Ditto	Cook of the <i>Alexander</i> .
A sailmaker.....	Ditto	Ship <i>L'Orient</i> , died of his wounds.
D'Arbell	Ditto	A respectable planter, settled here two or three years since ; his skull fractured, hand half cut off, piked on the neck, back, and stomach, two sabre cuts on his head, and other wounds.

Hautilman German.
 Gautrin French Head dreadfully cut, and wounds
 from pikes on almost every part
 of his body; limbs terribly cut
 and bruised.
 Godfroi Ditto Two terrible wounds on his head,
 and was left for dead.
 Baptiste..... Armenian Very dangerously.

Ten seamen, English, at different places, not belonging to any particular ship. The bodies of these unfortunate sufferers were thrown into the streets, treated with every indignity, and were afterwards at night, by order of the government, carried to the sea shore, and there buried in a heap, without the shadow of a religious ceremony, or a sign to mark their graves.

Six more persons, Europeans, names unknown.

Eighty-five Chinese are known to have been murdered; but it is supposed there were many more.

Three Spaniards killed by mistake: the mob, not recognizing them, killed them, supposing them to be foreigners.

[*Note.*—This seems to be a mistake—most of the other gentlemen from Manilla assert positively, that not a single Spaniard lost his life, and no Spanish property was plundered, unless what might have been jointly owned by them and the Chinese. The sudden proclamation from the governor, on hearing that the mob had begun to massacre the Chinese, proves that there was Spanish property in danger, for the murdering and plundering of the European strangers seemed to have no effect upon him whatever.]

Manifesto of Don Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras, &c. Brigadier of the National Armies, Political Chief and Cap-
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tain-General, *ad interim*, of the Philippine Islands, &c. &c.; addressed to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and in particular to those of the district of Fondo.

“While the government was directing its whole attention to the means of re-establishing the state of the public health, and of alleviating the evils which afflicted you; while the zeal and the charity of the religious communities, and of several rich inhabitants, were lavishly bestowing on you food and necessities; while public prayers supplicated the Eternal to deign to suspend the contagion with which divine justice punished your transgressions, misled by some ill-disposed persons, you have covered yourselves with opprobrium and ignominy—you have falsified, for the first time, the flattering opinion which the world had conceived of your good qualities, and of your hospitable virtues. You have not only filled with consternation all feeling minds, but you have become an object of execration and horror to the nations who do not know the simple and credulous character which distinguishes you, and which the infamous authors of the unhappy days of the 9th and 10th instant, have abused in so criminal a manner.

“A general frenzy was every
 Y

where spread, which inspired your hearts with hatred and thirst of vengeance, and made you trample under foot all laws both human and divine. You have cruelly massacred peaceable and defenceless men. You have committed robberies and iniquities which humanity deplores, and which your children will bewail. In the excess of rage with which the wicked inspired you, you have sacrificed your honour and your fortune; become traitors and enemies to your country, you have stripped it of its honour and its glory. And what was the motive or the pretext for a tumult as dreadful as unforeseen? The foreigners, you say, poison the waters of the rivers and the wells, your food, the air which you breathe! To accomplish this horrible design they purchase, you add, serpents and other venomous reptiles, which they preserve with a cruel care and refined precautions!

“Unhappy people! do you not perceive all the absurdity or ridicule of your error? Do you forget that the waters of the rivers directing continually their course to the sea, the hand of the Almighty alone could poison them? And were it even possible to poison the waters and the food, could there possibly exist numbers capable of such a crime? The blacks of the mountain, the Moors of Tolo and of Mindanao, would blush to conceive so atrocious a project. And can you believe strangers capable of it, who come to enrich us by their capitals and their industry?—Men, who are our brethren, who are Christians, who belong to illustrious nations, and whose connexions with us were the source

of our continually increasing prosperity? How, in fine, could men whose fortune is founded on your agriculture or your industry attempt to injure you?

“I want terms sufficiently strong to express to you all the horror and affliction with which you have filled my soul; yet, as I am ardently desirous of undeceiving you, I hasten to communicate to you the result of the *proces verbal*, drawn up by M. Licentiate Don Jose Maria Jugo, who has been appointed to examine the pretended poison which has led you astray, and has served the malevolent as a pretext to seduce you. This magistrate, after every possible inquiry, has made me the following declaration:—

“Most illustrious Sir!—By your official letter of the 13th inst. you require me to transmit you the *proces verbal* drawn up by the physicians and myself, relative to the phials and other articles which have been delivered to me for the purpose of proving the poisoning of the waters and aliments, to which the inexperienced vulgar gave credit, and to which they attributed the cause of the mortality which took place on the 6th instant. I will give an account of them, that you may be able to acquaint the public with the result of my inquiries. In order to prove the existence of the crime, the Indians have brought me some insects and reptiles of different kinds, among which is a serpent of the common size, of the species called domestic (*caseros*). This serpent was in a state of dissection. They brought also some shell-fish (*coquillages*), preserved in glass phials, filled with spirits of wine; a phial containing two

grains of muriatic barita; about half a grain of quinquina; and a tin box, about a vara in length, a span in breadth, and six fingers deep, containing insects already in a corrupted state. Lastly, in the house of a woman, whom they accused of serving the French in the execution of the poisoning, there was found some black powder, wrapped in China paper. Every man endowed with a reasonable share of good sense, will comprehend, without the aid of physicians, that the insects, or coquillages, dissected or preserved in spirits of wine, can only contribute to enrich cabinets of natural history. The physicians have merely added, that the insects in a state of corruption, found in the tin box, could have no influence whatever on the contagion. The muriatic barita, according to the same physicians, was a compound of mineral waters; instead of being a poison, it is employed as an efficacious remedy in many disorders. The quinquina (or peruvian bark), is the remedy to which we have all had recourse against the contagion.

“The physicians have also declared that this black powder, found in the house of the woman above mentioned, has nothing poisonous in it; that it is probably either a kind of mineral ethiopa, or a carbonic substance of the vegetable kingdom, which serves for various purposes in medicine. After this explanation, your lordship may see that the poisoning imputed to the French is an absurd tale, purposely invented to mislead the vulgar. There is, nevertheless, no doubt but the pretended poisoning had its origin in the

ignorance of the Indians; but it is no less certain, that wretches, abusing their ignorance, induced them to commit the robberies and murders on the disastrous days of the 9th and 10th instant. An incontestable proof of this truth is, that after the events of the first day, when those who thought themselves injured by the French must have satiated their revenge, they proceeded, on the day following, to plunder the houses and magazines of the Chinese, pretending that one or more Chinese had been arrested who were concerned in the poisoning, a circumstance which had not been hinted at before.

“Such are the explanations resulting from the *proces verbal* of my inquiries; I will only add a word to convince the ignorant public that the accusation of poisoning reposed on no reasonable basis; it is, that among the three paper books brought me by the Indians, and which were doubtless taken from the house of the French naturalist, I found one containing drawings of the birds, fish, and shells of our islands; which ought to prove to the most ignorant and the most superstitious, that the collection of insects and animals made by the French, had no other object than the promotion of the science of natural history.

“St. Croix,

15th Oct. 1820,

(Signed)

“M. INCOMBILE JOSE
MARIANO JUGO.”

“Inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and you in particular, inhabitants of Fondo, behold yourselves undeceived! Do not lose the hope of meriting the clemency

of our Catholic monarch; but exert yourselves, my children, to merit the oblivion of your errors and of your crimes, by profound repentance, delivering to justice the wicked men who seduce and deceive you; restore the articles stolen to the persons appointed to receive them; purify your consciences by declaring the authors of the murders, those who hurried you to them by false orders and by lies, in order to render you the blind instruments of their iniquities; and you, laborious inhabitants of La Pampang, of Hocos, and of Pangasinan, do not lose the fruits of your toils, of your progress in agriculture, and in the arts of industry; do not suffer yourselves to be misled by the enemies of your welfare, by those perverse vagabonds, who, jealous of your riches, and consumed with envy, aim only at your ruin. Fix upon them an eye of the most watchful scrutiny, and suffer not any idler of the shores of Fondo and of Banaisay to reside among you, without being acquainted with his conduct. If it is suspicious, deliver him to the protecting arm of justice, which will not fail to punish him, and take proper measures of safety.

"Unhappy people of Binondo! you whose town has been the theatre of the most horrible tragedy, and who have covered yourselves with opprobrium and blood, make known to the whole universe the innocence of your good inhabitants, by delivering up to the law the chiefs of the revolt—those perfidious enemies of God and man. Public justice, the character of the nation stained, and its honour outraged, all demand their odious heads.

Let no consideration whatever protect them; this is the only means to wipe out the blot of infamy which has just been cast on the Philippines and their unfortunate inhabitants."

CORONATION OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH.—On the 6th May, 1820, a royal proclamation was issued from Carlton House, declaring "His majesty's pleasure touching his royal coronation;" and appointing the 1st of August for the ceremony: This was accompanied by another proclamation, nominating commissioners to hear and determine the petitions and claims of those persons who, "by ancient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, were bound to perform certain services on the day of coronation." Under the authority of the latter proclamation, "The court of Claims," as it is termed, assembled on Thursday, the 18th of May, in the painted chamber, where they received various petitions and decided many claims. The commissioners again met by adjournment on three subsequent days—namely, the 26th of May, the 8th of June, and the 16th of June. But, in the mean time, in consequence of the arrival of the queen, and the proceedings instituted against her, it was resolved to postpone the ceremony of the coronation. The court of Claims ceased to meet, and the works, which were carrying on in Westminster-hall, Westminster-abbey, and Cotton-garden, were suspended.

In the beginning of May last, the renewal of the labours in

Westminster-hall led to a belief that the immediate coronation of his majesty had been determined on, and the queen joining in this belief, although no official announcement had been made to that effect, wrote a letter to the earl of Liverpool on the 5th, demanding to be present at the ceremony. [See also Chron. p. 112.] To this she received a reply, apprising her, "that his majesty having determined that the queen should form no part of the ceremonial of his coronation, it was his royal pleasure that the queen should not attend the said ceremony."

On the 9th of June, a proclamation was issued, appointing Thursday, the 19th of July, for the performance of the ceremony. (Page 98.) The court of Claims again assembled, and heard and determined all the petitions and claims which had not been previously decided.

The course subsequently adopted by the queen's counsel, their arguments before the privy council, in support of her majesty's right, as queen-consort, to be crowned, and the decision by the council against the existence of that right, are mentioned in another part of our volume. On the 11th July, her majesty wrote a letter to lord Sidmouth, in which she stated, "That she considered it necessary to inform his lordship, that it was her intention to be present at the coronation, and, therefore, demanded that a suitable place might be prepared for her reception." Lord Sidmouth's answer simply referred her majesty to lord Liverpool's reply to her letter of the 5th of May, and farther acquainted her majesty "that it

was not his majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in her majesty's last letter."

No other communication took place up to Saturday, the 14th July. On that evening her majesty was driven slowly past the platform, at the end of Parliament-street. She looked at it with great earnestness.

On Monday (the 16th) lord Hood wrote to the duke of Norfolk, as earl marshal of England, informing him, that it was her majesty's intention to be at Westminster-abbey at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, and requesting him to have persons in attendance to conduct her to her seat. Her majesty also wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury, informing him of her desire to be crowned some day after the king; and before the arrangements were done away with, so that no additional expense might be occasioned. The archbishop replied, that he could take no part in the ceremony except by orders from the sovereign. The duke of Norfolk referred her to his deputy, lord Howard of Effingham; from whom the following letter was received, on Tuesday, by lord Hood, chamberlain to her majesty:—

"9, Mansfield-street, July 16:

"My Lord;—The duke of Norfolk having transmitted to me, as appointed to do the duties of the office of earl marshal of England, at the ceremony of the approaching coronation, your lordship's letter to his grace of the 15th instant, I thought it incumbent on me to lay the same before viscount Sidmouth, the secretary of state for the home

department; and I have just learnt from his lordship; in reply, that having received a letter, dated the 11th inst. from the queen, in which her majesty was pleased to inform him of her intention to be present at the ceremony of the 19th, the day fixed for his majesty's coronation, and to demand that a suitable place should be appointed for her majesty,—he was commanded by the king to acquaint her majesty, that it was not his majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in her majesty's letter: I have accordingly to request that your lordship will make my humble representation to her majesty, of the impossibility, under these circumstances, of my having the honour of obeying her majesty's commands.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant.

“HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM.

“Acting as Earl Marshal of England.
“The Lord Viscount Hood.”

Her majesty's law advisers then had a consultation, and the following protest against the decision of the privy council was drawn up, and signed by her majesty.

CAROLINE R.

“*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The Protest and Remonstrance of Caroline, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

“Your majesty having been pleased to refer to your privy council the queen's memorial, claiming as of right to celebrate the ceremony of her coronation on the 19th day of July, being the day appointed for the celebration of your majesty's royal

coronation, and lord viscount Sidmouth, one of your majesty's principal secretaries of state, having communicated to the queen the judgment pronouncing against her majesty's claim: in order to preserve her just rights, and those of her successors, and to prevent the said minute being, in after times referred to, as deriving validity from her majesty's supposed acquiescence in the determination therein expressed, the queen feels it to be her bounden duty, to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination; and to affirm and maintain, that by the laws, usages, and customs of this realm, from time immemorial, the queen-consort ought of right to be crowned at the same time with the king's majesty.

“In support of this claim of right, her majesty's law officers have proved before the said council, from the most ancient and authentic records, that queens-consort of this realm have, from time immemorial, participated in the ceremony of the coronation with their royal husbands. The few exceptions that occur demonstrate, from the peculiar circumstances in which they originated, that the right itself was never questioned, though the exercise of it was, from necessity suspended, or from motives of policy declined.

“Her majesty has been taught to believe that the most valuable laws of this country depend upon, and derive their authority from custom; that your majesty's royal prerogatives stand upon the same basis: the authority of ancient usage cannot, therefore, be rejected without shaking that

foundation upon which the most important rights and institutions of the country depend. Your majesty's council, however, without controverting any of the facts or reasons upon which the claim made on the part of her majesty has been supported, have expressed a judgment in opposition to the existence of such right. But the queen can place no confidence in that judgment, when she recollects that the principal individuals by whom it has been pronounced were formerly her successful defenders; that their opinions have wavered with their interest, and that they have since become the most active and powerful of her persecutors: still less can she confide in it, when her majesty calls to mind that the leading members of that council, when in the service of your majesty's royal father, reported in the most solemn form, that documents reflecting upon her majesty were satisfactorily disproved as to the most important parts, and that the remainder was undeserving of credit. Under this declared conviction, they strongly recommended to your majesty's royal father to bestow his favour upon the queen, then princess of Wales, though in opposition to your majesty's declared wishes. But when your majesty had assumed the kingly power, these same advisers, in another minute of council, recanted their former judgment, and referred to and adopted these very same documents as a justification of one of your majesty's harshest measures towards the queen—the separation of her majesty from her affectionate and only child.

“The queen, like your majesty,

descended from a long race of kings, was the daughter of a sovereign house connected by the ties of blood with the most illustrious families in Europe, and her not unequal alliance with your majesty, was formed in full confidence that the faith of the king and the people was equally pledged to secure to her all those honours and rights which had been enjoyed by her royal predecessors.

“In that alliance her majesty believed, that she exchanged the protection of her family for that of a royal husband, and of a free and noble-minded nation. From your majesty, the queen has experienced only the bitter disappointment of every hope she had indulged. In the attachment of the people she has found that powerful and decided protection which has ever been her steady support and her unfailing consolation. Submission from a subject, to injuries of a private nature; may be matter of expedience—from a wife it may be matter of necessity, but it never can be the duty of a queen to acquiesce in the infringement of those rights which belong to her constitutional character.

“The queen does, therefore, repeat her most solemn and deliberate protest against the decision of the said council, considering it only as the sequel of that course of persecution under which her majesty has so long and so severely suffered, and which decision, if it is to furnish a precedent for future times, can have no other effect than to fortify oppression with the forms of law, and to give to injustice the sanction of authority. The protection of the subject, from the highest

to the lowest, is not only the true but the only legitimate object of all power; and no act of power can be legitimate which is not founded on those principles of eternal justice without which law is but the mask of tyranny, and power the instrument of despotism."

Queen's House, July 17.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION.

Westminster-Hall.—In March, last year, orders were issued to the board of works, to prepare estimates of the expense for making the requisite preparations for his majesty's coronation—the nature of which were particularly specified. In complying with these instructions, the surveyor-general (colonel Stephenson), Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hior, the principal architects of the office, had occasion to consult a great number of ancient authorities; but that upon which they most relied was, "Sandford's Description of the Coronation of James the Second;" which gives a most minute account of every thing connected with that event, illustrated by copper plates, showing the character of the erections, the form of the ceremonials, and the costume of the persons engaged. These gentlemen, however, did not feel themselves bound to adhere strictly to precedents, but resolved to adopt such improvements as might seem advisable.

The Floor.—In the first instance a flooring of wood was laid down, upon an elevation of fourteen inches above the flags. This extended over the whole area of the hall to the foot of the steps formerly leading to the courts

of King's-bench and Chancery; these courts having, by virtue of an act of parliament, been previously taken down.

The Galleries.—The galleries on each side of the hall were next erected. Of these there were two tiers. The first, or under tier of galleries, was raised on an elevation of about nine feet from the floor, extended about fourteen feet from the wall, and contained each seven rows of seats. They reached from the royal box, to the bottom of the hall adjoining the triumphal arch, were entered by five separate staircases, and were on each side supported by 20 iron pillars, with gothic caps, painted of a bronze colour.

The second tier of galleries was erected on a level with the bottoms of the principal window-places of the hall, and gradually rose to the bases of the oak arches by which the roof is supported. Each window formed as it were a separate box. There were three seats, extending from one end of the galleries to the other, without interruption, and in each window-place there were two rows of seats, making together five rows. These galleries were approached by doors made in a section of the casements. Measuring from the windows, the projection into the hall was 10 feet, and the elevation from the floor about 26 feet. They were supported, like the galleries below, with iron bronzed pillars.

In the angles communicating with the music gallery, over the triumphal arch, benches were erected, looking directly up the hall towards the king's throne.

The Royal Platform was situated at the south end of the

hall, on the site of the old courts of law, and immediately under the south window. It extended from the wall twenty-six feet forward, and there terminated with three steps; then came a landing-place, of about five feet in breadth, leading to five other steps; and then another landing-place, terminating with six steps, which led directly to the floor. These steps stretched from side to side. The width of the platform was 42 feet.

The Royal Box.—The box for the reception of the royal family, was situated on the right of the south window. It was eleven feet in height, and extended from the wall to the first three steps, descending from the platform. It contained two rows of benches, with one row of splendid gilt chairs; and was approached by a door and passage leading from the hall on the first landing-place from the platform, as well as by a sort of half door on the platform itself. The lining was scarlet cloth.

The Foreign Ministers' Box was immediately opposite that of the royal family, and was of the same dimensions; it contained four rows of benches stuffed with horse-hair. The box immediately over it was also devoted to the foreign ministers; it contained seven rows of seats, and was nearly upon a level with the second tier of galleries, already described, from which it was separated by a rail.

The box immediately opposite that of the foreign ministers, erected over the royal box, was divided between the lord high constable, the lord steward, and the earl marshal, each having twenty-four places.

The Lord Great Chamberlain's Box was taken off the first tier of gallery, next the royal family's box, and was distinguished from the remaining part of the same gallery by having the seats stuffed with horse-hair, and covered with crimson cloth.

The flooring of the galleries were all lined with sheet lead, and afterwards covered with matting: the seats were likewise covered with matting. The backs of the galleries, to a height of four feet, were lined with crimson cloth, and each had an iron rail in front, covered with the same material. The rests were stuffed with horse-hair, and covered with crimson cloth, a crimson silk fringe hanging down in front, four inches in depth.

The faces of the galleries were papered with Gothic pannels.

The Side-Boards, from which the dinner and wines were served, extended in a line immediately under the first tier of galleries; and consisted of small closets, or cellarets, furnished with commodious shelves. At the back of these cellarets were sliding partitions, communicating with passages behind. Their fronts were in the form of a Gothic arch, and were painted of a deep stone colour. There were 19 on each side. There were originally twenty, but two of them, at the bottom of the royal platform, were fitted up for the clerk-comptroller of the kitchen.

The Communications with the Kitchens, consisted of long passages, extending the whole length of the hall, and terminating with the triumphal arch. They were four feet wide, and seven feet in height. Their sides were papered, and the floors matted.

Above these passages, were the passages leading to the first tier of galleries.

The Triumphal Arch was purely Gothic, and was composed of the various orders of architecture existing in the hall itself, and in Westminster-abbey. Its height was nineteen feet, and the width fourteen. The height of the two towers was 30 feet, and of the gallery over the arch 26 feet: the whole width of the composition was 36 feet. The ceiling of the arch was painted in Gothic fret-work; and on each side were three doors, also of Gothic form: the first on the right and left, as you entered, led to the music gallery; the second on the right to the court of Exchequer, in which a part of the procession dined; and the second on the left, to a place of retirement; the third, on both sides, led to the kitchen passages; and it was through these the king's dinner was served. Two figures, in front of the arch, represented Richard the Second (by whom the hall was repaired), and Edward the Confessor. The entrance to the arch from the platform was by a pair of massive folding-doors, painted in imitation of Gothic pannels of oak, and constructed in the manner of flood-gates, so as to resist any ordinary pressure.

The Dining Tables.—There were six dining tables in the body of the hall, each 56 feet long, and 7 feet wide; placed lengthways, within three feet of the pillars supporting the galleries, so as to leave a large space in the centre of the hall; the whole of which was covered with matting. The chairs on each side of these tables consisted of a sort of antique settee, with a Gothic back,

and two distinct seats; they were stuffed with horse-hair, and covered with crimson cloth, and were 166 in number. In the centre of the hall was a space 19 feet wide, which was separated from the dining tables by an iron railing, three feet high; a blue cloth, twelve feet wide, extended along this, from the steps of the royal platform to the north door.

The Avenues leading to the Hall were numerous, and well arranged. There were several doors of ingress. The royal family, foreign ministers, and peeresses, came through the passages of the House of Lords, and so in by the south door of the hall; the other spectators were admitted by the north door of the hall, and by side doors, communicating with the Speaker's court-yard, and with Parliament-square. Behind every gallery were retiring rooms, of the most commodious description.

The Vestibule.—Outside the north gate, and communicating with the external platform, was a Gothic vestibule, or hall, somewhat of a circular form; the ceiling and sides were painted so as to represent stone fret-work, and to look completely in unison with the antiquity of the building. The porch was painted in the same manner; and by this contrivance the unpleasant effect of an abrupt egress from the hall to the platform was avoided.

The Decorations of the Royal Platform were most magnificent. We have already stated, that on the right and left of this platform were situated the boxes of the royal family and foreign ministers. These, as well as those above them, were lined completely with superfine scarlet cloth. The galleries above were

supported each by four Gothic pillars, richly gilt with burnished gold. The front of these galleries presented a splendid succession of luxuriant drapery, looped up with scarlet ropes. The corners of the festoons were surmounted with large gilt rosettes and wreaths of laurel; and to the whole of this drapery was affixed, a deep gold-coloured silken fringe. The fronts of the boxes beneath, were also decorated with festoons of scarlet cloth, reaching to the floor, and looped up to the base of the gilt pillars, by lions' heads, also gilt. The same luxuriance of drapery extended round the corners of the boxes, to the commencement of the adjoining galleries.

The whole back of the platform, from the termination of the south window to the floor, was covered with a rich and profuse antique scarlet drapery, falling from a cornice, formed of a double row of gold twisted ropes, and ornamented with a succession of magnificent gold pelmets and rosettes. The front of the door which entered from the passage without, was covered with a curtain of scarlet cloth, trimmed with deep gold fringe, and looped up on each side with silken ropes.

The floor, and to the extremity of the first three steps, was covered with a splendid Wilton carpet, of a Persian pattern, and the remainder of the steps with scarlet baize.

The Throne.—Immediately under the south window, and about five feet in advance of the door, which was completely hid from view, stood his majesty's throne, about nineteen feet in height, and seven in width. The canopy was of a square form,

and was surrounded by a beautiful carved and gilt cornice. Beneath the cornice, hang a succession of crimson velvet pelmet drapery, each pelmet having embroidered upon it a rose, a thistle, a crown or a harp. Surmounting the cornice in front, was a gilt crown, upon a velvet cushion, over the letters "Geo. IV." supported on each side by an antique gilt ornament. The entire back of the throne, as well as the interior of the canopy, were covered with crimson Genoa velvet; which was relieved by a treble row of broad and narrow gold lace, surrounding the whole. In the centre of the back were the royal arms, embroidered in the most costly style. Under the canopy stood his majesty's chair, which was richly gilt, with elbows terminated by lions' heads. The frame of the back was surmounted by the royal arms, carved in the most exquisite style, also richly gilt; and the back and seats were covered with crimson velvet, panelled with gold lace, as were the elbow rests. On the floor stood an elegant footstool, the framework and legs of which were gilt, and the top covered with the same material as the chair.

Six gilt Gothic elbow-chairs; with cane bottoms and scarlet cushions, were prepared for the members of the royal family, who dined at his majesty's table.

The side-boards to receive the plate, consisted of a series of shelves, which were so constructed as to be fixed at pleasure against the drapery, on the wall behind the throne. They were placed on the right and left of the throne, and on being covered, as they were before the banquet, with massive gold plate, brought

both from Carlton House and Windsor, the effect produced was extremely brilliant.

Illumination of the Hall.—The preparations for lighting the hall consisted of eight-and-twenty magnificent lustres, in the form of a Worcester vase, each containing sixty wax lights, in brass sockets and glass saucers. They were suspended from the angels in the roof by gold chains, ten feet in length, and were surmounted by coronet caps, composed of *or molu* and brilliants. The hook to which they were attached was hidden by two gilt rosettes.

Immediately over the sideboards for the plate were hung two buhl chandeliers. The six tables in the body of the hall were lighted with twelve *or molu candelabras*, each containing 16 wax candles, in glass saucers. The royal table was lighted with silver candlesticks only. The cellarets received sufficient lights from the hall, but the passages behind were lighted with the small oil lamps. All the other dining-rooms were lighted with Argand lamps suspended against the walls.

His Majesty's Retiring Room was situated immediately behind the throne, in the passage leading to the House of Lords.

The Regalia Room was a small room, situate immediately opposite to his majesty's retiring room. It was here that the regalia were deposited both before and after the ceremonies.

The Platform, over which the procession moved to Westminster-abbey, extended from the north door of Westminster-hall to the west door of the Abbey, 1,500 feet. The centre, on which

the procession moved, and which was enclosed by a railing of about three feet in height, was twenty-five feet in width. Outside the railing, upon a descent of about 12 inches, there was a smaller platform, three feet wide, upon which the soldiers stood. The whole of the platform was covered with a canvas awning, upon an elevation of fourteen feet, so contrived as to be removable at pleasure, by means of cords and pulleys affixed to the pillars by which the canopy was supported. Twelve feet of the centre were carpeted with blue cloth. The side rails were also covered with blue cloth, and the pillars and frame work were painted of a stone colour. The elevation was, upon an average, three feet from the ground of the floor.

The Champion's Stable was situated about fifty yards from the north gate of Westminster-hall—east of the platform. It contained four stalls, which were provided with mangers, racks, and other conveniences. There was also a dressing-room for the champion, together with a closet, in which to deposit his armour and the trappings and housings of his horse. Two of the horses had been obtained from Astley's Amphitheatre: the one a piebald black and white horse, on which the champion rode; and the other a small white horse, which was rode by lord Howard of Effingham. The two other horses were, the one a small white charger, which was rode by the duke of Wellington, as lord high constable of England; the second a bright dun-coloured horse, which was rode by the marquis of Anglesea, as lord high steward. Over the stable were 150 seats

for spectators, and a covered way reached from the door to the platform. The champion issued tickets for fifty to the seats over the stable, and the rest were given to the artificers of the Board of Works.

The Kitchens consisted of 23 rooms, provided with every possible convenience which the art of cookery might require.

In the roasting kitchen were four immense ranges in a line with each other—each capable of receiving four rows of spits, all of which were turned by one man in an adjoining scullery. The dripping-pans and furniture connected with these fires, were upon the same scale of magnitude. Beside this kitchen, there were others with every requisite of hot hearths, stoves, and boilers, for cooking soups, made dishes, fowls, hams, tongues, fish, puddings, &c. There were, likewise, pastry and confectionary rooms, vegetable dépôts, larders, fruit-rooms, dishing-rooms, and a bake-house.

Private Dinner Rooms.—In addition to the preparations for the banquet in the hall, other arrangements took place for dining nearly two thousand members of the procession. Tables for this purpose were laid in the court of Exchequer, the Exchequer Chamber, the Baron's-room, the court of Common Pleas, the Judges'-room, the Serjeant's-room, the King's-bench Treasury-chamber, and the retiring room of the judges of the court of King's-bench. Another suit of apartments were fitted up for the same purpose in the House of Lords, which included the old House of Lords, the Painted-chamber, the old Robing-room, and No. 4, Committee-room. A third suite

of rooms, in the House of Commons, comprised the Long-gallery, which leads off from the lobby Committee-rooms, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and the members waiting-room, commonly known as the Coffee-room of the House of Commons. Mr. Bellamy's kitchen was converted into a waiting-room. The House of Commons itself became a rendezvous for the Lords' attendants, who were not admitted into the hall till the dinner was served.

The house of Mr. Ley (the clerk of the works) was given up to the lord steward; it consisted of four rooms, all of which were converted into dining-rooms.

All these rooms were covered with matting, and preparations were made for lighting them with Argand and other lamps. The court of Exchequer was lighted with lustres.

The Passage from the House of Lords to the Abbey, was formed of close boarding, and was lined with crimson cloth and matting. This was the course by which the members of the royal family, the foreign ministers, and the peeresses, proceeded from the hall to their seats in the Abbey, after the procession had moved.

The Coffee-house of the House of Lords was reserved for the especial use of his majesty, if he should wish to retire there for refreshment, and coffee was ordered to be kept constantly ready.

PREPARATIONS IN WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

The preparations here, as in Westminster-hall, were made under a warrant from the Treasury; and the first step taken was, completely to encase, in boards, all

the valuable monuments with which it is stored, so as to prevent mutilation or injury. In the construction of the galleries and other erections, not a single hook or nail was driven into the ancient fabrick.

The Western Aisle.—The space from the great western door to the entrance of the choir, embracing the two side aisles, was, from ancient usage, considered to be at the disposition of the dean and chapter, and was by them let for a large sum to a person of the name of Glanville, by whom it was fitted up with commodious boxes and benches for the accommodation of spectators to view the procession as it entered the abbey. The galleries, or clerestories over those aisles, were also fitted up as places for spectators. These boxes and benches were all covered with matting, and their fronts and backs decorated with crimson cloth. From the entrance to the choir all the rest of the space, occupied by galleries and erections, was under the dominion of the earl marshal, by whom tickets were issued according to certain privileges, which were recognized and founded upon precedents of ancient date. The distance from the west gate to the choir is exactly one hundred and ten feet; and along this was raised a platform four-and-twenty feet wide, upon which the procession was to move, on each side of which there was a smaller platform, for those persons by whom the grand pageant was to be flanked. The whole of this was matted over, and the centre of it was covered with blue cloth, to the width of about 19 feet.

The Organ Loft.—From this

the old organ was removed, and the whole was lined and covered with crimson cloth. The space thus gained was reserved for the trumpeters and other musicians who were to form part of the procession.

The Choir.—From the choir, all the stalls, reading-desks, and pews, were removed; and in the space thus cleared, a more elevated platform was raised, which was approached from under the organ-loft by six steps. On each side, on the site of the stalls, five benches were placed, separated by a low partition from the passage in the centre, which was 12 feet wide, and approached by openings to the right and left, as the steps were ascended. They were set apart for the reception of the knights of the bath, knights commanders, privy councillors, judges, and others, who formed part of the procession. Above these seats were two galleries, and above them the nunneries, all of which were devoted to spectators.

The Theatre, or Pulpitum.—At the farther end of the choir, six other steps led to the theatre, or pulpitum, which was situated exactly in the middle of the abbey, between the two transepts. In the centre of this theatre, the diameter of which was forty feet, was raised a small stage, of about four feet square, which was ascended by five steps. Here, facing the altar, stood his majesty's throne or chair of state, on which after his coronation, he was to receive the homage of his subjects.

The Throne.—The back of it was of a square form, richly carved and gilt, bearing on its top the royal arms, also carved and gilt; immediately under which

were the letters "Geo. IV." The device was precisely the same on both sides, so that, which ever way the object was examined, it looked equally rich. The elbows and legs were likewise carved and gilt. The inside of the back, against which his majesty was to lean, was in the form of a square pannel, stuffed and covered with gold and silver-coloured brocade. The seat and resting-place for the elbows were also stuffed and covered with the same material. From the bottom of the seat, on the four sides, hung a deep fringe of gold lace. There was a footstool to correspond.

The stage, with the first step descending from it, was covered with gold plated tabby, bordered with a gold fringe seven inches in depth. The remaining four steps were covered with a beautiful Turkey carpet; and the rest of the theatre was lined with crimson baize, placed over the matting.

At each corner of the theatre were semi-circular rails, designed as places in which the heralds were to stand.

The North Transept was fitted up with 37 benches, which ascended amphitheatrically towards the window;—the front seats were reserved for peers, and all those at the back for peeresses and peers' tickets.

The South Transept was fitted up in the same manner.

The Sacristy, in magnificence of decoration, exceeded every other part of the preparations.

The first object which attracted the eye, was the altar. The table, six feet nine inches in length, stood upon a platform a little above the elevation of the floor, and had a small shelf be-

hind. The whole was covered with blue and gold brocade. The top of this covering was pannelled with broad gold lace, and was edged with gold-looped fringe. The bottom and sides were bordered with gold lace, and the whole was finished with a deep gold fringe seven inches deep. On this were subsequently placed the chalice, the patera, the ampulla, which contained the holy oil, the anointing spoon, and the other articles necessary in the ceremony of the coronation.

The back of the altar was covered with blue and gold brocade, clipped on each side with golden palm branches, which rose from the floor to a height of twelve feet, and then gradually spread till they became intermingled with the drapery above. This drapery, which extended along the front of the gallery, consisted of blue and gold-coloured silk damask, and was coiled up with ropes of gold. It was surmounted by a cornice, composed of two inch and a half gold and silk rope, with large gilt rosettes to each pipe. The fringe was of gold and silk, four inches deep. From under the upper drapery, on each side of the altar, was suspended some bold antique banner drapery, which swept the floor, but which was capable of being drawn up on both sides so as to give entrance, through two doors, to the king's traverse behind.

On the left hand, or north side of the altar, stood the chair of the archbishop of Canterbury; it was of oak. The back, seat, and elbows, were stuffed and covered with velvet of the colour called bishop's purple, and were pannelled with gold lace. There was a footstool to match,

which was covered with purple velvet, and ornamented with gimp. Besides this, there was a kneeling cushion for the archbishop, covered with purple velvet, with four gold tassels; and a similar cushion for the dean on the other side.

The step leading to the altar, and the floor of the sacarium, was covered with a rich garter-blue and gold Wilton carpet. The pattern was the Norman rose, with the ermine.

On the right of the altar stood the offering-table, which was covered with garter-blue Genoa velvet, bordered with lace, and fringed with gold. Upon this, preparatory to the ceremonies, were placed a cushion upon which his majesty's offering was to be made, covered with garter-blue velvet, pannelled with gold lace, and with four gold tassels at the corners; together with the offering itself, which was a pall or altar covering of gold brocade, five feet square, bound and fringed with gold lace and fringe, and an ingot of the pure metal of one pound in troy weight.

Among other things also provided for the occasion, was a kneeling cushion for his majesty, which was to be placed in front of the altar when he made his offering. This was covered with crimson and gold brocade, fringed with gold lace, and each corner decorated with a gold tassel.

The anointing pall was made of gold and silver brocade, lined with silver tabby, with a deep gold fringe, loops and tassels at the four corners, and four silver staves by which it was to be supported. There was also a carpet of gold and silver brocade, which was to be spread for his majesty, before he received the sacrament.

The Royal Box.—On the south side of the *sacarium* was situated the royal box, on the top of which was a carved and gilt pelmet cornice, composed of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, alternately, with the cross pattie between. The drapery which hung from the cornice was of crimson velvet, decorated with loops of gold rope, and bordered and fringed with gold lace. It was lined with crimson sarcenet. The interior of the box was lined with fluted crimson sarcenet, finished at the top with crimson silk rope. The front was hung with crimson velvet in draperies, bordered with gold lace; and gilt chairs were provided for those who were present.

On the side opposite the royal box the drapery was similar to that in front of the altar, and along this was placed a bench for the bishops who were to assist in the ceremonies, the lord mayor of London, and other persons who were to walk in the procession.

The Litany Chair.—On the south side of the *sacarium*, near to the royal box, was placed his majesty's litany chair and faldstool. The frame work of the chair was fluted and gilt. The back and seat were stuffed, and covered with garter-blue velvet, pannelled with gold lace. The faldstool, which was about three feet in height, and was to be used after the manner of a reading desk, was placed in front. It was covered with garter-blue velvet, pannelled with gold lace, and trimmed with gold fringe.

St. Edward's Chair stood about the centre of the *sacarium*, in front of the altar. The dilapidated state, to which the ancient ornaments were reduced, had in-

duced Mr. Mash of the lord chamberlain's office, to have them removed, and to substitute others precisely of the same character. These ornaments consisted of crockets and fret-work richly gilt; and the remainder of the chair was covered with gold frosted tissue. A cushion was added, covered with the same material. The "prophetic stone," of which our northern neighbours were so jealous, maintained its usual place under the seat of the chair, but was hid from observation by a deep fringe, which was looped up to show the lions and the gilt moulding upon which the chair stood.

The Recognition Chair, on which his majesty was to sit when the recognition was made, and when he first entered the abbey, was placed at the foot of the royal stage, on the south side. In form it was similar to the litany chair, but the decorations were different.

Beyond the recognition chair, up in the same line, was placed a faldstool for the two bishops, by whom the Litany was to be read. This was covered with crimson lutestring bordered with crimson silk twine. At the bottom of the fald stool were two pillars, covered with crimson velvet, for the bishops to kneel on.

The Pulpit was of a hexagon form, and was situated close to the pillar on the north-west corner of the sacrarium, opposite to the royal box.

The Traverse into which his majesty was to retire to robe and repose himself during the ceremonies, was immediately behind the altar. It was close to St. Edward the Confessor's Shrine, and, in fact, in his chapel.

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The Music Gallery.—Above the altar, and over the traverse, was situated the music gallery, the two front rows of which were devoted to spectators; behind these were the seats for the choristers, and behind them again the seats for the instrumental performers. The organ was in the centre: a new gothic front had been put to it. Over the organ was the royal crown, with a figure of Fame on each side, and beneath the crown a medallion of his majesty.

The Foreign Ministers' Box was opposite to that of the royal family; and the lord great chamberlain's, was over that of the royal family. The remaining boxes and galleries were divided among different officers of state, to whom a certain number of tickets were issued. The places prepared were considered equal to the accommodation of four thousand persons.

The avenues of ingress to the abbey were various, but every thing was so arranged as to produce as little confusion as possible.

Proper places of retirement were provided, and female attendants were appointed to attend upon the ladies.

The Barriers.—In order to preserve as much as possible a system of regularity, it became necessary to erect barriers in the different avenues leading towards the hall and Westminster-abbey, and to issue clear and positive orders as to the course which each class of visitors was to pursue. The foreign ministers, all those who were to take part in the procession, and those who had tickets from peers, judges, privy councillors, and knights of the bath, were

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directed to pass down Grosvenor-place, along Millbank, through Abingdon-street, to the House of Lords. Strong barriers were erected through the centre, and across the ends of Abingdon-street; and gates were left, through which one carriage only could pass at a time. Persons coming by this way were informed, that they would be excluded, unless they arrived by eight in the morning.

The route for persons having tickets for the south side of the aisle of Westminster-abbey, was to enter St. James's-park at the Stable-yard, pass along the Mall, cross the Parade, to leave the Park by Storey's-gate, and go down Dean-street, to Dean's-yard. This route was to be used also by those who had seats in the booths which opened into Princes-street; and all persons who did not take their seats by seven o'clock in the morning were to be excluded. Strong barriers were likewise erected in this course.

Particular routes were also prescribed for persons who had tickets for the north side of the aisle of Westminster-abbey, for Westminster-hall, and the Exchequer and Duchy of Lancaster-offices; also for those who had seats in the Guildhall and in the booths, in the Abbey church-yard, St. Margaret's church-yard, and in the gardens in Parliament-square. Those who did not take their seats in Westminster-hall and in the Abbey by seven in the morning, were to be excluded. The aid of barriers was in these routes resorted to; and the lines were so clearly marked out as to preclude

the possibility of confusion, unless produced by wantonness. Independently of the barriers thus disposed, others were erected, to preclude the multitude, who might be attracted towards the platform, from approaching beyond a certain distance. These barriers were placed in the following stations:—South end of King's-street; south end of Parliament-street; south end of Cannon-row; east and west ends of Bridge-street; east end of Great George-street; east end of Tothill-street; north and south ends of Abingdon-street; Mews, between Dean-street and Dean's-yard; the open thoroughfares west of Princes-street. To prevent the crowd from encroaching beyond these barriers, the military and police were judiciously stationed.

Accommodation for the Press.

—In the hall, seats in the second gallery, on the right of the throne, were set apart for the gentlemen connected with the press. In the Abbey, they were placed in the clerestories, immediately over the sacarium; whence they could command an excellent view of all the ceremonies.

The Door Keepers.—The door-keepers for the Hall were appointed by the lord great chamberlain, and those for the Abbey by lord Sidmouth. Mr. Jackson, professor of pugilism, superintended these arrangements for the lord great chamberlain, and in some of those avenues where impertinent intrusions were apprehended, he stationed some of the pugilistic corps; among these were Spring, Eales, Harry Harmer, and Randall.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following was the disposition directed to be made of the military, under a printed order from the office of the Commander-in-Chief:—

Horse Guards, July 16, 1821.

The following are the Disposition, Strength, and Stations, of the Guards and Picquets for the Ceremony of the King's Coronation:—

1st Life Guards. 2nd Ditto. Royal Horse Guards. 2nd Dragoons. 9th Lancers. 10th Loyal Hussars. 14th Light Dragoons.	}	The Cavalry Duties are to be taken by the Corps named in the Margin, under the Command of Major Gen. Lord Edward Somerset, K. C. B.
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Stations.	Officers.	Men.	
King's Guard	3	60	
Palace Yard, outside of Platform	3	60	{ Patrole to meet those from Tothill-street.
Space between the Western Door of the Abbey, and the end of Tothill and Princes-street.	3	60	
Smith-square, Saint John's Church.....	4	100	{ Patrole along the Platform, to meet those of Palace-yard. Patrole from House of Lords, College-street, Bowling-street, to Tothill-street; meet and patrole from the Riding-house at Pimlico; also along Vaux-hall-road to Pimlico, to meet Patrole from Riding-house.
Riding House, Pimlico	4	100	
Horse Guards.....	4	100	{ Patrole York-street, Tothill-street, to Dean's-yard; meet Patrole from Smith-square to Pimlico and Vaux-hall-road; meet Patrole from Smith-square. Patrole Park, Parliament-street, to Great George-street, Delahay-street, Charles-street, King-street.

Carlton Palace	4	100	Patrole Park, Cockspur-street; to meet Patrole from Horse Guards, Pall-mall, St. James's street, Piccadilly, and Constitution-hill; to meet Patrole from Hyde Park.
Hyde Park Barracks }	3	60	Detach 1 officer, 20 men, to Hyde Park-corner; Patrole Piccadilly and Constitution-hill; to meet Patrole from Carlton Palace; Patrole Park-lane and Park, to meet Patrole from King's-street Barracks.
King-street Barracks }	4	100	Patrole Park-lane and Park, to meet Patrole from Hyde Park-corner; Patrole Portman-sq. Manchester-square, Cavendish-square, Oxford-street, to meet Patrole from Regent's Park.
Regent's Park Barracks	4	100	Patrole Portland-road, Tottenham-st. Gray's-inn-lane, Pentonville; meet Patrole from King-street Barracks.
To be cantoned at Bow, &c.....	8	200	To be at the disposal of the Lord Mayor, for the use of the City, if required.
Marsh-gate, Westminster-bridge	4	100	Patrole Lambeth to Vauxhall-bridge, Surrey-road, to meet Patrole from Blackman-street.
Blackman-street.....	4	100	Patrole to Blackfriars and Waterloo Bridges, Surrey-road, and meet Patrole from Blackman-street.
Champion's Guard ...	Serjt. 12		To escort the King's Champion from Hill-street, Berkley-sq. to Westminster Hall.
	52	1253	

Light Horse Volunteers.

Eastern Berks.

1st Bucks.

2nd ditto.

Surrey.

Honourable Artillery Company.

Yeomanry.

The Corps of Volunteers and Yeomanry specified in the margin, having tendered their services on the day of the King's Coronation, of which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, they are to be stationed at the following places, and their Commanding Officers will be pleased to put themselves in communication with Major Gen. Lord Edward Somerset.

Light Horse Volunteers	Old Palace Yard.
Hon. Artillery Company	Parliament-street.
1st Bucks Yeomanry.....	Kensington.
2nd ditto.	Wandsworth, &c.
Surrey Ditto.	Camberwell, &c.
Eastern Berks Yeomanry	Windsor.

Grenadier Regiment. {	1st Batt.	The Foot Guards, as per margin, commanded by the Hon. Co- lonel Brand, will take the fol- lowing Duties, viz. :—
	2nd Do.	
	3rd Do.	
Coldstream Regt. {	1st Batt.	
	2nd Do.	
Third Regiment	2nd Batt.	

Stations.	Officers.	Rank & File.	
Picquet in Portman-street Barracks.....	4	100	Guard of Honour.
Ditto in King's Mews	8	200	
Ditto in Knightsbridge Barracks.....	4	100	
King's Guard	3	100	
Tilt Yard, augmented to	4	100	
Dean's Yard	2	40	
Storey's Gate	1	30	
Opposite Nth. Gate of Westminster Abbey	1	20	
Speaker's Yard	4	100	
Hyde-Park Corner.....	1	30	
Stable Yard	1	30	To attend the Orders of the Lord High Chamberlain.
Foot of Westminster Bridge, Westminster side	1	30	
King-street and near Great George-street	1	20	
West Door of Abbey	2	60	
East End and Door of Abbey	1	30	
Abingdon Buildings	1	30	
Steps leading to Painted Chamber	1	30	
At Great Gate, Westminster Hall	S. P.		
Exchequer Coffee-house	1	12	
Head of Cannon-row.....	1	12	
Platform leading from the Champion's Stable	1	12	
King's Stairs, Old Palace-yard.....	1	12	
Passage by St. Margaret's Church	1	12	
Entrance to Little George-street from Great George-street	1	12	
	—	—	
Total of Guards.....	40	1141	
Platform	—	1500	
General Total.....	—	2641	

The infantry to parade in St. James's-park at one o'clock in the morning: the cavalry to proceed to their respective posts by the most convenient routes; and all the guards, cavalry as well as infantry, to be at their respective stations by two o'clock.

Exclusive of the guards and detachments above enumerated, two companies of grenadiers are to be stationed in the abbey, and the platform along which the procession is to proceed from Westminster-hall to the abbey, will be occupied by a single rank on each side for its whole extent.

When the procession appears, both in going to, and returning from, the abbey, the men to be shouldered, silent, and steady, and on the appearance of his majesty at the flank of each division, arms will be presented, and all the music, drums, &c. to strike up at once, and continue until his majesty has passed the division to which they are attached.

In order to effect this arrangement for receiving his majesty's procession, the troops occupying the platform will be divided into three divisions, each commanded by a field officer, and occupying the opposite sides of the platform, with a portion of the bands, drums, &c., attached to each.

As there may be difficulty in procuring victuals for the troops throughout the day, the commanding officers of the different corps will make arrangements, in order that their men may carry with them bread, cheese, and cold meat.

The detail regarding these several duties, and the allotment of corps to their respective stations, are left—for the cavalry to the arrangement of major-general

lord E. Somerset—and for the infantry to the honourable colonel Brand.

By his royal highness the commander-in-chief's command,

H. TORRENS, Adj. Gen.

Tickets.—The hall and abbey tickets were issued according to a scale of privilege recognised by the lords of council; namely, to a peer five tickets; to privy councillors, four tickets; to knights of the grand order of the bath, three tickets; clerks in council, two; peeresses, in their own right, one.

Pass-tickets were delivered to persons engaged in the ceremonies, and entitled them to free egress and ingress, where their duties might call them.

Independently of the tickets issued to peers and other officers of state, the official departments were entitled to a given number each; as, the lord high steward, the lord high constable, the earl marshal, the lord chamberlain, the lord high constable of Scotland, the lord steward of his majesty's household, the teller of the exchequer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the surveyor-general, the auditor of the exchequer, the board of green cloth, the board of works, the war-office, &c. &c. Many were also sent, by courtesy, to different persons; and the public press was liberally supplied. The number of tickets issued by the lord great chamberlain was about 3,000, and by the earl marshal, upwards of 4,000. Each class had a particular place assigned in the hall or abbey, equal to the number of tickets issued, allowing twenty-two inches to each person.

His Majesty's Chambers at the Speaker's.—His majesty had ex-

pressed his intention to sleep in the mansion of the Speaker of the House of Commons on the night previous to the coronation; and, preparations were in consequence, made for his reception. These were, however, of a very economical nature; in fact, very little addition was made to the furniture of the suite of rooms, which included the Speaker's levee-room, set apart for his use. His majesty's own couch-bed was brought from Carlton-house, and placed in the tapestry-room looking over the Thames. Furniture had been ordered, however, as usual, on the coronation of a king of England, and this became the perquisite of the lord great chamberlain.

Supply of Water.—In order to be prepared for accidents by fire, and to afford a plentiful supply of water both to the abbey and to the hall, iron pipes were laid on from the main in different directions to the body of these buildings, by Messrs. Simpson and Son. For these pipes proper implements were prepared in the event of fire, so as to supersede the necessity of engines.

The Exterior Galleries.—The galleries, platforms, pavillions, and amphitheatres, which were erected along the line of the platform, for the convenience of spectators to view the procession, were almost countless in number. The whole of the fronts of the houses on the terrace opposite Westminster-hall, and round to the corner of Great Bridge-street, in Parliament-street, were covered with galleries extending from the roof to the pavement, and projecting about six feet from the wall. These were composed of a strong frame-work of timber,

bound together with clamps of iron, and containing three and four separate stories of galleries, most of them having two and some three rows of seats. The tops were surmounted with roofs of boards. All the fronts of the boxes were ornamented with stuff or cloth hangings, and paper of various devices and colours; some red, some blue, some crimson, some diversified with different shades, but all gay and lively in appearance. Some exhibited flags bearing the royal arms, and others banners with appropriate mottos. The prices of these seats were very unequal—some were as high as twenty guineas, and others as low as one guinea: the value, of course, being enhanced in proportion to the goodness of the situation and the accommodation received; for in many of the houses persons were provided with beds, and every other requisite. This was the case especially in the King's-arms tavern, which was crowded to excess for two days before the ceremonies. On the other side of Palace-yard, next the Speaker's house, galleries were constructed in the same manner. A similar course was pursued the whole length of Little Bridge-street, and part of the way down Great George-street. Galleries and platforms were likewise raised on each side of Parliament-street, all of which were commodious, comfortable, and well secured from the effects of the weather. Within the platform, in Parliament-square, a most extensive building was raised, fitted up in a style of taste, convenience, and security, which excited general approbation. This set of galleries extended along the line of procession, from

the end of Parliament-street nearly round to the abbey gates, a distance of not less than 1,200 yards, and commanded a most extensive view from all parts. The side fronting the river looked directly towards the champion's stable. On the top was a grand promenade, which gave a panoramic view of the magnificent scenes by which it was every where surrounded. On the opposite side of the platform, another most extensive range of galleries was erected, which extended to the Sessions-house; in fact, there was not an inch of ground upon which a seat could be raised, that was not greedily engaged by speculators. Ingenuity was tortured to devise distinguishing names for these buildings; and thus the eye was presented with a constant succession of new titles. There was the Grand Central Pavillion; the Garden Pavillion; the Cambridge Gallery; the Royal Gallery; the Royal Sovereign; the Panorama; the Telescope; the Ladies Fancy; the Royal George; and an infinity of other names equally attractive. Amidst so many candidates there was of course competition, and many of them, before the coronation was over had reason to repent they had not commenced their prices upon a scale of greater moderation. Upon the tops of the houses, even to the chimney-tops, stages and benches were likewise everywhere visible; and although their appearance was calculated to produce a shudder, yet every one of them had been repeatedly visited by Mr. Hiort and the committee of safety, and pronounced secure. In many places seats were offered for hire, from which nothing of

the procession could be seen; for these, the price demanded was of course extremely moderate. While so many caterers were at work to provide for the eye, others were not less active in preparing gratification for the appetite; and waggons, laden with provisions of all sorts, were seen pouring into the neighbourhood throughout the week. A vast number of persons residing on the spot, desirous of profiting by the general attraction, opened their doors to visitors, whom they regaled with viands of almost every description, at comparatively moderate charges. For the last three or four days before the important 19th, the influx of strangers to Westminster, from all quarters, to view the preparations, was immense; and the throng was frequently so dense, that there was no possibility of moving.

Rehearsal.—On Wednesday, a grand rehearsal of all the duties to be performed by the state officers, took place both in Westminster-hall and the abbey. Each person who had a part to perform, was provided with a printed form of his duties, and went through them precisely in the same manner as was to be done on the succeeding day.

A rehearsal of the duties of the champion also took place in Westminster-hall, Mr. Dymock being dressed in his full costume, and accompanied by the marquis of Anglesea on one side, and lord Howard of Effingham on the other.

Final Preparations.—On Wednesday evening all the decoration of the outer platform being completed, the carpenters proceeded to close up that part which had been left open for the

passage of carriages, and placed it in the same state with the rest. The boards which closed the sides of the platform were then removed, and the whole was cleansed and swept. A strong body of constables were on the spot to preserve order. While these arrangements were going on out of doors, great progress was made within. All the private dining-rooms were placed in their proper order, and the tables properly decorated. Every guest had his napkin, knife, fork, spoon, goblet, wine glasses, and water caraffe. The spoons were of prince's metal, with the crown and Geo. IV. engraven on the handle. The plates and dishes were of blue ware.

In the course of the evening an immense quantity of fresh fruit for the dessert, with salad, bread, and fresh butter, was delivered at the kitchens; and in all quarters there were indications of the near approach of the solemn ceremony. At this period, too, hundreds of well-dressed persons were seen battling with the crowd to get to their respective lodgings which they had engaged for the occasion. In many cases this task was accomplished with difficulty, from the prodigious crowd which was every where assembled.

Arrival of his Majesty at the Speaker's.—On Wednesday evening a guard of honour marched into the Speaker's yard, preparatory to the arrival of his majesty, and about the same time a troop of Cuirassiers took up their station along the platform in New Palace-yard, in Bridge-street, in Parliament-street, and in Little Bridge-street. At about half-past eight o'clock, his majesty arrived in his carriage at the

Speaker's house, and was received by that right hon. gentleman, by the lord chancellor, lord Stowell (late sir William Scott), the marquis of Londonderry, lord Sidmouth, and some other officers of state.

His majesty was conducted to the suite of rooms prepared for his reception, and afterwards supped with the Speaker. On his retiring to rest, the lord great chamberlain, and Mr. Fellowes, his secretary, took their station on one side of his majesty's chamber, and the usher of the black rod on the other. Here they remained till morning.

The Morning of the Coronation.—As early as one o'clock in the morning, Westminster presented a spectacle which confounded the senses. Even at that hour, those whose happy lot destined them to seats in the Abbey and the Hall, had commenced their approach to the scene of celebration. From Charing-cross, two streams of carriages were directing their course through the passages respectively marked out, the one appropriated to the visitors of the Abbey, and the other to those of the hall. The streets were crowded with foot passengers, hastening to the common centre of attraction, some eager to secure their seats on the different platforms, and others anxious to gain some standing-place convenient for view. His majesty's foot-guards, in full-dress uniform, had been under arms the whole night, and at the dawn of day were stationed in the posts allotted to them.

As the morning advanced, the scene gathered fresh interest. The sun rose in full splendour about four o'clock, showing to

full advantage the dazzling glitter presented to the admiring spectator. At an early hour the bells of St. Margaret's commenced a merry peal, and continued playing every half-hour.

The morning was ushered in by discharges of artillery in the Park, and from the boats on the river, which were continued at intervals during the morning. In consequence of the orders issued for the accommodation of those who came in carriages, and the limitation of the hour at which the visitors were to obtain admittance to the Abbey and hall, the throng of carriages by six o'clock was extremely great, and at that hour there was a complete stoppage for a considerable time. Long before this, many of the company, impatient of the ordinary delay of setting down at the doors, got out of their carriages and hastened to their places of destination through the crowd. The intermixture of waving plumes, glittering diamonds, and splendid costumes, with the assembled multitude, gave a singularly striking appearance to the scene. Many of the nobility, attired in their coronation robes, were obliged from the same cause to alight, before their carriages arrived at the barrier leading to the hall. Every moment some object of attraction was presented to the view of the gazing multitude. The splendid, and in some instances grotesque, dresses of those who were to form part of the grand procession, excited wonder and admiration. Of the latter description were the dresses of the pursuivants, gentlemen pensioners, the attendants of the lords spiritual, and many others, which were fashioned after the

model of the earliest times. Most of the persons of this description being pedestrians, afforded the spectators a full opportunity of observing their appearance. About six o'clock, two or three of the royal carriages arrived, conveying some of his majesty's household. By this time many other persons connected with the ceremonies of the hall had also arrived. Amongst these were the royal band of gentlemen pensioners, the royal band of musicians, &c. &c. Nothing could be more impressive, than the good order and quietness which every where prevailed. Never was a more gratifying sight beheld, than the display of assembled beauty, elegance, and wealth, on the different pavilions around the platform and vicinage.

THE QUEEN.

A considerable crowd collected about her majesty's house, in South Audley-street, soon after 4 o'clock. As soon as it was ascertained, that her majesty's coach was making ready in the yard, the crowd, both in South Audley-street and in Hill-street, became very great. The wall opposite to her majesty's house in Hill-street was soon covered with spectators, who announced to the crowd below each successive step of preparation. "The horses are to"—"every thing is quite ready"—"the queen has entered the coach,"—were the gradual communications, and they were received with the loudest cheers. Lady Anne Hamilton arrived a few minutes before five. Soon after five, the gate was thrown

open, and a shout was raised—"The queen!" "The queen!" The queen immediately appeared in her coach of state, drawn by six bays. Lady Hood and lady Anne Hamilton sat opposite to her majesty. Lord Hood followed in his own carriage. Her majesty looked well; and acknowledged, with great dignity and composure, the gratulations of the people on each side of her coach. The course taken was, through Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, Hyde-park-corner, the Green-park, St. James's-park, Birdcage-walk, and by Storey's-gate, along Prince's-street, to Dean's-yard. The crowd, accumulated along this line was immense; the soldiers every where presented arms with the utmost promptitude and respect; and a thousand voices kept up a constant shout of "The Queen," "The Queen for ever!" not unmingled, however, with cries of a contrary character. Her majesty first went to the Dean's-yard-gate, but finding that the entrance for persons of rank was at Poets'-corner, she directed her coach to drive thither. The coachman followed the line of the platform to New Palace-yard, but he there found that there was no thoroughfare. He drove on, however, opposite to Westminster-hall-gate, and there stopped. Lord Hood now alighted, to inquire for the means of getting through to the abbey, and having found an open gate leading to the Speaker's house, he went back to her majesty, and requested her to alight. Her majesty did accordingly alight. While her majesty remained in the carriage, a crowd assembled

about her, and gave her repeated cheers, which were answered by an expression of different sentiments from the galleries and windows. Her majesty seemed to be a good deal agitated, but she bowed with great condescension to her friends.

Her majesty, when she alighted, was accompanied by lady Hood and lady Hamilton, and leaned upon the arm of lord Hood. On reaching the door, however, the mistake was discovered, and the group returned. Her majesty was now surrounded by a great number of persons, who followed her along the side of the platform, till she reached the steps by which persons having peers' tickets were permitted to ascend. There she instantly mounted, followed by her suite, and leaning on lord Hood. On reaching the platform, the soldiery were drawn across the passage, and an officer advanced and asked for the tickets. Lord Hood said, he had authority to be there, and at the same time took a paper from his pocket. On presenting it, her majesty was permitted to pass. She then crossed the platform, and descended on the other side. As she proceeded, several constables went before her, and the populace surrounded her on all sides. The constables and mob having led the way towards the passage leading to the kitchen, her majesty followed; but the gate being shut, and an explanation given of the place at which she had arrived, lord Hood said her majesty's desire was not to go into the hall, but to go to Poets'-corner, with the view of gaining admission to the abbey. Thither she was instantly conducted, through an opening in

the covered way. On arriving at the place where tickets were received, lord Hood demanded admission for the queen.

The Door-keeper said, that his instructions were to admit no person without a peer's ticket.

Lord Hood.—“Did you ever hear of a queen being asked for a ticket before? This is your queen.”

The Door-keeper said that his orders were general, and without any exceptions. He had never been in a similar situation before, and could say nothing as to the propriety or impropriety of refusing her majesty admission.

Lord Hood.—“I present to you your queen, do you refuse her admission?”

Her majesty added, that she was his queen, and desired to be permitted to pass.

The Door-keeper repeated that his orders were peremptory—and said, however reluctant he might be, he could not suffer her majesty to pass without a ticket.

Lord Hood.—“I have a ticket.”

Door-keeper.—“Upon producing it, I will permit you to pass.”

Lord Hood then took from his pocket one ticket for the abbey, for a Mr. Wellington, which he tendered to the door-keeper.

The Door-keeper said, that would admit but one individual.

Lord Hood then asked her majesty, if she would enter alone?

Her majesty hesitated—upon which

Lord Hood asked, whether there had not been some preparations made for her majesty's reception.

The Door-keeper answered in the negative.

Lord Hood.—“Then I am to understand you refuse your queen admittance to Westminster-abbey?”

The Door-keeper said, he was ready to admit her majesty with a ticket, but not without.

After a short consultation with her majesty, as to whether she would go into the abbey alone, or not—her majesty declined—and it was resolved, that she should return to her carriage.

As she was quitting the spot, some persons in the door-way burst into a vulgar laugh of derision. Her majesty looked at them contemptuously; and turning about, passed through a groupe of fashionable women who were going to the abbey with tickets, but who did not take the slightest notice of her. She was followed by a crowd to the platform, some of whom were approving and some disapproving her conduct. On entering her carriage, there was considerable disapprobation, intermingled with cries of “shame, shame,” “off, off;” while other parts of the populace repeated the cries of “the Queen, the Queen,” with great enthusiasm.

The knowledge of her majesty's presence drew forth many of the persons who had assembled to take part in the procession. The grotesqueness of their dresses, as they appeared on the leads of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, had a most singular appearance. Some of them joined in the cry of “Shame” against her majesty.

Corporations of London, Dublin, and Oxford.—At about half-past five in the morning, the members of the corporations of the cities of London, Oxford, and

Dublin, mustered at the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, where the state barge, manned by watermen in scarlet liveries, with silver badges and velvet caps, and commanded by the water-bailiff and Mr. Searle, was in waiting to receive them. The lord mayor was received with much warmth of congratulation by the crowd of citizens, who had assembled to view the preparations. His lordship was in a superb court dress of purple and white satin, with a brilliantly embroidered robe of scarlet, and had on a velvet cap, surmounted by a plume of black ostrich feathers, turned up with a loop of brilliants. He was attended by the sword-bearer, with the city sword, the common crier, who bore the city mace, the water-bailiff and his lordship's chaplain acting as the common hunt, an office which has long been obsolete, but which formerly was one of the greatest importance in the city, inasmuch as he was entrusted with the care and command of the hounds that were kept by the corporation. These four officers were attired in new state robes. Sheriffs Waithman and Williams followed, in their state robes.

The aldermen who were present were, sir Richard Carr Glynn, alderman Wood, alderman Brown, sir C. Flower, sir J. Shaw, Magnay, Birch, sir John Perring, Bridges, Cox, Annealey, Garratt, Venables, Atkins, Scholey, Joshua Jonathan Smith, Christopher Smith, and Thomas Smith. They were in full embroidered court dresses, with their scarlet robes and gold chains, and had on black velvet caps surmounted with plumes of three

ostrich feathers. They were received with various testimonies of public opinion by the crowd. Alderman Atkins and Bridges received peculiar tokens of remembrance. The Recorder and Remembrancer were also present. The following were the twelve citizens who attended.

Sir Charles Price, bart. master of the Ironmongers' company.

R. H. Sparks, esq. of the Merchant Tailors' company.

Thomas Day Frampton, esq. of the Grocers' company.

Richard Ryland, esq. of the Fishmongers' company.

Thomas Moore, esq. of the Vintners' company.

The other seven gentlemen were:—Stephen D. Totton, esq., John Butts, esq., J. Griffin, esq., W. Seward Hall, esq., J. Randall, esq., J. Farley, esq., D. Whalley, esq.

Westminster-Hall.—The door-keepers appointed by lord Gwydyr, as well as many of the persons who were to act as attendants to peers, were in waiting in the hall all night. All the doors, as well as all the entrances to the different galleries, were attended by door-keepers, who examined the tickets and directed the parties in their right course. These door-keepers were dressed in scarlet frock-coats trimmed with gold lace, blue sashes, ruffs, white small-clothes and stockings, black shoes with crimson rosettes. The doors were opened precisely at three, and even at that early hour persons were found coming to secure good places. At any hour in the day, however, there was abundance of room in the galleries.

As the morning advanced, the number of spectators encreased. The ladies universally wore ostrich feathers and diamonds, and were all attired in the most sumptuous dresses. The gentlemen wore court dresses. At five o'clock the canopy to be borne over his majesty by the barons of the Cinque ports was brought into the hall by eight attendants. It was formed of gold brocade, with a deep valence, decorated with double gymp and fringe, seven inches deep. The cornice was composed of the four orders, in their proper colours, on a silver ground—namely, the knights of the garter, the knights of the bath, the knights of the thistle, the knights of St. Patrick, together with their proper stars. The whole was supported by silver staves, and a silver gilt bell was suspended over each staff. The inside of the canopy was lined with silver tabby plain, with a double heading of silver gymp. There was a deep silver twine edge at the bottom.

The attendants, having carried it backwards and forwards a few times, laid it on one of the tables, until the barons should arrive.

At half-past five lord Gwydyr entered the hall in undress, to superintend the arrangement for the accommodation of the visitors. Every thing was conducted with great regularity. While this was going forward in the hall, the members of the procession were meeting in the following places:

Bishops, vested in their rochets—having their square caps in their hands.

In his place near the bar—the gentleman usher of the black rod.

In the space below the bar of the House of Lords—the train-bearers of the princes of the blood royal. The attendants on the lord high steward, on the lord chancellor, the lord high constable, and on the lord chamberlain of the household. The gentlemen ushers of the white and green rods all in their proper habits.

In the painted chamber, and adjacent rooms near the House of Lords—the lord-chief-justice of the King's-bench; the master of the rolls; the vice-chancellor; the lord-chief-justice of the Common-pleas; the lord-chief-baron; the barons of the exchequer, and justices of both benches; the gentlemen of the privy chamber; the attorney and solicitor-general; serjeants at law; masters in chancery; the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs of London; king's chaplains, having dignities; six clerks in chancery.

In the chamber formerly the House of Lords—the knights grand crosses of the order of the bath, in the full habit of the order, wearing their collars; their caps and feathers in their hands. The knights commanders of the said order, in their full habits; their caps and feathers in their hands. The officers of the said order, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

In the chamber, formerly called the prince's-chamber, or robing-room, near the former House of Lords—the treasurer and comptroller of the household; the vice-chamberlain; the marquis of Londonderry, in the full habit of the order of the garter, having his cap and feathers in his hand; the registrar

of the said order, in his mantle, with his book ; privy councillors, not being peers or knights grand crosses of the bath ; clerks of the council in ordinary.

In his majesty's robing-chamber, near the south entrance into Westminster-hall—the train-bearers of his majesty ; master of the robes ; groom of the robes.

In the room of the chairman of committees adjoining the House of Lords—lords and grooms of the bedchamber ; the keeper of the privy purse ; equerries and pages of honour ; gentlemen ushers, and aides-de-camp.

In the witness-room adjoining the House of Lords—physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

In the House of Commons and the lobbies—officers of the band of gentlemen pensioners with their corps, and the serjeant-at-arms. The officers of the yeomen of the guard, with their corps.

In the lobby between the House of Lords and the painted chamber—the kings, heralds, and pursuivants at arms.

In Westminster-hall, at the lower end, near the great north door—the sixteen barons of the Cinque ports, in their proper habits, with the canopy.

In Westminster-hall, near the north door—the knight-marshal and his two officers, in their proper habits.

In Westminster-hall, at the lower end—his majesty's band.

Without the north door of Westminster-hall—all who were to precede the knight-marshal in the procession.

His majesty having entered his chamber near the south entrance into Westminster-hall,

The peers were called over in

the House of Lords by deputy garter ; and proceeded to the hall, where the other persons appointed to walk in the procession had been previously marshalled on the right and left by the officers of arms ; leaving an open passage in the middle, so that the procession, with the regalia, might pass uninterruptedly up the hall.

The discharge of minute guns, and the ringing of bells, was plainly heard in the distance.

The heralds having made the necessary disposition of the members of the procession, they conducted them into the hall, beginning with Miss Fellowes, the king's herb-woman, and her six maids ; Miss Garth, Miss Collier, Miss Ramsbottom, Miss Hill, Miss Daniel, and Miss Walker.

Miss Fellowes was attired in a white satin dress with a scarlet mantle ; her hair was dressed with a wreath of laurel and oak, and round her neck hung the badge of her office. Her maids were in elegant white muslin dresses, fully trimmed with artificial flowers. They carried three double-handed baskets, from which they strewed flowers as they walked.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, the foreign ambassadors, most splendidly attired in the varied costume of their respective courts, and accompanied by their ladies, took their seats ; the dress of the prince Esterhazy was particularly magnificent.—The box immediately above it was filled with the officers of their suite, principally military officers, many of them decorated with several orders.

Previously to this, the duchess of Clarence, the duchess of Kent,

the duchess of Gloucester, and the princesses Augusta and Sophia, entered the royal box, accompanied by several ladies of rank.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PROCESSION.

The heralds and marshals having arranged the different ranks of the procession, they introduced them to the hall, where, in treble, and sometimes quadruple lines, they waited for the period of their movement. The hall became crowded to excess, and the splendour and singularity of the costumes produced much amusement among the ladies. The heralds immediately proceeded to call over the names of the peers assembled in the hall. The names were called over twice in succession by two heralds, and the peers arranged in the area of the hall in front of the privy councillors, judges, and other official personages. This ceremony occupied from 9 o'clock until 20 minutes before 10. While the peers were arranging in the centre of the hall, the dean and prebendaries of Westminster entered the great gate from Palace-yard, and formed in a close compact body immediately within the hall. The lord mayor, sheriffs, and corporation of London, with the civic regalia, were assigned their respective places, and a pause of about 20 minutes then took place.

During the arrangements the deputy lord great chamberlain waited upon the king, and carried to his majesty his shirt and other apparel; and, together with the lord chamberlain of the household, dressed his majesty. Having performed this duty, he repaired to the House of Lords,

and came from thence into the hall, walking amongst the peers.

At nine o'clock, the king's band, in rich uniform, took their seats in the music gallery.

The scene at this moment was perhaps one of the most magnificent which it is possible for the human imagination to conceive. Soon after nine his majesty quitted the Speaker's house, and coming by the Speaker's passage into the lobby of the House of Commons, proceeded through the subsequent passages to his room behind the throne.

At this moment their royal highnesses the dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, and Cambridge, were assembled on the royal platform, together with prince Leopold, the lord high constable, the deputy earl marshal, and other distinguished individuals. The royal party were attended by their pages and train-bearers.

Every thing being duly arranged, the platform was cleared, with the exception of the royal dukes; the great officers of state, with the duke of Wellington at their head, as lord high constable, proceeded to his majesty's apartment.

ENTRANCE OF THE KING.

The buzz of moving about now subsided, and a solemn stillness pervaded the hall; every eye was turned towards the throne, in anxious expectation to see the sovereign, who was to support the most interesting part in the most splendid of all ceremonies. The heralds at arms alone were active in arranging the various orders of nobility and persons of rank in such parts of the hall, as would enable them to join in the procession.

At ten o'clock precisely the king entered the hall, preceded by the great officers of state, and took his seat in the chair of state, at the head of the royal table. His majesty was most splendidly attired, and wore a plume of ostrich feathers, surmounted by a black heron's plume. The moment the king entered, the whole of the persons in the gallery rose, and continued standing during the time his majesty continued in the hall; the trumpets struck up the air of "God save the King."

At this moment a gun was fired from the man-of-war stationed off Cotton gardens, to announce to the metropolis the commencement of the august solemnity.

His majesty having taken his seat on the chair of state, he bowed gracefully, first to the members of the royal family in the royal box, and then to the foreign ministers in their box. The band in the orchestra immediately struck up a martial air.

His majesty, on his first entry, appeared to be somewhat fatigued, but he was cheerful; and in the ceremony that followed, of depositing the regalia on the table, he showed that he was intimately acquainted with the accustomed manner in which it was done. He appeared in some instances to give directions to the noblemen

and officers in the execution of their duties.

The deputy lord great chamberlain, lord Gwydyr; the lord high constable, the duke of Wellington; and the deputy earl marshal, lord Howard of Effingham, then ascended the steps and placed themselves at the outer side of the table.

The lord high steward, the marquis of Anglesea, the great officers of state, the deputy garter, and black rod, arranged themselves near the chair of state; while the royal train-bearers stood on each side of the throne.

The lord chamberlain, the marquis of Hertford, assisted by the officers of the Jewel-office, then brought the sword of state to the lord high constable, who delivered it to lord Gwydyr, by whom it was laid upon the table; then the curtana, or sword of mercy, with the two swords of justice, being in like manner presented, were drawn from their scabbards by lord Gwydyr and laid on the table before his majesty; after which the gold spurs were delivered, and also placed on the table.

A procession was next formed at the lower end of the hall, consisting of the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, in their surplices and rich copes. The procession proceeded up the hall in the following order:—

Serjeant of the Vestry, in a Scarlet Mantle.

Children of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles, four abreast.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, four abreast.

Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles, four abreast.

Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, four abreast.

Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Two Pursuivants of Arms.

Two Heralds.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms.

The Dean of Westminster, carrying St. Edward's Crown on a Cushion of Cloth of Gold.

The appearance of this Crown was very brilliant. It is a rich Imperial Crown of gold, embellished with pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, with a mound of gold on the top of it, encircled with a band of the same. It is composed of four crosses, and as many *fleurs-de-lis* upon a circle of gold, embellished with precious stones. The cap within the Crown is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine.

The First Prebendary of Westminster, carrying the Orb.

The Orb is a ball of gold of six inches diameter, encompassed with a band of the same, embellished with roses of diamonds encircling other precious stones, and edged about with pearl. On the top of it a very large oval amethyst of a violet colour, being encompassed with four silver wires, becomes the pedestal of a splendid cross of gold, which is embellished with four large pearls in the angles near the centre, and three more at its ends. The whole height of the orb and cross appears to be about eleven inches.

The Second Prebendary carrying the Sceptre with the Dove.

This Sceptre is of gold, in length three feet and a half, and three inches in circumference at the handle, and smaller at the top. The pommel is decorated with a circle or fillet of table diamonds, and in many places with precious stones of various sorts. Upon the mound is a small Jerusalem Cross, on which is fixed a Dove with wings expanded, as the emblem of Mercy.

The Third Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Cross.

This Sceptre, which is called the Sceptre Royal, is of gold, the handle plain, and the upper part wreathed: it is in length two feet nine inches and a quarter, and is of the same thickness as the former. The pommel at the lower part is enriched with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds: and the space of five inches and a half in length, above the handle, is elegantly embossed and embellished with similar precious stones. The top rises into a *fleur-de-lis*, with six leaves, of which three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious stones; out of the *fleur-de-lis* issues a mound made of an amethyst, set round with table diamonds, and upon the mound a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, and a large table diamond in the centre.

The Fourth Prebendary, carrying St. Edward's Staff.

This Staff, in length five feet, is of gold, having a foot of steel, about four inches in length, with a mound and cross at the top; the ornaments are also of gold.

The Fifth Prebendary, carrying the Chalice and Patina, both of fine gold.

The Sixth Prebendary, carrying the Bible.

In this procession they made their reverences, first at the lower end of the Hall, secondly about the middle, where both the Choirs opened to the right and left, and formed a passage, through which the Officers of Arms passing, opened likewise on each side, the Seniors placing themselves nearest towards the steps; then the Dean and Prebendaries, having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence. This being done, the Dean and Prebendaries having come to the foot of the steps, the Deputy Garter preceding them (he having waited their coming there), ascended the steps, and approaching near the table before the King, made their last reverence. The Dean then presented the Crown to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him it was placed on the table before the King. The rest of the Regalia were then severally delivered by each Prebendary, on his knee, to the Dean; by him to the Lord High Constable; by him to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who laid them on the table. The Prebendaries and Dean having returned to the middle of the Hall, his Majesty commanded Deputy Garter to summon the Noblemen and Bishops who were to bear the Regalia; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, then taking up the several Swords, Sceptres, the Orb, and Crown, placed them in the hands of those by whom they were afterwards carried.

First—St. Edward's Staff was delivered to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Second—Lord Calthorpe, as Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, received the Spurs, which are elaborately worked; they have no rowels, but terminate in an ornamental point, being of that kind which are denominated prick spurs.

Third—The Sceptre with the Cross was given to the Marquis Wellesley.

Fourth—The Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice was delivered to the Earl of Galloway.

Fifth—The Sword of Spiritual Justice was borne by the Duke of Northumberland. This sword is pointed, but rather obtuse. The length of the blade appeared about three feet and a half; the breadth an inch and a half; the handle is covered with gold wire. The length of the cross, which is plain steel gilt as before, seemed about eight inches.

Sixth—The Curtana, or sword of Mercy, was given to the Duke of Newcastle. This sword was the principal in dignity of the three swords borne naked before the King. It is a broad bright sword, of which the length of the blade is thirty-two inches, the breadth almost two inches; the handle, which is covered with fine gold wire, is four inches long, and the pommel an inch and three-quarters, which, with the cross, is plain steel gilt; the length of the cross is almost eight inches. The scabbard belonging to it is covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with gilt ornaments.

Seventh—The Sword of State was delivered to the Duke of

Dorset. This is a large, two-handed sword, having a splendid scabbard of crimson velvet, decorated with gold plates of the Royal Badges, in order as follow:—At the point is the Orb or Mound, then the Royal Crest of a Lion standing on an Imperial Crown; lower down, are a Portcullis, Harp, Thistle, Fleur-de-lis, and Rose; nearer the hilt is the Portcullis repeated; next are the Royal Arms and Supporters; and, lastly, the Harp, Thistle, &c. occur over again. The handles and pommel of the sword are embossed with similar devices, and the cross is formed of the Royal supporters, having a rose within a laurel on one side, and a fleur-de-lis on the other.

Eighth—The Sceptre with the Dove, to the Duke of Rutland.

Ninth—The Orb, to the Duke of Devonshire.

Tenth—St. Edward's Crown, to the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Steward.

The Noble Marquis, on ascending the platform to receive the Crown, was about to apologise to his Majesty for his inability to walk backward down the steps, on account of his having lost a leg; but he was interrupted by his Majesty, who graciously allowed him to get down in the best manner he was able, without adhering to the accustomed ceremonial.

Eleventh—The Patina, to the Bishop of Gloucester.

Twelfth—The Chalice, to the Bishop of Chester.

Thirteenth—The Bible, to the Bishop of Ely.

The Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, who were appointed to support his Majesty, were then summoned by the Deputy Garter, and ascending the steps, placed themselves on each side of the King.

PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY.

A second gun was now fired, and the Procession began to move forward at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, upon blue cloth spread on the Platform from the Throne in Westminster Hall to the Great Steps in the Abbey Church. An Anthem, beginning with these words, "O Lord, grant the King a long life," &c. was sung in parts, the intervals being filled up by his Majesty's Band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and the beating of drums, until the arrival in the Abbey.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The King's Herb Woman, Miss Fellowes, with her Six Maids, Miss Garth, Miss Collier, Miss Ramsbottom, Miss Hill, Miss Daniel, and Miss Walker, strewing the way with Herbs.

All these Ladies were splendidly dressed in white—Miss Fellowes wore, in addition, a scarlet mantle, trimmed with gold lace.

Messenger of the College of Arms, in a Scarlet Cloak, with the Arms of the College embroidered on the left shoulder.

The Dean of Westminster's Beadle, with his Staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak.

Two Household Fifes with Banners of Velvet fringed with Gold, and Five Household Drummers in Royal Livery, Drum-Covers of Crimson Velvet, laced and fringed with Gold.

The Drum-Major, in a rich Livery, and a Crimson Scarf fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpeters, in rich Liveries of Crimson Velvet laced with Gold and Silver, with Silver Trumpets, having Banners of Crimson Damask, embroidered and fringed with Gold.

Kettle-drums, with covers of Crimson Damask, embroidered and fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpeters in Liveries, as before.

Serjeant Trumpeter, carrying his Mace.

The Knight Marshal, attended by his Officers.

The Six Clerks in Chancery, in Gowns of Black Flowered Satin, with Black Silk Loops and Tufts upon the Sleeves.

King's Chaplains having Dignities, dressed in their Scarlet Habits as Doctors, with Black Silk Tippetts, and carrying their square Caps in their hands.

The Sheriffs of London.—Alderman Waithman, and James Williams, Esq.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery, dressed in their Gowns of Black Figured Silk, with Black Silk Loops and Tufts.

The King's Serjeants at Law, in Scarlet Gowns, wearing their Coifs, with Black Square Caps in their hands.

The King's Ancient Serjeant, John Lens, Esq.

The King's Solicitor-General. The King's Attorney-General.

Thirty-two Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Serjeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Gilt Verge.	Serjeant Porter, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Black Ebony Staff.
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Children of the Choir of Westminster, in Surplices.

Twelve Children of the Chapel Royal, in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, with Music Books in their hands.

Thirty-two Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in Scarlet Mantles.

Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a Scarlet Gown.

Twelve Prebendaries of Westminster, in Surplices and rich Copes.

The Dean of Westminster, in a Surplice, and rich Cope of Purple Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards.

His Majesty's Band.

Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, in their Mantles, Chains, and Badges.

Knights Commanders of the Bath, not Peers.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their Mantles, Chains, and Badges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers), in the full Habit of their Order, carrying their Caps in their hands.

The Knights of the Bath presented a particularly splendid appearance. They were in the full dress of their Order, consisting of a surcoat of white satin, over which there was a mantle of crimson satin, lined with white, and tied at the neck with a cordon of crimson silk and gold, with gold tassels. On the left shoulder of this mantle was embroidered an eight-pointed silver Star, having in the centre three Imperial Crowns of gold, with the motto "Tria juncta in Uno," in letters of the same. They wore hats of white silk, ornamented with a standing plume of ostrich feathers of the same colour, buskins of white kid, gold spurs, and gold-hilted swords, in white leather scabbards. The collars were of gold, and were composed of nine Imperial Crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks, properly enamelled, issuing from a Sceptre. The whole were linked together with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white. The badges which were suspended to these collars, consisted of an oval medal of gold, on which were a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a Sceptre, as before encircled with the motto of the Order.

A Pursuivant of Arms, in his Tabard.

The Three Barons of the Exchequer, and Three Justices of each Bench, in their Robes, wearing their Serjeants' Coifs, and carrying their Caps in their hands.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in his Judge's Robes and Coif, with his Hood and Sleeves, lined with Ermine unpowdered, wearing his Collar of SS's gilt.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in his Judge's Robes, with his Hood and Sleeves, lined with Ermine unpowdered, wearing the Collar of SS's.

The Vice-Chancellor. The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in his Judge's Robes and Coif, with his Hood and Sleeves, lined with Ermine unpowdered, wearing his Collar of SS's, gilt.

The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, Sir George Chetwynd, bart.

Lord Viscount Chetwynd, and James Buller, esq.

Privy Councillors, not Peers, in rich Habits.

Dean of Windsor, Register of the Order of the Garter.

Knights of the Garter (not Peers), in the full Habit and Collar of the Order, Caps in their hands.

The collar of the Knights of this Order had an extremely elegant appearance. It was of gold, and consisted of twenty-five roses of red enamel, surrounded by blue garters, on which appeared the motto of the Order in gold, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Between each of the garters was a golden love-knot with which they were connected ;

and to the centre of the collar was suspended the figure of St. George slaying the Dragon, which was also made of gold, enamelled in proper colours.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, the Marquis of Graham.	
Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Lord George Beresford.	Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, bearing a crimson bag with the medals, struck in honour of the Coronation.

A Pursuivant of Arms in his Tabard.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons, in their Robes of Estate, of Crimson Velvet, with their Coronets in their hands.

A Herald, in his Tabard and Collar of SS.

The Standard of Ireland, borne by Lord Beresford.	The Standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.
The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their Rochets, with their Caps in their hands.	

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.

Earls, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hand.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.

Marquises, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Hertford, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand, attended by an Officer of the Jewel Office, in a Scarlet Mantle, with a Crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a Cushion, on which were placed the Ruby Ring and the Sword to be girt about the King.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand.

The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.

King of Arms of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, in his Ta- bard, Crown in his hand.	Gloucester King of Arms, in his Ta- bard, Crown in his hand.	Hanover King of Arms, in his Ta- bard, Crown in his hand.
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Dukes, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Ulster King of Arms, in his Tabard, and Crown in his hand.	Clarenceux King of Arms, in his Ta- bard, Crown in his hand.	Norroy King of Arms, in his Ta- bard, Crown in his hand.
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The dresses of all the heraldic officers added great splendor to the other ceremonial costume. The crowns of the different kings at arms consisted of a plain circle of gold, on which were raised sixteen upright leaves, eight of them being shorter than the others. Round the circle were the words "Miserere mei Deus;" the coronet was trimmed up with ermine, and surmounted by a crimson velvet cap, with a tuft and tassel of gold.

On the tabards or surcoats of each heraldic officer, his majesty's arms were richly embroidered. The word Tabard, which still signifies a gown in some parts of Germany and Belgium, here denotes a sort of sleeveless coat with wings which fold over the arms, on every part of which garment the royal ensigns are depicted in their proper colours. The dresses of the kings at arms were made of velvet and cloth of gold, those for the heralds of damask, and those for the pursuivants of satin. They were all lined with crimson silk or taffeta, and fastened by ribands. The kings and heralds wore also collars of SS. made of silver, those of the former gilded, and those of the latter plain. The collar itself consisted of several S shaped ornaments linked together, and at the two centres were badges consisting of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, enamelled in their proper colours.

The Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Westmoreland, in his robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand. The Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Harrowby, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Archbishops of Ireland—namely, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

The Archbishop of York, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.

The Lord High Chancellor, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, bearing his Purse, and attended by his Purse bearer.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Marquis of Salisbury. The third Sword borne by the Earl of Galloway.

The Gold Spurs, borne by Lord Calthorpe. Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.

The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by Marq. Wellesley. The second Sword borne by Duke of Northumberland.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

Usher of the Green Rod. Usher of the White Rod.

The Lord Mayor of London, in his Gown, Collar and Jewel, bearing the city Mace. The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in his Tabard, carrying his Crown and Sceptre. Garter Principal, King of Arms in his Tabard, bearing his Crown and Sceptre. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his Rod.

In the golden collar of the lord mayor, a love-knot and a red rose, enclosing a white one, were set between every two SS. and on either side of the jewel at the breast, there was a representation of a port-cullis. This jewel or badge consisted of the city arms and supporters in enamel, set round with diamonds.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Gwydyr, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet and his White Staff in his hand.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton as Field Marshal, and, in his left, his Cap and Feathers; his Train borne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton as Field Marshall, and in his left, his Coronet, and his Train borne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton as Field Marshal and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand; and his Train borne.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne.

His royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate; carrying, in his right hand, his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne.

The High Constable of Ireland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, with his Staff.	The High Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Errol, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, and his Staff.
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Two Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, Lord Howard of Effingham, with his Staff.	The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Dorset.	The Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Wellington, in his Robes, his Coronet in his hand, with his Staff, attended by a Page, carrying his Baton of Field Marshal.
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Two Serjeants at Arms.

A Gentleman carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.	The Sceptre with the Dove, carried by the Duke of Rutland.	St. Edward's Crown, carried by the Ld. High Steward, Robed.	The Orb, carried by the Duke of Devonshire.	A Gentleman carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.
	The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Gloucester.	The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Ely.	The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Chester.	

THE KING,

Supporter :
Lord
Bishop of
Oxford,
for the Lord
Bishop of
Bath and
Wells.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners with the Standard Bearer.

In the Royal Robes, wearing a
Cap of Estate, adorned with
Jewels, under a Canopy of
Cloth of Gold, borne by the
following Sixteen Barons of the
Cinque Ports :

The Hon. Wm. Henry Scott,
James Dawkins, Esq. Edw.
Milward, Esq. Barons of
Hastings.

Joseph Stewart, Esq. Charles
Emmerson, Esq. G. Neakes,
Esq. Barons of Sandwich.

E. B. Wilbraham, Esq. and
Henshaw Latham, Esq.
Barons of Dover.

Benj. Cobb, Esq. and Chol-
mondeley Dering, Esq.
Barons of Romney.

Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.
William Deedes, jun. Esq.
Barons of Hythe.

Wm. Phillips Lamb, Esq.
and John Dodson, Esq.
Barons of Rye.

Henry Brougham, Esq. and
L. Concannon, Esq. Barons
of Winchelsea.

His Majesty's Train borne
by eight Eldest Sons of
the Peers.

Supporter :
Lord
Bishop of
Lincoln,
for the Lord
Bishop of
Durham.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners with the Lieutenant.

Among whom were, Marquis of Douro, Son of the Duke of Wellington; Earl of Rawdon, Son of the Marquis of Hastings; Earl of Brecknock, Son of the Marquis of Camden; Viscount Ingestrie, Son of Earl Talbot; Earl Rocksavage, Son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley; Viscount Cranborne, Son of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Assisted by the Master of
the Robes, and
followed by the Groom of the
Robes.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Gold Stick of the Life Guards in Waiting, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand.

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Lords of the King's Bed-chamber.
 The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, Sir Benjamin
 Bloomfield.
 Grooms of the King's Bed-chamber.
 Equerries and Pages of Honour.
 Aides-de-Camp.
 Gentlemen Ushers.
 Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.
 Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard,
 His Majesty's Pages in full State Liveries.
 His Majesty's Footmen in full State Liveries.
 Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard. Yeomen of the Guard. Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
 Gentlemen Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
 Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard. Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.
 Yeomen of the Guard, closing the Procession.

While the procession was moving from the lower part of the hall, his majesty called several of the youthful pages to him, and conversed with them successively for some time, with that dignity and urbanity which his majesty unites in so pre-eminent a degree. His majesty afterwards conversed with the duke of York, who, on leaving the platform to join the procession, made his obeisance in a singularly graceful manner.

His majesty, in descending the steps, called on a noble peer near him to assist him, and then proceeded under the canopy, at 20 minutes before 11 o'clock. His majesty walked with a firm step, and appeared quite cheerful.

At 35 minutes before ten, the clangour of the trumpet gave notice that the procession was moving from Westminster-hall; and, very soon afterwards, Miss Fellowes, the king's herb-woman, and her six maids, were seen scattering flowers on the blue cloth, with which the centre of the platform was carpeted. As the procession moved

forward, the crowd was dazzled with its splendour. Popular feeling was manifested, as different individuals passed along the platform. Alderman Wood received strong marks of affection and good-will, not unmixed with symptoms of disapprobation. The marquis of Londonderry was received with alternate cheers and hisses. Lord Hill, by whom the standard of England was borne, received the most enthusiastic applause, which he answered by repeated obeisance. The duke of Sussex and prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, were greeted in the most affectionate manner. But when, in the distance, his majesty was seen approaching, a canopy composed of the richest brocade being suspended over his head by the sixteen barons of the Cinqueports, all minor objects of curiosity were forgotten, and every eye was directed towards the royal personage.

As soon as the procession made its appearance from Westminster-hall, the soldiers stationed along the platform shouldered arms, and

observed the greatest silence and steadiness. On the advance of his majesty to the flank of each division, arms were presented, and all the music, drums, &c. struck up at once, and continued playing until his majesty had passed the division to which they were attached.

The troops occupying the platform were divided into three divisions, each commanded by a field officer.

Immediately after the departure of the procession from the hall, the members of the royal family were conducted behind the throne by W. D. Fellowes, esq.; and through the House of Lords to Poets'-corner, and from thence into their box in the abbey.

The foreign ministers were conducted in the like manner to their box, and the peeresses and others, having peers tickets, took the same course.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

About four in the morning the gates of the abbey were thrown open. A large concourse of persons had collected themselves in the area (formerly the churchyard) between the north door of the building and the Guildhall of Westminster; but a comparatively small proportion only were provided with tickets of admission. About two hundred individuals entered the abbey, cheered by a merry peal from the steeple of St. Margaret's, and a little annoyed by the occasional jeers of the less fortunate spectators. The front row of the vaulted gallery was rapidly filled (principally by handsome and well-dressed females), but not the slightest confusion occurred. Each ticket contained the number of the particular box in which the holder

was to sit; and all the boxes were provided with locks, to guard against the entrance of unauthorised visitors. The space immediately behind the gallery formed an extensive and commodious lobby, through which the company lounged at their leisure, awaiting the commencement of the spectacle. Agents attended from some of the most considerable confectioners in town; tables were set out under proper superintendence; and ices, fruit, wine, and sandwiches, were to be obtained, of good quality, and upon reasonable terms. From five o'clock until eight, the numbers in the lower parts of the abbey gradually increased, and the pages and ushers of the rod, dashing about in their gay uniforms, gave motion and sprightliness to the scene. At half-past eight, a flourish of trumpets was heard, and the procession with the Regalia, marched out of the abbey.

From half-past 8 to 10, something like ennui began to show itself in the demeanour of the expectant fair ones; soon after ten, however, loud and continued music in the distance, revived half-slumbering curiosity; and at ten minutes before eleven, Miss Fellowes, with her six tributary herb-women, heading the grand-procession, appeared at the western gate. The cavalcade halted for a few moments at that point, apparently to give time for the rear to come up, and lively music (fifes and drums, and flourishes of trumpets alternately) filled up the interim. After a short pause, the procession again put itself in motion. The herb-woman, with her maids, and the serjeant-porter, remained at the entrance within the west door: the drums and

trumpets filed off to the gallery over the entrance door. The abbey began rapidly to fill. The peeresses thronged into the seats appointed for them, immediately below the choir; where they were ranged in rows, to the number of one hundred and fifty-five, with robes of colours various as the tints of the rainbow, and plumes of hues almost as many. The procession continuing its course, the choirs of the chapel royal, and of Westminster proceeded, with his majesty's band, to the organ gallery: some little confusion occurred in the filing off of the different bands; but the difficulty was quickly at an end; and, upon the entrance of the king into the aisle, a hundred instruments, and twice a hundred voices, rang out their notes at once; and the loud anthem, blended with the applauding shouts of the spectators, echoed to the very roof of the abbey. The box of the foreign ministers presented, at his majesty's entrance, a peculiarly glittering appearance: It afforded specimens of the costume of every country in amity with Great Britain, from the splendid uniform of Prussia or France, to the plain chintz gown and dark beard of a gentleman, who, as nephew of the Persian ambassador, claimed to be seated with the ministers of foreign courts.

The prebendaries and dean of Westminster filed off to the left, about the middle of the nave, and there awaited the king's coming into church; when they again fell into the procession next before the kings of arms who preceded the great officers.

That part of the procession preceding the knights commanders

of the bath, the knights grand crosses of the said order, and their officers, the clerks of the privy council in ordinary, the privy councillors, the register of the garter, vice-chamberlain, comptroller and treasurer of his majesty's household, and peers, were conducted to their seats by the officers of arms.

The prebendaries of Westminster went to their places near the altar.

The serjeants at arms went to their places near the theatre.

The standards were delivered by the bearers of them to pages, at the entrance of the choir, to be resumed and borne in the return.

The princes of the blood royal were conducted to their seats as peers.

The prince Leopold to his seat in the royal box.

The barons of the Cinque-ports bearing the canopy, and the gentlemen pensioners, remained at the entrance of the choir.

The king, ascending the theatre, passed on the south-side of the throne to his chair of state, on the east-side thereof, opposite to the altar; and after his private devotion (kneeling down upon the faldstool), took his seat. His majesty appeared distressed, almost to fainting. It was with uneven steps and evident difficulty, that he made his way up the aisle. The heat indeed was so great, that a lady in one of the galleries fainted, and was obliged to be removed from the building; and the weight of the state cloak alone (which had seven supporters), might have overpowered a man in the most vigorous bodily health. His majesty being seated, the two bishops, his supporters, stood

one on each side, the noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the deputy lord great chamberlain and the lord high constable on his left: the great officers of state, the deputy earl marshal, the dean of Westminster, the noblemen bearing the regalia, train-bearers, with deputy garter, the lord lyon, the lord mayor of London, and black rod, standing about his chair. In the mean time an anthem was sung.

The Recognition.—When the anthem was finished, the king being in his chair of state, the archbishop turned to the east part of the theatre, and then, together with the lord chancellor, lord great chamberlain, lord high constable, and earl marshal (garter king at arms preceding them), went to the other three sides of the theatre,—south, west, and north, successively. At each side, he addressed the people in a loud voice; the king at the same time stood up by his chair, turned and showed himself to the people at each of the four sides of the theatre, while the archbishop spoke as follows:—

“Sirs—I here present unto you King George the Fourth, the undoubted king of this realm: wherefore all you that come this day to do your homage, are ye willing to do the same?”

This was answered by the loud and repeated acclamations of the persons present, expressive of their willingness and joy; at the same time, they cried out—

“God save King George the Fourth.”

Then the trumpets sounded.

The First Oblation.—The archbishop in the mean time went to the altar, and, having put on his cope, placed himself at the north-

side of the altar; as did also the bishops, who took part in the office.

The officers of the wardrobe, &c. spread carpets and cushions on the floor and steps of the altar; and the bible, patina, and cup, were brought and placed upon it. The king then, supported by the bishops of Durham and Bath, and attended by the dean of Westminster, the lords carrying the regalia before him, went down to the altar, and kneeling upon the steps of it, made his first oblation, uncovered.

Here the pall, or altar-cloth of gold, was delivered by the master of the great wardrobe to the lord great chamberlain, and by him, kneeling, it was presented to his majesty. The treasurer of the household then delivered a wedge of gold of a pound weight to the lord great chamberlain, which he, kneeling, delivered to his majesty. The king then (uncovered) delivered them to the archbishop.

The archbishop received them one after another (standing) from his majesty, and laid the pall reverently upon the altar. The gold was received into the bason; and, with like reverence, was placed upon the altar.

Then the archbishop said the following prayer, the king still kneeling:—

“O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of a humble spirit; mercifully look down upon this thy humble servant, George, our king, here humbling himself before thee at thy footstool, and graciously receive these oblations which, in humble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over all, and of thy great bounty to him in particular, he hath now offered

up unto thee, through Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate. Amen."

When the king had thus offered and fulfilled his commandment, and had repeated—"Thou shalt not appear before the Lord thy God empty," he went to his chair, set for him on the south-side of the altar, and knelt at his faldstool. Then the Litany commenced, which was read by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side. The choir read the responses.

In the mean time, the lords who carried the regalia, except those who bore the swords, approached the altar, and each presented what he carried to the archbishop, who delivered them to the dean of Westminster, who placed them on the altar. They then retired to the places and seats appointed for them.

The bishops, and the people with them, then said the Lord's Prayer.

The Communion service was read, the people kneeling.

Then the archbishop, standing as before, said the following collect for the king:—

"Let us pray—Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite: have mercy upon the whole church, and so rule the heart of thy chosen servant George our king and governor, that he (knowing whose minister he is), may above all things seek thy honour and glory; and that we and all his subjects (duly considering whose authority he hath), may faithfully serve, honour, and humbly obey him, in thee and for thee, according to thy blessed word and ordinance, through Je-

sus Christ our Lord, who with thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end. Amen."

The epistle was then read by one of the bishops; it was 1 Pet. ch. ii. verses 13 to 17, inclusive.

The gospel was then read by another bishop, the king and the people standing; St. Matt. xxii. 15 to 22, inclusive.

Then the archbishop read the Nicene Creed, the king and the people standing as before.

At the end of the creed, the archbishop of York preached the sermon in the pulpit placed against the pillar at the north-east corner of the theatre.

The text of the right reverend prelate was taken from 2 Samuel, chap. xxiii. verses 3 and 4. "The God of Israel said, The Rock of Israel spake to me, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain."

During the sermon, his majesty sat in his chair on the south-side of the area opposite the pulpit; his supporter, the deputy lord great chamberlain, and the noblemen carrying the swords, standing by him: the archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair, on the north-side of the altar, deputy garter standing near him: the bishops were on their benches, along the north-side of the area: the dean and prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south-side of the area, east of the king's chair, and near the altar. The published ceremonial stated, that the king would wear his cap of state during the sermon.

His majesty (owing probably to the heat of the weather) forbore to do so.

On his majesty's right hand stood the bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the lords that carried the swords. On his majesty's left hand stood the bishop of Bath and Wells, and the lord great chamberlain.

The Oath.—When the sermon was ended, the archbishop went to the king, and standing before him, administered the coronation oath, first asking the king—

“Sir; is your majesty willing to take the oath?”

The king answered:—“I am willing.”

The archbishop then ministered these questions; and the king, having a copy of the printed form and order of the coronation service in his hands, answered each question severally, as follows:

Arch.—“Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?”

King.—“I solemnly promise so to do.”

Arch.—“Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?”

King.—“I will.”

Arch.—“Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine,

worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the united Church committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do, or shall appertain to them, or any of them?”

King.—“All this I promise to do.”

Then the king, arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the lord great chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before him, went to the altar, and there, being uncovered, made his solemn oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premises; laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible, which was before carried in the procession, and was now brought from the altar by the archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneeled upon the steps, saying these words:—

“The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.”

Then the king kissed the book, and signed the oath.

The Anointing.—The king having thus taken the oath, returned again to the chair, and kneeling at his faldstool, the archbishop began the hymn, *Veni, Creator Spiritus*, and the choir sang it out.

Then the archbishop said this prayer:—

“O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel, bless and sanctify thy chosen servant George, who by our office

and ministry is now to be anointed with this oil, and consecrated king of this realm: Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter: Confirm and establish him with thy free and princely spirit, the spirit of wisdom and government, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. Amen."

This prayer being ended, the choir sang Handel's anthem.

In the mean time, the king, rising from his devotions, went before the altar, supported and attended as before.

The king sat down in his chair placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, with the faldstool before it, wherein he was anointed. Four knights of the garter held over him a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold; the dean of Westminster took the ampulla and spoon from off the altar, poured some of the holy oil into the spoon, and with it the archbishop anointed the king, in the form of a cross.

1. On the crown of the head, saying,

"Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed."

2. On the breast, saying,

"Be thy breast anointed with holy oil."

3. On the palms of both the hands, saying,

"Be thy hands anointed with holy oil:

"And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadock the priest, and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated king over this people,

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whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Then the dean of Westminster laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the king kneeling down at the faldstool, and the archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, said this prayer or blessing over him:—

"Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy anointing pour down upon your head and heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

This prayer being ended, the king arose, and sat down again in his chair, and the dean of Westminster wiped and dried all the places anointed, with fine linen, or fine wool, delivered to him by the lord great chamberlain.

The Presenting of the Spurs and Sword, and the Girding and Oblation of the said Sword.—Then the spurs were brought from the altar by the dean of Westminster, and delivered to a nobleman thereto appointed by the king, who, kneeling down, presented them to his majesty, who forthwith sent them back to the altar.

Then the lord who carried the
2 B

sword of state, returned it to the officers of the Jewel-house, which was thereupon deposited in the traverse in king Edward's chapel; he received thence, in lieu thereof, another sword, in a scabbard of purple velvet, provided for the king to be girt withal, which he delivered to the archbishop; and the archbishop laying it on the altar, said the following prayer:—
 "Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant king George, who is now to be girt with the sword, that he may not bear it in vain, but may use it as the minister of God, for the terror and punishment of evil-doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Then the archbishop took the sword from off the altar, and (the bishops assisting, and going along with him) delivered it into the king's right hand, and, he holding it, the archbishop said:—
 "Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God though unworthy."

The king stood up, the sword was girt about him by the lord great chamberlain, and then, the king sitting down, the archbishop said:—
 "Remember him of whom the royal Psalmist did prophesy, saying, 'Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh, O thou most mighty, good luck have thou with thine honour, ride on prosperously, because of truth, meekness, and righteousness;' and be thou a follower of him. With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to

decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order: that doing these things, you may be glorious in all virtue: and so represent our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come. Amen."

Then the king, rising up, ungirded his sword, and going to the altar, offered it there in the scabbard, and then returned and sat down in his chair: and the chief peer offered the price of it, namely, a hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, received it from off the altar by the dean of Westminster, and drew it out of the scabbard, and carried it naked before his majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

The Investing with the Armill and Royal Robe, and the Delivery of the Orb.—Then the king arising, the dean of Westminster took the armill from the master of the great wardrobe, and put it about his majesty's neck, and tied it to the bowings of his arms, above and below the elbows, with silk strings: the archbishop standing before the king, and saying:—
 "Receive this armill as a token of the divine mercy embracing you on every side."

Next, the robe royal, or purple robe of state, of cloth of tissue, lined or furred with ermine, was, by the master of the great wardrobe, delivered to the dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the king, standing; the crimson robe, which he wore before, being first taken off by the lord great chamberlain. The king then sat down, and the orb with the cross was brought from the altar by the dean of Westminster, and delivered into the

king's hand by the archbishop, pronouncing this blessing and exhortation:—"Receive this imperial robe and orb, and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; the Lord clothe you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer. For He is the prince of the kings of the earth; King of kings, and Lord of lords: so that no man can reign happily, who deriveth not his authority from him, and directeth not all his actions according to his laws."

Investiture per Annulum et Baculum.—Then the master of the jewel-house delivered to the archbishop the king's ring, in which a table-jewel was encased; the archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand, and said:—

"Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with Him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

The king having delivered his orb to the dean of Westminster, to be laid upon the altar, the dean brought the sceptre and rod to the archbishop: and the lord of the manor of Worksope (who claimed to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the king

a right hand glove on the day of his coronation, and supporting the king's right arm whilst he holds the sceptre with the cross), delivered to the king a pair of rich gloves, and, in any occasion happening afterwards, supported his majesty's right arm, or held his sceptre by him.

The gloves being put on, the archbishop delivered the sceptre, with the cross, into the king's right hand, saying, "Receive the royal sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice."—And then he delivered the rod, with the dove, into the king's left hand, and said, "Receive the rod of equity and mercy; and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers he hath given you. Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so execute justice, that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect the oppressed; and the blessing of Him who was ready to perish shall be upon you; thus in all things following his great and holy example, of whom the prophet David said, 'Thou lovest righteousness, and hatest iniquity; the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre;' even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The putting on of the Crown.—Next the archbishop, standing before the altar, took the crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar, said, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy and loving-kindness, look down upon this thy servant George our king, who now in lowly devotion boweth his head to thy Divine Majesty; and as thou dost this day set a

crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his royal heart with thy heavenly grace; and crown him with all princely virtues, which may adorn the high station wherein thou hast placed him, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

Then the king sat down in king Edward's chair, the archbishop, assisted with other bishops, came from the altar; the dean of Westminster brought the crown, and the archbishop, taking it of him, put it upon the king's head; while the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried "God save the king," and the trumpets sounded, and the great guns at the Tower were fired.

The noise ceasing, the archbishop rose and said,

"Be strong and of good courage; observe the commandments of God, and walk in his holy ways: fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honour, and when you have finished your course, you may receive a crown of righteousness, which God the righteous judge shall give you in that day."

Then the choir sang this short anthem:—

"The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord: exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation. Thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure gold upon his head. Hallelujah. Amen."

As soon as the king was crowned, the peers, &c. put on their coronets and caps.

The presenting of the Holy Bible.—The dean of Westminster took the Holy Bible, which was

carried in the procession, from off the altar, and delivered it to the archbishop, who, the rest of the bishops going along with him, presented it to the king, with these words:—

"Our gracious king; we present unto your majesty this book, the most valuable thing that this world affordeth. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this book; that keep, and do, the things contained in it. For these are the words of eternal life, able to make you wise and happy in this world, nay wise unto salvation, and so happy for evermore, through faith which is in Christ Jesus; to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

Then the king delivered back the Bible to the archbishop, who gave it to the dean of Westminster, to be placed again upon the altar.

The Benediction, and Te Deum.—The king having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the archbishop solemnly blessed him, and all the bishops and peers.

"The Lord bless and keep you: the Lord make the light of his countenance to shine for ever upon you, and be gracious unto you: the Lord protect you in all your ways, preserve you from every evil thing, and prosper you in every thing good. Amen."

"The Lord give you a faithful senate, wise and upright counsellors and magistrates, a loyal nobility, and a dutiful gentry; a pious and learned and useful clergy; an honest, industrious, and obedient commonalty. Amen."

"In your days may mercy and

truth meet together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other; may wisdom and knowledge be the stability of your times, and the fear of the Lord your treasure. Amen.

"The Lord make your days many, and your reign prosperous; your fleets and armies victorious: and may you be revered and beloved by all your subjects, and ever increase in favour with God and man. Amen.

"The glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon you: may he bless you with all temporal and spiritual happiness in this world, and crown you with glory and immortality in the world to come. Amen.

"The Lord give you a religious and victorious posterity to rule these kingdoms in all ages. Amen."

Then the archbishop turned to the people, and said,

"And the same Lord God Almighty grant that the clergy and nobles assembled here for this great and solemn service, and together with them all the people of the land, fearing God, and honouring the king, may by the merciful superintendency of the Divine Providence, and the vigilant care of our gracious sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with the eternal Father, and God the Holy Ghost, be glory in the church, world without end. Amen."

The blessing being thus given, the king sat down in his chair, and vouchsafed to kiss the archbishop and bishops assisting at his coronation, they kneeling before him, one after another.

Then the choir began to sing

the Te Deum. The king went up to the theatre, on which the throne was placed, all the bishops, great officers, and other peers, attending him, and reposed himself in his chair, below the throne.

The Inthronisation.—When the Te Deum was ended, the king was lifted up into his throne by the archbishop, bishops, and peers. Then all the great officers, those that bore the swords, and the sceptres, and the rest of the nobles, surrounding the steps of the throne, the archbishop standing before the king, said, "Stand firm, and hold fast, from henceforth, the seat and imperial dignity which is this day delivered unto you in the name, and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy; and as you see us to approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before Him, and as the faithful witness in Heaven. Amen."

The Homage.—This exhortation being ended, all the peers present did homage publicly and solemnly unto the king upon the theatre, and in the mean time the treasurer of the household threw among the people medals of gold and silver, as the king's princely largess or donative.

The archbishop first knelt down before his majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops knelt on either hand, and about him; and they did their homage together, for the shortening of the cere-

mony, the archbishop saying—
 “ I, Charles, archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I, N. bishop of N. repeating the rest audibly after the archbishop] will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our sovereign Lord, and your heirs, kings of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the church. So help me God.”

Then the archbishop kissed the king's left cheek, and so the rest of the bishops present after him.

After which the other peers of the realm did their homage in like manner, the dukes first by themselves, and so the marquisses, the earls, the viscounts, and the barons, severally; the first of each order kneeling before his majesty, and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, and the first of each class beginning, and the last saying after him: “ I, N. duke, or earl, &c. of N. do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God.”

The peers having done their homage, they stood all together round about the king; and one by one, in order, put off their coronets, singly ascended the throne again, and stretching forth their hands, touched the crown on his majesty's head, and kissed the king's cheek.

While the peers were thus doing their homage, and the medals were thrown about, the king delivered his sceptre with the cross to the lord of the manor of Worksop, to

hold; and the other sceptre, or rod, with the dove, to the lord that carried it in the procession.

In the mean time, the choir sang the final anthem, accompanied with instrumental music of all sorts; at the end of which, the drums beat, and the trumpets sounded, and all the people shouted, crying out, “ God save king George the Fourth;” “ Long live King George;” “ May the King live for ever.”

The solemnity of the king's coronation being thus ended, the archbishop left the king in his throne, and went down to the altar.

The Communion.—Then the Offertory began, the archbishop reading the sentences;

“ Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

“ Charge them who are rich in this world, that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may attain eternal life.”

The king descended from his throne, supported and attended as before, and went to the steps of the altar, and knelt down there.

And first the king offered bread and wine for the Communion, which, being brought out of king Edward's chapel, and delivered into his hands, the bread upon the paten, by the bishop that read the epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the bishop that read the gospel, were by the archbishop received from the king, and reverently placed upon the altar, and decently covered with a fair linen cloth, the archbishop first saying this prayer:—

“ Bless, O Lord, we beseech

thee, these thy gifts, and sanctify them unto this holy use, that by them we may be made partakers of the body and blood of thine only begotten Son Jesus Christ, and fed unto everlasting life of soul and body: and that thy servant king George may be enabled to the discharge of his weighty office, whereunto of thy great goodness thou hast called and appointed him. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen."

Then the king kneeling, as before, made his second oblation, offering a mark weight of gold, which the treasurer of the household delivered to the lord great chamberlain, and he to his majesty. The archbishop came to him, and having received it in the bason, placed it upon the altar. After which, the bishop said, "O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit; look down mercifully upon this thy servant George, our king, here humbling himself before thee at thy footstool; and graciously receive these oblations, which in humble acknowledgement of thy sovereignty over all, and of thy great bounty to him in particular, he has now offered up unto thee, through Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate. Amen."

Then the king having returned to his chair, and knelt down at his faldstool, the archbishop repeated the appropriate prayers and exhortation, and pronounced the general confession and absolution, concluding with

The Prayer of Consecration.—
"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of thy tender mercy

didst give thy only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the cross for our redemption, who made there (by his one oblation of himself once offered) a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, for the sins of the whole world, and did institute, and in his holy gospel command us to continue a perpetual memory of that his precious death to his coming again; hear us, O merciful Father, we most humbly beseech thee, and grant that we, receiving these thy creatures of bread and wine, according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remembrance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most holy body and blood: who in the same night that he was betrayed took bread,* and when he had given thanks, he brake it,† and gave it to his disciples, saying, 'Take eat,‡ this is my body which is given for you, do this in remembrance of me.' Likewise, after supper,|| he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, 'Drink ye all of this, for this§ is my blood of the New Testament; which is shed for you and for many, for the remission of sins: do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me.' Amen."

When the archbishop, and dean of Westminster, with the bishops'

* Here the archbishop took the paten into his hands:

† And here broke the bread,

‡ And here laid his hand upon all the bread.

|| Here he took the cup into his hand.

§ And here laid his hand upon every vessel (whether chalice or flagon) in which there was any wine to be consecrated.

assistants, namely, the preacher, and those who read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, had communicated in both kinds, the archbishop administered the bread, and the dean of Westminster the cup, to the king.

At the delivery of the bread, was said, "The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith with thanksgiving."

At the delivery of the cup, "The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee, and be thankful."

While the king was receiving the elements, the bishop appointed for that service held a towel of white silk, or fine linen, before him. Then the archbishop went on to the Post Communion, saying the Lord's prayer.

Then this prayer was said,

"O Lord and heavenly Father, we, thy humble servants, entirely desire thy fatherly goodness, mercifully to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving; most humbly beseeching thee to grant, that by the merits and death of thy son, Jesus Christ, and through faith in his blood, we and all thy whole Church may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of his passion, and here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto thee; humbly beseeching thee, that all we, who are partakers of this holy

communion, may be filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction."

Then was said,

"Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace; good will towards men. We praise thee; we bless thee; we worship thee; we glorify thee; we give thanks to thee for thy great glory, O Lord God, heavenly King, God the Father Almighty."

"O Lord, the only begotten Son Jesus Christ.

"O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us."

"For thou only art holy, thou only art the Lord, thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen."

The king returned to his throne upon the theatre, and afterwards the archbishop read

The Final Prayers.—"Assist us mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and prayers, and dispose the way of thy servants towards the attainment of everlasting salvation, that among all the changes and chances of this mortal life, they may ever be defended by thy most gracious and ready help, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"O Lord our God, who upholdest and governest all things in heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers with our thanksgivings, for our sovereign lord George, set over us by thy good providence to be our king. And so, together with him, bless all the royal family, that they, ever trusting in thy goodness, pro-

tected by thy power, and crowned with thy favour, may continue before thee in health and peace, in joy and honour, a long and happy life upon earth, and after death may obtain everlasting life and glory in the kingdom of heaven, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our Saviour, who with thee, O Father, and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

“ Almighty God, who hast promised to hear the petition of them that ask in thy Son’s name, we beseech thee mercifully to incline thine ears to us that have made now our prayers and supplications unto thee, and grant that those things which we have faithfully asked according to thy will, may effectually be obtained to the relief of our necessity, and to the setting forth of thy glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

“ The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen.”

The Recess.—The whole coronation office being thus performed, the king, attended and accompanied as before, the four swords being carried before him, descended from his throne crowned; and carrying the sceptre and rod in his hands, went up the area eastward of the theatre, and passed on through the door on the south side of the altar into king Edward’s chapel. In passing the altar, the rest of the regalia were delivered by the dean of

Westminster to the lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceeded in state into the chapel; the organ all the while playing.

The king then came into the chapel, and standing before the altar, took off his crown and delivered it, together with his sceptre, to the archbishop, who laid them upon the altar there; and the rest of the regalia were given into the hands of the dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

Then the king withdrew himself into his traverse prepared for him upon the western wall of that chapel.

Within his traverse the king was disrobed by the lord great chamberlain of his royal robe of state (which was forthwith delivered to the dean of Westminster to be laid also upon the altar), and again arrayed with his robe of purple velvet.

Thus habited, he came forth from his traverse, and stood before the altar; where the archbishop set the crown of state, provided for the king to wear during the rest of the ceremony, upon his head. Then he gave the sceptre, with the cross, into his majesty’s right hand, and the oil, with the cross, into his left; which being done, both the archbishop and dean divested themselves of their copes, and proceeded in their usual habits.

The four swords being borne before the king, and the rest of the heralds having again put the remainder of the procession in order, his majesty, carrying his sceptre with the cross in his left hand, went on from king Edward’s chapel to the theatre, and thence through the midst of the

choir and body of the church, out at the west door, to return to Westminster-hall.

During his absence in king Edward's chapel, which lasted about ten minutes, the abbey became nearly deserted. The peeresses departed forthwith; the box of the foreign ministers was emptied in a moment; the musicians and principal singers

abruptly left the choir; and when the king returned, he had empty benches on the one hand, and the backs of his courtiers on the other. His majesty, though much encumbered with his splendid attire, moved forward with great seeming good humour, and shook hands with the duchess of Gloucester, as she left the abbey.

THE RETURN TO WESTMINSTER HALL.

Messenger of the College of Arms.

High Constable of Westminster.

Fife and Drums, as before.

Drum Major.

Eight Trumpets.

Kettle Drums.

Eight Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

} Who, on arrival in the Hall, immediately went into the gallery over the Triumphal Arch.

Serjeant Porter.

Knight Marshal and his Officers.

Six Clerks in Chancery.

King's Chaplains.

Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery.

King's Serjeants at Law.

King's Ancient Serjeant.

King's Solicitor-General.

King's Attorney-General.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.

Lord Chief Baron of the

Lord Chief Justice of the

Exchequer.

Common Pleas.

Vice-Chancellor.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland.

Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their Caps.

Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their Caps.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, wearing their Caps.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, wearing their Caps.

A Pursuivant of Arms.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Privy Councillors.

Register of the Order of the Garter.

Knight of the Garter, not a Peer, wearing his Cap and Feathers.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain,

Comptroller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.

A Pursuivant of Arms.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland.

The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.

Barons, wearing their Coronets.

A Herald.

The Standard of Ireland, The Standard of Scotland,
borne by Lord Beresford. borne by the Earl Lauderdale.

Bishops, wearing the Caps.

Two Heralds.

Viscounts, wearing their Coronets.

Two Heralds.

The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.

Earls, wearing their Coronets.

Two Heralds.

The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.

Marquisses, wearing their Coronets.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, wearing his Coronet.

The Lord Steward of the Household, wearing his Coronet.

The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.

King of Arms of the

Ionian order of

St. Michael

and St. George,

wearing his Crown.

Gloucester King

of Arms, wearing

his Crown.

Hanover King of

Arms, wearing

his Crown.

Dukes, wearing their Coronets.

Ulster King of Arms,

wearing his Crown.

Clarencieux

King of Arms,

wearing his Crown.

Norroy King of Arms,

wearing his Crown.

The Lord Privy Seal,

wearing his Coronet.

The Lord President of the Council,

wearing his Coronet.

Archbishops of Ireland, wearing their Caps.

Archbishop of York, wearing his Cap.

Lord High Chancellor, wearing his Coronet,

and bearing his Purse.

Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his Cap.

Four Serjeants at Arms.

The third Sword,

borne by the Earl

of Galloway,

wearing his Coronet.

Curtana,

borne by the Duke

of Newcastle,

wearing his Coronet.

The second Sword,

borne by the Duke

of Northumberland,

wearing his Coronet.

Usher of the Green Rod.

Usher of the White Rod.

The Lord Mayor

of

London.

The Lord Lyon

of Scotland,

wearing his

Crown.

Garter principal Black

King of Arms Rod,

wearing his

Crown.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, wearing his Coronet.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, wearing his Cap and

Feathers, and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, wearing his Coronet,
and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, wearing his Coronet,
and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, wearing his Coronet,
and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, wearing his Coronet,
and his train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, wearing his Coronet, and
his train borne as before.

The High Constable of Ireland. The High Constable of Scotland,
wearing his Coronet.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, wearing his Coronet.	Four Serjeants at Arms.	The Lord High Constable, wearing his Coronet.
	The Sword which had been redeemed, borne naked by the Duke of Dorset, wearing his Coronet.	

The Lord High Steward, wearing his Coronet.

The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Rutland,
wearing his Coronet.

THE KING,

20 Gentlemen Pensioners
with the Standard-bearer.

The Bishop
of
Oxford,
wearing his
Cap.

In his Robes of purple velvet,
furred with ermine, and the
Crown of State on his Head,
bearing in his right hand, St.
Edward's Sceptre with the
Cross, and in his left the Orb
with the Cross, under his
Canopy, supported as before,
and his train borne as before.

The Bishop
of
Lincoln,
wearing his
Cap.

20 Gentlemen Pensioners
with the Lieutenant.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,
wearing his
Coronet.

Gold Stick of the Life
Guards in waiting,
wearing his
Coronet.

Captain of the Band
of Gent. Pensioners,
wearing his
Coronet.

Lords of the Bedchamber.
The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.
Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Equerries and Pages of Honour.

Aides-de-Camp.

Gentlemen Ushers.

Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.
Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard.	

His Majesty's Pages.
His Majesty's Footmen.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Yeomen of the Guard.	Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gentlemen Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.		
Clerk of the Checque to the Yeomen of the Guard.	Clerk of the Checque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.	
Yeomen of the Guard to close the Procession.		

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BANQUET.

During the absence of the procession, the clerk comptroller of the kitchen, Mr. Watier, and his assistants, commenced their operations for the banquet by laying the cloths. Those for the long tables were of rich damask, reaching to the floor, and the tables themselves were first covered with green cloth. Fifty-six covers were then laid at each table, with plate, knife, fork, spoon, and napkin.

The decorations of the tables consisted of triumphal ornamented with artificial flowers. The cold dishes, with fruits of the most costly description, were then laid on the table, with arches, temples, and flower-stands of various devices. These were followed by the wines.

While his majesty was in the abbey the wax candles were lighted, as it was considered improper to light them while his majesty was in the hall. The contrast with the day-light had rather an extraordinary effect.

RETURN OF THE PROCES- SION.

At four o'clock the sound of distant trumpets announced the return of the procession; and shortly afterwards the head of it entered the hall. Those illustrious persons who were to dine

in the hall were then shown their respective situations by the heralds, and immediately took their seats.

Shortly afterwards, his majesty entered the hall with the crown upon his head. The instant he entered the vestibule, the most enthusiastic shouts of "Long live the King," burst from all quarters. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen received his majesty with repeated cheers, and exclamations of "Long live King George the Fourth," till his majesty quitted the hall at the upper end for the purpose of taking some repose. His majesty looked on all sides with grateful smiles, and appeared in the highest spirits. The band continued playing God save the King the whole time the procession was moving up the hall; and when his majesty had retired, the barons of the cinque ports carried away the canopy by the south door.

During the absence of his majesty, the guests proceeded to eat their dinner. They were seated in the following order:—

*The Guests at the Tables on the left hand side of his Majesty, sat in the following order:—
On the inside of the Table, next the Cellerets.*

The dukes of Somerset, Grafton, Beaufort, and Bedford.
Earls of Shrewsbury, Win-

chester, Cardigan, Shaftsbury, Scarborough, Jersey, Cassilis, Morton, Home, Strathmore, Lauderdale, Kinnoull, Elgin, Wemyss, Northesk, Aboyne, Aberdeen, Roseberry, Glasgow, Dartmouth, Aylesford, Cowper, Stanhope, Pomfret, Abergavenny, Grosvenor, Fortescue, Digby, Mansfield, Ormond, Cork, Westmeath, Meath, Athlone, Darnley, Kingston, Roden, Longford, Portarlinton, Mayo, Clare, Belmore, O'Neil, Donoughmore, Caledon, Rosslyn, Craven, Romney, Wilton, and Limerick.

Viscounts Ennismore and Exmouth.

Lords Audley, Clinton, Zouch, Willoughby de Broke, Howard of Walden, Arundel of Wardour, Clifford of Chudleigh, Saltoun, Colville, Napier, Middleton, King, Montfort, Grant-ham, Boston, Ducie, Rivers, Foley, Dynevor, Walsingham, Bagot, Ashburton, Rodney, Berwick, Gordon, Montague, Tyrone, Kenyon, Braybrooke, and Amherst.

On the outside of the Table.

The lord chancellor, the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the duke of Portland.

Marquises of Cholmondeley, Hertford, Winchester, Tweedale, Lothian, Buckingham, Londonderry, Salisbury, Bath, Cornwallis, Donnegal, Wellesley, Headfort, Exeter, Nottingham, Camden, Conyngham, Aylesbury.

Earls Harrington, Portsmouth, Harcourt, Guilford, Ilchester, De Lewarr, Spencer, Bathurst, Clancarty, Gosport, Rosse, Manvers, Oxford, Lonsdale, Harewood, Brownlow, St. Germain, Blessing-

ton, Glengall, Falmouth, Howe, Somers.

Viscounts Hereford, Bolingbroke, Torrington, Hampden, Sydney, Killmoray, Boyne, Galway, Powerscourt, Ashbrook, Dungannon, Clermont, Harwarden, Melville, Sidmouth, Norton, Lake, Granville.

Lords Selsby, Calthorpe, Rolle, Carrington, Bayning, Bolton, Northwick, Carberry, Brandon, Massey, Bridport, Longford, Dufferies, St. Helens, Redesdale, Ellenborough, Erskine, Combermere, Hill, Beresford, Prudhoe, Garvagh, Howden, Glenlyon, Maryborough, Stowell, Ravensworth, Delamere, and Forrester.

Tables on the Right of his Majesty, inside next the Cellarers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of London, Salisbury, Ely, Gloucester, Peterborough, Bristol, and Raphoe, the marquis Graham, lord Charles Somerset, viscount Morpeth, lord George Beresford, the right hon. John Charles Villiers, the right hon. George Canning, the right hon. Thomas Wallace, the right hon. Charles Arbuthnot, the right hon. John Sullivan, the right hon. F. G. Robinson, the right hon. Wm. Huskisson, sir H. J. Russell, sir G. G. Hill, sir Benj. Bloomfield, sir Charles Abbot, chief-justice of the King's bench; the right hon. Charles Grant, the right hon. D. Boyle, sir James Allan Parke, sir J. Burroughs, sir Wm. Draper Best, sir Robert Graham, the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen sir W. Curtis, sir R. Carr Glynn, sir John Eamer, sir John Perring, sir Jas. Shaw, sir Wm. Leighton, J. Ansley, esq. sir C. Flower, T. Smith, esq. J. J. Smith, esq. the

Recorder of London, eight barons of the Cinque-ports, sir John Borlase Warren, sir A. Clarke, sir James Saumarez, sir Richard John Strachan, sir Alexander Forrester, sir Brent Spencer, lord William Bentinck, sir Galbraith Lowry, sir Henry Calvert, sir Thomas Maitland, sir Henry Johnson, sir B. Tarlton, sir G. Hewitt, sir Hildebrand Oakes.

On the outside of the Table.

The archbishop of York, the bishop of Bangor, the bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph, Chester, Orford, Landaff, Ossory, Cloyne, and Limerick.

Viscount Palmerstone, earl Yarmouth, lord Charles Bentinck, lord Binning, the right hon. the Speaker, the right hon. Henry Pierpoint, the right hon. Charles Bathurst, sir Evan Nepean, the right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, sir John Nicholl, sir Thomas Plomer, the right hon. Sturges Bourne, sir Richard Richards, chief baron of the exchequer; the right hon. John Becket, sir John Leach, sir Robert Dallas, chief justice of the Common Pleas; sir Samuel Shepherd, sir George Ousley, sir John Bayley, sir George Holroyd, sir George Wood, sir Wm. Garrow, Aldermen sir Claudius S. Hunter, George Scholey, esq. sir Wm. Domville, Samuel Birch, esq. Matthew Wood, esq. Christopher Smith, esq. John Atkins, esq. George Bridges, esq. Christopher Magnay, esq. Wm. Heygate, esq. sir Robert Albion Cox, the sheriffs of London, the eight barons of the Cinque-ports, sir Samuel Achmuty, sir Henry Wellesley, sir Edward Paget, sir George Nugent, sir William Kep-

pell, sir John Doyle, sir George Murray, sir Richard Browning, sir George Townsend, sir C. Morrice Pole, sir W. H. Clinton, sir Gordon Drummond, sir Geo. Cockburn, sir Thomas Foley.

During this scene the ladies and gentlemen from the galleries promenaded up and down between the tables, and occasionally partook of the refreshments which were so abundantly supplied.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock, the lord great chamberlain directed the hall to be cleared, preparatory to

THE BANQUET.

His majesty's dinner being ready, garter king at arms summoned the necessary officers to prepare to serve it up. The requisite arrangements being made, his majesty came from his retiring room, still wearing the crown; and the moment he again showed himself, he was received with reiterated shouts of applause. His majesty now seated himself on his throne with infinite grace, his train-bearers throwing the train of his robe over the back: and he then delivered his orb to the duke of Devonshire, and the sceptre to the duke of Norfolk. Every one now looked with the greatest anxiety down the hall, in the anticipation of seeing the lord high constable, the lord high steward, the marquis of Anglesea, and the earl marshal, enter on horseback with the first course. Previous to this the knights grand crosses, as well as the knights of the Bath, had been summoned to the hall, and at length the procession approached in the following order:—

FIRST COURSE.

The First Course was then served in the following order :

Six Attendants on the Clerk Comptroller.

Two Clerks of the Kitchen, in Black Gowns.

The Clerk Comptroller, in a Velvet Gown trimmed with Silver Lace.

Three Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, in scarlet mantles.

The Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth.

The Master of his Majesty's Household.

The Comptroller of

The Treasurer of

His Majesty's Household.

His Majesty's Household.

Four Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces.

Three Great Officers of State, mounted on Horses, richly caparisoned :

The Deputy Earl Marshal of England, bearing the Earl Marshal's Staff, and his Coronet on his Head, attended by a Page.

The Lord High Steward with his White Staff, his Coronet on his Head.

The Lord High Constable, with the Constable's Staff, and his Coronet on his Head, attended by two Pages.

Four Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces.

Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the Dishes of Meat.

As this procession approached the throne, his majesty seemed to regard it with great satisfaction—and indeed the magnificence of the scene beggars all description. Every person stood up, and every eye was directed to the ceremony. The duke of Wellington rode a beautiful white charger, richly caparisoned, with a plume of white feathers, surmounted with some heron's feathers, on its head. He was himself dressed in his full robes as a peer, with his constable's staff in his hand.

The marquis of Anglesea, as lord high steward, rode in the centre upon his golden dun, likewise richly caparisoned. He wore his full robes, with his coronet on his head. The plume on his horse's head was similar to that

of the duke of Wellington's horse.

Lord Howard of Effingham rode on the left.

All the noble lords were attended by their pages and grooms in appropriate dresses.

Then came twenty gentlemen pensioners attired in fanciful costume with ruffs, and each bearing a gold covered dish.

On reaching the foot of the platform, the horsemen stopped while the clerks of the kitchen, advanced to the royal table. The gentlemen pensioners then ascended the platform and delivered their dishes to the clerks of the kitchen, by whom they were placed on the table.

After a short pause, when all the members of the procession had resumed their places, the

whole moved back, the horsemen backing their chargers with great precision.

The deputy lord great chamberlain, with his majesty's cup-bearer, the earl of Abingdon, and his assistant the earl of Verulam, preceded by the black rod, received then from the officer of the Jewel-house, the gilt basin and ewer for his majesty, and was attended by the lord of the manor of Heydon with the towel. The king rising, and delivering his sceptre to the lord of the manor of Worksop, and the orb to the bishop standing on his left-hand, the cup-bearer poured out the water on his majesty's hand, the lord of the manor of Heydon holding the towel. His majesty having wiped his hands, returned the towel to the lord of the manor.

His majesty then proceeded to dinner.

On the king's right hand stood the lord of the manor of Worksop holding the sceptre; next to him on the same side, the lords bearing the four swords: on his majesty's left hand, the duke of Devonshire with the orb, and next to him the deputy lord great chamberlain, and next to him the duke of Rutland, bearing the sceptre with the dove.

On the king's right hand sat

Two Trumpets with the Champion's Arms on their banners.

The Serjeant Trumpeter with his Mace on his Shoulder.

Two Serjeants at Arms with their Maces on their Shoulders.

The Champion's two Esquires, in half Armour, one on the Right Hand, bearing the Champion's Lance, the other on the Left Hand, with the Champion's Target, and the Arms of Dymoke depicted thereon.

A Herald, with a paper in his hand containing the challenge.

the dukes of Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester; and on his left, the dukes of York and Clarence.

The lord of the manor of Wymondley, assisted by the king's cup-bearer and his assistant, then received from the officer of the Jewel-house, and, kneeling, presented to his majesty, a silver-gilt cup, containing wine; and his majesty having drank thereof, returned the cup to him for his fee.

The duke of Argyll, as great master of the household of Scotland, then presented a gold cup of wine; and his majesty having drunk thereof, returned the cup to him for his fee.

THE CHALLENGE.

The way to the bottom of the hall was now again cleared, to make room for the approach of the champion, Mr. Dymoke, who was soon afterwards seen in his full suit of armour under the porch of the triumphal arch. Both his own helmet and his horse's head were decorated with luxuriant plumes, the one containing 27 ostrich feathers, and the other 16. The trappings of the horse were also of a splendid description.

The procession moved in the following order:

The Deputy Earl Marshal on Horseback, in his Robes and Coronet, with the Earl Marshal's Staff in his Hand, attended by a Page.

The Champion on Horseback, in a complete Suit of bright Armour, with a Gauntlet in his Hand, his Helmet on his Head, adorned with a Plume of Feathers.

The Lord High Constable in his Robes and Coronet, and Col- lar of his Order, on Horseback, with the Con- stable's Staff, at- tended by two Pages.

Four Pages, richly apparelled, attendants on the Champion.

At the entrance into the hall, the trumpets sounded thrice, and the passage to the king's table being cleared by the knight marshal, the herald with a loud voice proclaimed the champion's challenge, in the words follow- ing:—

“If any person, of what de- gree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, the last king, deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed.”

Whereupon the champion threw down his gauntlet; which, having lain a short time upon the ground, the herald took it up, and de- livered it again to the champion.

They then advanced to the middle of the hall, where the ceremony was again performed in the same manner.

Lastly, they advanced to the steps of the throne, where the herald (and those who preceded him) ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the chal- lenge in the like manner; when the champion having thrown down his gauntlet, and received it again from the herald, made a low obeisance to the king: then the cup-bearer, having received from the officer of the Jewel- house, a gold cup and cover filled with wine, presented the same to the king, and his majesty after drinking to the champion, sent the cup-bearer to him with the cup. The champion (having put on his gauntlet) received it, made a low obeisance to the king, and drank the wine; after which, making another low obei- sance to his majesty, and being accompanied as before, he left the hall, taking with him the cup and cover as his fee.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STYLES.

Immediately after, Garter, at- tended by Clarenceux, Norroy, Lyon, Ulster, and the rest of the officers of arms, proclaimed his majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times; first, upon the uppermost step of

the elevated platform; next, in the middle of the hall; and lastly, at the bottom of the hall; the officers of arms before each proclamation crying, "Largesse," in the usual manner.

Dinner being concluded, the lord mayor and twelve principal citizens of London, as assistants to the chief butler of England, accompanied by the king's cup-bearer and assistant, presented to his majesty wine in a gold cup; and the king having drank thereof, returned the gold cup to the lord mayor as his fee.

The mayor of Oxford, with the eight other burgesses of that city, as assistants to the lord mayor and citizens of London, as assistant to the chief butler of England in the office of butler, was then conducted to his majesty, preceded by the king's cup-bearer, and having presented to the king a bowl of wine, received the three maple cups for his fee.

The lord of the manor of Lyston, pursuant to his claim, then brought up a charger of wafers to his majesty's table.

The duke of Atholl, as lord of the Isle of Man, presented his majesty with two falcons.

The duke of Montrose, as master of the horse to the king, performed the office of serjeant of the silver scullery.

The lord of the barony of Bedford performed the office of almoner; and the office of chief larderer was performed by the deputy of the earl of Abergavenny.

During the performance of these ceremonies there were repeated bursts of applause, and exclamations of "God bless the King!"

A noble lord then filled a

bumper, and proposed the health of his most gracious majesty George the Fourth, with three times three. This was drank with the most rapturous enthusiasm, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen repeatedly cheering.

His majesty frequently bowed to all round the hall.

The lord chancellor said, they would have drank a subject's health with three times three, and ought to have drank the king's health with nine times nine.

The choir of Westminster-abbey then sung the anthem of "God save the King," accompanied by the king's band; and when they came to the words, "Scatter his enemies," "Frustrate their knavish tricks," the assembled multitude renewed their shouts and acclamations. His majesty bowed with great condescension, and immediately afterwards signified his royal pleasure thus:—

"The king thanks his peers; he drinks their health, and the health of his good people."

The peers and all present bowed, and instantly afterwards filled the hall with their acclamations of "Long live King George the Fourth!"

The king having dined, "Non Nobis Domine" was sung by all the choir who were present, in a very superior style.

The lord chancellor and several other noblemen, then had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand. Shortly afterwards his majesty quitted the hall; and, amid the plaudits of the people, returned in his private carriage to Carlton-house.

Immediately after his majesty had retired, there was, as is usual

on such occasions, a scramble for such things as he had left on his table, by way of a memento of the day; and similar scenes were observable in other parts of the hall, till the servants on duty were constrained to interfere. The ceremonies occupied a longer time than was expected; but they were concluded during day-light; and the numerous candles which had been introduced, during the absence of the procession, proved to be quite unnecessary.

COSTUME.

The following was the costume worn by some of the members of the procession:—

Lords of the Bedchamber.—Blue dress, slashed with white, crimson velvet cloak laced with gold. White silk trunk hose. Black hat turned up in front with three white feathers. Ruff. Sword with blue scabbard. Gold hilt. White gloves.

Comptroller of the Household.—

The same.

Treasurer of the Household.—

The same.

The Vice-Chamberlain.—The same.

Master of the Robes.—White dress, slashed with crimson. Crimson velvet cloak. White trunk hose. Sword, crimson scabbard. Black shoes, and crimson rosettes. Black hat with three feathers.

Train-bearers to the King.—White satin dress. Crimson velvet cloak, laced with gold. White silk hose. Hat with three feathers.

Privy Counsellors.—Blue dress, laced, the same as the peers. Blue satin cloak. White hose. Shoes with rosettes. Sword. Hat with three feathers.

Privy Purse.—Blue satin dress, slashed with white; laced the same as the peers. Blue satin cloak, with gold lace, white hose, hat, and one feather.

Train-bearers to Royal Dukes.—White dress, laced with gold gyp. Blue satin cloak, plain white hose, rosettes in shoes, hat with one feather. Sword.

Clerks in Council.—Dress all blue. Blue hose, white shoes, blue rosettes. Sword, blue scabbard. Hat with one feather.

Groom of the Bed-chamber.—Blue dress, spangled gyp edging, slashed with white. Blue satin cloak, plain. Blue stockings and white shoes, with red heels. Hat with one feather.

Gentleman Usher.—Blue dress, edged with spangled gyp, and slashed with white. Blue satin cloak, plain. Blue hose; hat with one black feather.

Gentlemen of the Household.—Blue dress, with spangled gilt edging, slashed with white. Blue satin cloak, plain. Blue hose. One small white feather in hat. White shoes.

Knight Marshal.—Scarlet dress, slashed with blue. Scarlet cloak, and blue hose. A white and black feather in hat. White shoes.

Royal Apothecary.—Blue dress, slashed with scarlet, trimmed with gyp. Scarlet cloth cloak, blue stockings, and red shoes. One black feather in his hat.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.—Scarlet dress, slashed with blue and gold. Blue surcoat, blue stockings, white shoes; hat with two black and one pink feather in front.

Barons of the Cinque Ports.—Scarlet dress, puffed with blue, with blue and gold gilt edging.

Blue surcoat and scarlet hose; white shoes with red bows. Hat, with two black and one pink feather in front.

Serjeant at Arms.—Scarlet dress, slashed with blue. Blue surcoat, blue stockings, white shoes. Hat with four feathers, one blue, one red, cock feather and eagle red.

CORONATION PLATE.

The coronation plate was entirely of pure gold. It consisted of several large dishes and vases, richly embossed. The centre dish on each side presented a fine bas-relief of the Lord's Supper. Below that, on the left, was a large gold tankard, on the side of which was represented, in bas-relief, the story of the Grecian daughter. All the other vessels were richly embossed with various devices. Some of these pieces are of very ancient date, and have graced the coronation banquets of several of our monarchs. A few of them were marked A. R. (Anna Regina), and some C. R. (Carolus Rex).

CORONATION AMUSEMENTS.

Ascent of the Air Balloon.—After the procession had entered the abbey, the greater part of the populace moved off to the Green-park, to witness the ascent of Mr. Green in a magnificent air balloon prepared for the occasion. At about a quarter past one, the gentleman took his seat in the car, and the ropes which held it to the earth being removed, he ascended steadily and almost perpendicularly for a few moments. It then moved obliquely in a north easterly direction. The

aerial voyager continued waving a flag to the people below, so long as he was visible.

Hyde-Park.—The crowd then moved forward to Hyde-park, to witness a boat race, which took place a little before two o'clock on the Serpentine river. Four boats started, and were obliged to double a standard, erected at either extremity of the river, twice. The race was won by about two lengths of the winner's boat. The river was covered with boats filled with ladies and gentlemen regaling themselves upon the water; and its banks lined by carriages and well-dressed persons, who appeared to derive much enjoyment from the scene before them. But what excited the greatest share of attention from the spectators, was a splendid triumphal car drawn by two elephants, one before the other, as large as life, and caparisoned after the eastern manner, with a young woman, dressed as a slave, seated on the back of each, and appearing to guide the animals with an iron rod. The machine was constructed on a large raft, which was towed by three or four boats, manned with watermen in blue uniform.

Covent Garden Theatre.—Every part of this theatre was as closely crowded, as it was possible to pack human beings. The play was Henry IV., and every incident or expression of broad humour or forced conceit was sufficiently applauded.

Drury Lane.—The crowd in this theatre was both numerous and well dressed. The play, "The Spectre Bridegroom," seemed to give them unbounded delight. The preference of a

"sovereign to a guinea," was cheered without interruption.

Haymarket Theatre.—This theatre was filled in every part by a decent and respectable assemblage of persons. The comedy of "The Heir at Law," was followed by the farce of "The Agreeable Surprise;" and between the play and after-piece, the appropriate anthems of "Rule Britannia," and "God save the King," were sung in full chorus.

The performances at the Lyceum were attended by a crowded audience.

Fireworks in Hyde Park.—An immense concourse of persons flocked to Hyde-park in the evening to witness the exhibition of fire-works. The entrance at Hyde-park-corner was rendered extremely dangerous to pedestrians, by the throng of carriages and horsemen which blocked up the way. Upon entering the park, the appearance of the trees, illuminated by variegated and Chinese lamps; a long line of tents lighted up in different fanciful modes; swings in full motion; the appearance of an illuminated stage peeping over a clump of trees near the cascade; together with incessant discharges of very splendid rockets, flashing a glaring light upon the solid mass of spectators as far as the eye could reach; but above all, the glimpses caught through the foliage of the trees, of the tastefully illuminated waters of the Serpentine, formed a scene the most picturesque and delightful that can well be conceived. This piece of water was adorned at one extremity by an illuminated transparency erected nearly over the cascade,

representing, amongst other things, his majesty in a triumphant car drawn by milk white horses; nearly opposite to which, on the right bank, was a handsome lighted temple, surmounted by a crown. The car and elephants mentioned above were brilliantly lighted up with lamps, and the effect was considerably heightened by the fantastic appearance of occasional splendid water-rockets. The river was, as in the morning, covered with boats filled with company.

The fire-works were of the most magnificent description, consisting of rockets, catherine-wheels, turbillons, parachute rockets, and every other ingenious device that distinguishes the pyrotechnic art. The display of these did not begin until half-past nine o'clock, when even Hyde-park was crowded in almost every part of it to inconvenience. They commenced with a discharge similar to small arms of infantry firing a salute; which was answered by a discharge of the same nature from Kensington-gardens. This was followed by a profusion of stars, catherine-wheels, &c. and was concluded by a discharge of rockets the most brilliant that could be formed. On the western extremity of the river a fire-work was exhibited, which from its magnitude, and the multitude of sparks that it emitted, gave the spectator no bad idea of a volcano. The dark gloom of the trees of Kensington-gardens, behind this magnificent fire-work, added greatly to the beauty of the effect. From the park we could perceive the frequent discharge of rockets from Primrose-hill. The occa-

sional brilliancy of the fire-balloons drew forth the admiration of the multitude.

A brig of war of 10 guns was worked up the river on Wednesday, and moored between Waterloo-bridge and Blackfriars, for the purpose of firing salutes. Her masts were necessarily struck to permit her to pass under London and Blackfriars bridges, but she was re-rigged with great expedition, and appeared on Thursday morning in gay trim, adorned from stem to stern with the flags of all nations known upon the waters. She ushered in the morning with a royal salute, and as her guns, being selected for the occasion, were of the largest calibre, the unwonted thunder that issued from her ports disturbed the slumbers of many a sound sleeper. The brig was one of the smallest of her class, but the unusual sight of a vessel of war so high up in the river, drew, at a very early hour, immense crowds of persons to see her. She lay nearly opposite Norfolk-street in the Strand. A considerable number of barges from several men of war were moored near the brig, each bearing a small flag. These boats were prepared for the purpose of throwing rockets during the evening. At night, the principal streets were brilliantly illuminated.

HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

"This is the last Will and Testament of me, Caroline Queen-Consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

"I revoke all former wills.

"I constitute and appoint Ste-

phen Lushington, doctor of laws, and Thomas Wilde, esq. barrister at law, trustees and executors of this my will.

"In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta, Duchess of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees all my right, title, and interest under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and, when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise; and, upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of 21 years; and, in the mean time, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the same William Austin: and I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other, or of any agent employed by them or either of them, but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my said executors, to be disposed of according to their will and pleasure, all and every my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of my death.

"CAROLINE R. (Seal.)

"Signed, sealed, and published

this 3rd day of August, in the year 1821, at Brandenburg-house, in the presence of

"H. BROUGHAM.

"THOS. DENMAN.

"HENRY HOLLAND, M. D.

"HOOD."

"This is a codicil to my will, dated this 3rd day of August:—

"I give all my clothes, here and in Italy, to Marriette Brun. I direct that a particular box, by me described, be sealed with my seal and delivered to Mr. Obichini, of Coleman-street, merchant; and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300*l.* I wish that government would pay the 15,000*l.* the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desire to be buried in Brunswick. I leave my coach to Stephen Lushington, my executor; my landaulet to John Hieronymus.

"Witnesses, CAROLINE R.

"HOOD.

"H. BROUGHAM.

"T. DENMAN.

"HENRY HOLLAND, M.D."

"This is a codicil to my last will:—

"I give to John Hieronymus and Marriette Brun all my bed and table linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi, the sum of 1,000*l.* and an annuity of 150*l.* per annum, payable half yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the cardinal Albano. The half-length picture of myself to lady Anne Hamilton. I give the picture of myself, which is a copy of that given to the city of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining, of which I be-

queath to the marquis Antaldi, that which he shall choose; and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the viscount and viscountess Hood, 500*l.* each. I have already given to John Hieronymus one carriage; I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment; and that the inscription upon my coffin be—'Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England.'

"CAROLINE R."

"Signed in the presence of

HENRY HOLLAND, M. D.

August 5, 1821."

"A codicil to my last will:— I give and bequeath to William Austin, all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburg-house, and also all unused linen.

"I direct my executors to make application to his majesty's government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they may be called upon to pay, for the purchase of my house in South Audley-street; and I give and bequeath — sum of money, as my said executors shall procure and obtain in that respect, unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will: such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the government shall refuse to pay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in the said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And

I give and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy; but in case the government shall repay the purchase money of the said house, in that case, the proceeds which may be realized by the sale are to fall into the general residue of my estate. Dated seventh day of August, 1821.

"CAROLINE R."

"Witness,
HENRY U. THOMSON,
Kensington."

THE FOLLOWING IS SAID TO BE
THE TESTAMENT OF NAPO-
LEON.

"This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena.

"This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

"I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.—I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs.—I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard.—To Saint Dennis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs.—To Pijeron, 100,000 francs.—To Archambaud, 50,000 francs.—To Cuvier, 50,000 francs.—To Chaudelle, *idem*.

"To the Abbe Visnale, 100,000

francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino.

"To count Las Cases, 100,000 francs.—To count Lavalette, 100,000 francs.

"To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

"To gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs.—To gen. Drouet, 100,000 francs.—To gen. Cambrenne, 100,000 francs.—To the children of general Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs.—To the children of the brave Labedoyere, 100,000 francs.—To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.—To the children of general Chartrau, 100,000 francs.—To the children of the virtuous general Travoat, 100,000 francs.—To general Lallemant, the elder, 100,000 francs.—To Costa Bastilca, also 100,000 francs.—To general Clausel, 100,000 francs.—To the baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs.—To Arnault, author of Marius, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

"To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

"To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.—To the surgeon Esnery, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the

REMARKABLE TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

CONSISTORY COURT, MAY 4.

Gilbert v. Buzzard and Boyer.

—In this singular case, which related to the fees due to the parish for burial in iron coffins, the Consistory-court had directed affidavits to be filed, as to the comparative durability of iron and wood; and, these having accordingly been obtained from professor Brande, Messrs. Aikin, Parkes, &c.; and counsel having been heard at length thereon:—

Sir William Scott, in giving his judgment on the Table of Fees, observed, that in this case he was now called upon to determine the amount of fee fairly due to the parish for the interment of iron coffins. In delivering his former opinion, he had come to the conclusion, that if these iron coffins were more durable than those constructed of the usual materials, adequate compensation ought to be made to the parish for their longer duration, and a larger fee paid for their admission. Their proportionate duration, however, still seemed a controverted point; and in a case like this, where there was no experience to guide him, to reach any thing like exactness in fixing their compa-

relative durability, was an expectation not to be indulged. The fact itself, of their duration, was influenced by so many various circumstances, as to make any general result, even when founded on experiment, in some degree doubtful. The only illustration the case had received, was derived from persons skilled in chemistry, but they could give their opinions on the subject only from analogy. In looking at this evidence, he saw, as was usually the case in matters of opinion, the most conflicting testimony; nor could the court presume to give a decisive judgment, when those most conversant with the subject had left it in a state of doubt; the judicial aphorism—*perito in arte sua credendum*, could in this question have no application; and the only alternative was, to look at the opposing evidence, and endeavour to ascertain on which side the balance rested. Looking at it in this point of view, he could not but express his conviction, that the balance was on the side of the greater durability of iron; and although it might be thought that he was in some measure influenced by his own prepossessions, he was bound to

say, that on referring to the affidavits, he thought the weight of the argument rested with Messrs. Brande and Aikin, who fixed the proportionate durability of iron and wood, as three to one. A test had been suggested to him, by a person of much various and accurate information, founded on the results of the casual discovery of these substances: both wood and iron have frequently been found together deposited in the soil, where they had been laid either accidentally, or in pursuance of the ancient usage of the country, and discovered afterwards at very distant periods of time. Three different states of the soil in which these substances had been found, might be presumed; one where the ground had remained dry throughout the whole period; in such a soil both substances might be supposed entitled to a sound longevity; rust would not corrode the one, nor rottenness decay the other, where moisture and the external air were excluded. In this state Egyptian mummies, ascertained to be of 2,000 years standing, had been discovered, composed, as it was said, of the sycamore of the country; which might hence be aptly termed, as Pliny had characterized the larch, the "*immortale lignum*." In the very interesting account given by sir Henry Halford, of the disinterment of Charles I. at Windsor, it is observed, that the wooden coffin was found to be very much decayed, though it had been protected from external injury by being inclosed in lead, carefully soldered, and internally secured from those gaseous vapours proceeding from dead bodies, by cerecloths and spices. Another state in which

these substances had been found in contact with the soil, was where they were entirely or partially covered with water, either salt or fresh; frequent instances had occurred of old anchors, bolts, and chains, having been fished up, after having remained under water for an unknown length of time; and the keys of Lochleven-castle were recovered from the sea 250 years after they had been thrown in upon the flight of Mary from that castle. It must, however, be allowed, that the piers of Trajan's-bridge over the Danube, and the Cowey stakes in the Thames, supposed to have supported the bridge over which the army of Cæsar passed, are striking instances of the durability of wood under certain circumstances. The third state of the soil is that in which these substances are subjected to alternations of moisture and dryness; here both decay, but at different periods: and it is a well-known fact, that of the various weapons that are frequently discovered in the ancient tumuli or barrows, the metallic heads of spears, and the blades of swords and daggers, are found in a condition from which they might easily be restored to their ancient or any other metallic use; whilst the wood that formed the handle, the haft, and the connecting parts, was entirely decomposed and associated with the soil, so that no traces could be found of them. Numerous instances of this are mentioned in the English Archæologia. It appears in an affidavit made by three persons on behalf of the patentee, that on taking up a child's coffin which had been deposited for only a short time in the soil, it was discovered to be

so done, and the table of fees were again laid before him, amended in that respect, he should be prepared to confirm it accordingly.

The parish having since complied with the recommendation, by making no restriction as to depth, the table of fees has been confirmed in the usual manner.

Ruding v. Smith, falsely calling herself *Ruding*.—The following elaborate and able judgment on a most important subject was the last delivered by lord Stowell in the Consistory-court:—

This is a suit brought by Walter Ruding, esq., against Jemima Claudia Smith, for the purpose of praying this court to pronounce null and void his marriage had with that lady under the following circumstances:—

She was born at Fort St. George, in the East Indies, on the 24th day of December, 1777. His birth took place at Kineton, in the county of Warwick, on the 13th day of May, 1775. In Sept. 1796, she was at the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape had surrendered a year before: for what purpose she came thither, or how long she meant to remain, does not appear; and at the same time Mr. Ruding came thither also, in his way to the East-Indies, being at that period a captain in the 12th regiment of foot. On the 22nd of October, 1796, they were married by the chaplain of the British garrison, under the authority of a license granted by general Craig, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in that country. When the marriage was performed he had attained his majority, but the lady was under the age of nineteen. The consent

of parents or guardians, required by the Dutch law then generally prevailing at the Cape, was not obtained as regarded either of the contracting parties. Her father had died some years before, and her mother had married a second husband. Nor had any appointment of guardians taken place. It is contended by the husband, that by the Dutch law at that time in force at the Cape, this marriage was null and void, and on that ground he seeks the aid of this court to pronounce a sentence declaratory of its nullity. The facts which I have stated, and the Dutch law under which, if applied to these facts, the marriage is to be invalidated, are pleaded in the libel, and I think there is little doubt that the Dutch law is fairly represented, and would be so proved if the libel was admitted: as little doubt is there that the facts of the case would be established by clear proof; but the real question is, whether the Dutch law so pleaded ought to govern entirely this case of fact; for if it ought not, the libel, which rests the case upon it, ought not to be admitted. In order to maintain that the Dutch law ought to govern the case, they plead first, a stipulation in the capitulation under which the Dutch colony was surrendered to the British arms. That stipulation covenants that the inhabitants shall preserve the prerogatives which they enjoy at present. The meaning of this article, be it what it may (for the term "prerogatives" is sufficiently indefinite and obscure), can never be extended to the British conquerors '*ex vi terminorum*.' They are the grantors, not the grantees; they

were not in the enjoyment of any prerogatives whatever under the Dutch law. They had nothing under it, which they could wish to preserve. It is impossible, that the Dutch could intend to stipulate for them. It has, therefore, I think, been nearly admitted, that as to the British conquerors this article has no intelligible application; consequently, if the Dutch law binds them, it must be some other obligation, which, independently of this article of capitulation, imposes the Dutch law upon them. In order to bring it a little nearer, after pleading in the following articles what the Dutch law of marriage is, they plead, that that law binds all persons whatever within the colony, foreigners as well as natives, for that their laws say so, and that their learned lawyers will support that doctrine, and their courts will enforce it. Now, if it be true, that the law binds the British conqueror immediately upon the capitulation, there being no express covenant to that effect, it must be either from some known rule of the law of nations, which subjects the conqueror to the laws of the conquered, or from some peculiar principle of the law of England, which imposes such an obligation upon the British conquerors of the possessions of the enemy. Dutch authority cannot impose it, for it had ceased, and a Dutch court taking upon itself to force this law upon British parties only, and in transactions purely British, might be thought to put forward no very just or moderate pretension. I am not aware, that any such principle or practice exists in the general law of nations. It

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sometimes happens, that the conquered are left in possession of their own laws. More frequently the laws of the conquerors are imposed upon them, and sometimes the conquerors, if they settle in the country, are content to adopt for their own use such part of the laws prevailing before the conquest, as they may find it convenient, under the change of authority, to retain. I presume, that there is no legal difference between a conquered country and a conquered colony in this respect, as far as general law is concerned; and I am yet to seek for any principle derivable from that law, which bows the conquerors of a country to the legal institutions of the conquered. Such a principle may be attended with most severe inconvenience in its operation. The laws may be harsh and oppressive in the extreme—may contain institutions abhorrent to all the feelings and opinions and habits of the conquerors; at any rate, can be but imperfectly understood; and that they should all of them instantaneously attach, and continue obligatory upon them, till their own government has time to learn them, and select and correct them, is a proposition which a professor of general law would be inclined to consider cautiously, before he admitted it unreservedly. But it is argued to be the doctrine of the law of England: if so, it is not the less hard, as the municipal code of our country is generally admitted to be more liberal and more indulgent, than the codes of most other countries. It would be a most bitter fruit of the victories of its subjects, if



they were bound to adopt the jealous and oppressive systems of all the countries which they subdued, and to groan under all the tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, of those systems, till their own government, occupied by the pressure of existing hostilities, had time to look about it, to collect information, and to prescribe rules of conduct more congenial to their original habits. To learn what the laws of a country are, is not the work of a day, even in pacific times; and to construct a code, fit for such a new and mixed situation of persons and things, demands, not without reason, a very serious *tempus deliberandi*, and conquerors are certainly not the last men who are entitled to the protection of their country under new grievances. I am perfectly aware, that the law is laid down in the authorities referred to—"Calvin's case, 7th Reports," and "Hall and Campbell, Cowper, page 208," that the laws of a conquered country remain, till altered by the new authority. I have to observe, first, that the word "remain" has, *ex vi termini*, a reference to its obligation upon those in whose usage it already existed, and not to those who are entire strangers to it, in the whole of their preceding intercourse with each other. Even with respect to the ancient inhabitants, no small portion of the ancient law is unavoidably superseded by the revolution of government that has taken place. The allegiance of the subjects and all the law that relates to it, the administration of the law in the sovereign appellate jurisdiction, and all the laws connected with the exercise of the sovereign authority, must undergo alterations

adapted to the change. This very libel furnishes instances of this sort. In the 3rd article it is stated, that dispensations from the publication of banns must be had from the authority of the States of Holland. That, I must presume, could not be continued during the existence of the war, and the extinction of the sovereignty of that nation. But, secondly, though the old laws are to remain, it is surely a sufficient application of such terms "that they shall remain in force," if they continue to govern (so far as they do continue) the transactions of the ancient settlers with each other and with the new comers. That they shall intrude into all the separate transactions of these British inhabitants, is to give them a validity which they would otherwise want in all cases whatever. It is certainly true, that, in Hall and Campbell, that most eminent judge, lord Mansfield, a person never to be named but with expressions of reverence, has laid down the following proposition:—"That the law and legislative government of every dominion equally affects all persons and all property within the limits thereof, and is the rule of decision for all questions which arise there. Whoever purchases, lives, or sues there, puts himself under the law of the place. An Englishman in Ireland, Minorca, the Isle of Man, or the Plantations, has no privileges distinct from the natives." Huber, too, speaking upon general principles, had before promulgated the same doctrine, L. i., T. 3: "*Pro subjectis imperio habendi sunt omnes qui intra terminos ejusdem reperiuntur, sive in perpetuum, sive ad tempus, ibi com-*

morantur." But to such a proposition, expressed in very general terms, only general truth can be ascribed, for it is undoubtedly subject to exceptions. It is not to be said, that ambassadors and public ministers are subject to the whole body of the municipal law of the country, where they reside. Take the case of a conquering force stationed in a conquered country or colony (for there is no difference), for the very purpose of enforcing the reluctant obedience of the natives, and composing for the present a distinct and immiscible body—surely it can never be laid down that the success of their arms left them at the feet of the civil jurisdiction of the country, without any exception. The occasion in that case must modify the law by which such a body is to be governed. No general rule can be safely expressed or applied under such circumstances. Much of the order of society in such a case must depend upon a discreet application of general principles to local institutions, but that the whole mass of laws formed for another state of things, and for a *status personarum* widely different, is to be forced instantly upon these foreigners in their own separate transactions, without any reserve or limitation, is a proposition not to be maintained. *Inter arma silent leges*, and it is not a compelled surrender that can in a short time effect the establishment of a complete uniformity between the two parties. The state of this colony at the time of the transaction is to be considered: this marriage took place at no great distance of time from the compelled surrender.

This case has no resemblance to the case of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Plantations, or even Minorca, where recognized civil governments had been established, and a permanent system introduced, of which all must be supposed cognizant. The Cape was conquered, but not ceded, and it remained for a treaty of peace to decide to whom it was to belong. The ancient civil sovereignty was suspended, and no other fully established in its place. The character of the individuals is likewise to be considered. The husband goes there, not as a volunteer or a settler by intention of his own, but in the character of a British soldier in the prosecution of a voyage directed by British authority. He does not put himself under the law of the place. He goes there neither to purchase, sue, nor live. What the legal case of persons engaging in such concerns would be I am not called upon to inquire, much less am I disposed to determine. The party principal is a military servant of the British government sent upon a public errand elsewhere, and not *in itinere* upon any movement of his own. Whatever a Dutch court might determine upon the general case of a foreigner or traveller, however just in such a case, it has no pertinent application to the present. In one of the following articles it is alleged, that such a marriage would be declared by Dutch tribunals and Dutch jurists as not only null and void in Holland and the Colonies, but likewise in this kingdom and in every other country. I should presume, that this is a claim of universal jurisdiction, which Dutch

jurists and Dutch tribunals would not make for themselves—to decide for Great Britain upon the marriages of British subjects. They are certainly the best and only authority upon the question, whether the marriage is conformable to the Dutch law, and they can decide that question definitively for themselves and for other countries. But questions of wider extent lie beyond this—whether the marriage be not good in England, although not conformable to the Dutch law, and whether there are not principles leading to such a conclusion. Of this question and of these principles they are not the authorized judges; for this question and those principles belong rather to the law of England, of which they are not authorized expositors at all, or to the *jus gentium*, upon which the courts of this country may be supposed as competent as themselves, and certainly, in the cases of British subjects, much more appropriate judges. It is true, indeed, that English decisions have established the rule, that a foreign marriage, valid according to the law of the place where celebrated, is good every where else. But they have not *e converso* established, that marriages of British subjects, not good according to the law of the place of celebration, are universally, and under all possible circumstances, to be regarded as invalid in England. Where marriages conformably to the marriage laws of other countries cannot be had on account of legal or religious difficulties that are insuperable, such marriages, performed according to the rites of our own marriage law, so far as they can be, are held good here,

ex necessitate juris. Marriages in the house of the ambassador, and by his authority, have a reputation of the same kind, though not recognized, as far as I know, by any solemn decision. It is doubtless to be recommended, as the safest course, to marry abroad according to the law of the country; but if that cannot be, this country does not go the length of saying, that they shall not marry at all. There is a *jus gentium* upon this matter, which inclines to support honest marriages, where an exact conformity to the *jus civile* of the country in which it was celebrated could not be pursued. Before the marriage act which first noticed the marriages of Jews, it certainly was no doctrine of the matrimonial law of England, that all the married persons of that nation, living in this country, were living in a state of concubinage, and all their children in a state of bastardy. The libel here states a case of marriage, as nearly entitled to the privileges of necessity as can be. The husband was a person entitled by the laws of his own country to marry without consent of parents or guardians, being of the age of 21; but by the Dutch law he could not marry without such consent till he is thirty years of age. Now I do not mean to say that Huber is correct in laying down, as universally true, *personales qualitates alicui in certo loco jure impressas, ubique circumferri et personam comitari*—that being of age in his own country, a man is of age in every other country, be their law of majority what it may; yet it is not to be laid out of the case, that the Dutch law would impose, in this

respect; a very unfavourable disability upon the British subject; and it was one which, in the situation of this individual, it was extremely difficult, indeed almost impossible, for him to remove. His father lived in England, and he was pursuing his prescribed course to the East Indies, for the military service. She was a little younger, but her father had died in the East Indies, and her mother married again, and no guardian appointed. It would puzzle the person most versed in that most difficult chapter of general law, the *conflictus legum*, to say how a marriage could be effected in a manner satisfactory to the Dutch requisitions. Under such difficulties as regarded the Dutch law, the marriage naturally enough was not solemnized with any reference to that law, but under a formal license from the British government, and by the administration of an English clergyman, chaplain of the English garrison. The Crown, it is admitted, has the power of altering all the laws of a conquered country. This is an act passing under the authority of the representative of the British crown, and between British subjects only, in which Dutch subjects have no interest whatever. It is to be presumed, that the representative was not acting without the knowledge and permission of his government, if that permission was absolutely necessary to legalize that act. It was not so in my opinion, unless the Dutch law involved such persons in its obligations; for, otherwise, no Dutch law was invaded by the act, though the sanction of the government might be requisite for the mere purposes of order and notoriety. It

is therefore under all these circumstances I am called upon to dissolve a marriage of 25 years' standing, upon a ground of nullity which existed in its formation, though the *vinculum* has remained untouched by either party during the whole time. I know, that, in strict legal consideration, I am to examine this marriage in the same way, as if it had taken place only yesterday. It is likewise not improbable, that the stability of many marriages may depend upon the fate of this, for doubtless many have taken place in a way very similar. But I know that I must determine it upon principles, and not upon consequences. Authority of former cases there is none, for the decision in Middleton and Jamison turned upon a ground of impeachment, that was directly the reverse of what is attempted in the present case; for the ground there was, that it was a bad marriage under the *lex loci* to which it had resorted; the ground here is, that it did not resort at all to the *lex loci*. In my opinion, this marriage (for I desire to be understood as not extending my observations beyond it,—I abstain cautiously from general positions) rests upon solid foundations—on the distinct British character of the parties; on their independence of the Dutch law; on the insuperable difficulties of obtaining any marriage conformably to the Dutch law; on the countenance given by British authority, and British ministration, to this British transaction; upon the whole country being under British dominion; and upon the other grounds to which I have adverted. And I therefore dismiss this libel as insufficient, if

proved, for the conclusion it prays.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY,
Nov. 20.

The Carl Johan.—Lord Stowell proceeded to give judgment in this matter. A Swedish vessel, the *Carl Johan*, was charged with having run down a British vessel called the *James*, which was totally lost, some of her crew being with difficulty saved, on the 12th September, 1818. Proceedings were commenced immediately by the British owners against those of the Swede, and a judgment obtained against them (certainly under the interposition of all the delay, which either the use or the abuse of the law could supply) on the 26th of November of the last year. By that decree it was found, that the loss in question had not, in fact, been occasioned by virtue of any uncontrollable accident, but by the misconduct and mismanagement of the Swedish vessel; for which her owners were answerable to the extent at which the losses were charged. An appeal was prosecuted; it lingered on in the Court of Appeal, till nearly the time at which the hearing in that court would have taken place. It was then deserted by the parties, dismissed with costs, and the cause remitted to this court. But this court, proceeding upon its former sentence, referred it to the registrar and merchants to ascertain the amount of the damage. This had been done: and their report, as now brought in, was attacked upon the ground that a wrong measure of compensation had been taken, the registrars and

merchants having considered the measure of loss actually sustained by the injured party. This, it was contended, was not the true measure of restitution; for, that the injured party's loss ought to be measured by the value of the ship that had done the injury. Now, to be sure, at first sight this appeared to be a most inapplicable principle; for how could the value of the vessel that had done the injury be any measure, by which to ascertain the extent of injury done to the vessel which had suffered? It had no connexion with it, and it bore no assignable proportion to it. It was putting the matter on the same footing with the "compensation" of ruder times—a compensation which, in modern days, bore the name of "deodand." Compensation, however, was that which restored to the sufferer what property he had lost. But how was its value to be ascertained by any property which the other party might appear to possess? In this case they were in no degree commensurate, and far from being correlative with each other, they might be disproportionate in the highest degree. Thus, the value of a collier or a coaster could furnish no measure of the value of a ship which it might encounter, laden with the rich productions of the East, whether these should be precious stones or the precious metals. It was, in truth, but very lately that such a law had been introduced into the maritime jurisprudence of this country. Till within a few years, our laws, like the general maritime laws of Europe, protected ship-owners from liability to damages arising from unavoidable accident, while they

fixed them to the extent of rendering such owners liable for the inability or misconduct of those whom they employed. Several cases had occurred under the ancient rule of law, where this responsibility had been recognised; yet the interests of navigation had not been inefficiently conducted in this country, while the influence of the ancient rule had prevailed; at least not so inefficiently as to call for any alterations, until the statute was passed of the 26th of his late majesty, which discharged the owners of a vessel from all liability for damage or loss occurring to the goods on board of it, beyond the value of the ship, and of the freight accruing upon the voyage. A later statute, the 53rd of his late majesty, protected them to the same extent with respect to any losses or damages, that they might occasion to other ships, or to the goods laden on board of them. A similar regulation, the Court observed, had been made in the maritime law of some of other minor commercial and maritime states. The avowed purpose of it was, to protect the interests of those who were engaged in the mercantile shipping of the state, and to remove the terrors which would otherwise discourage people from embarking in the maritime commerce of a country, in consequence of the indefinite responsibility which the old law attached on them. But the new rule of responsibility was really none at all. Though that word had found its way into the statute, yet to give this law that title was something of a misnomer both as to intention and effect. It was a law of protection to the ship-owners,

but framed with a very moderate regard to the compensation to be made for the real injury sustained. It was, as the Court had already observed, no compensation in itself. It was a measure evidently of policy, and established by countries for the encouragement of their own maritime interests. The results of it were to be vindicated only on the ground, perhaps, that it was a common benefit, and a common burthen to those whom it applied to. The British law operated equally upon all the commercial subjects of the country; and he who was affected by it to-day might be benefited by it to-morrow. If all the commercial states adopted the same law by common consent, it would have the same mutuality to support it. There could be no question as to its relative effect upon each. But it would be the grossest injustice to apply it to other states who had no such mutuality; and who could not apply it against British subjects for any injury which they might have sustained from them. If, therefore, this British statute were applied to foreigners by the legislature of this country, it would be a disgrace, and an enormous act of injustice, which ought not to be imputed to it but upon the strongest evidence of facts. But nothing of this sort was to be presumed upon this statute: for it could not be supposed to be any secret to the British legislature, that foreigners, sustaining an injury of this kind, had a right, under the maritime laws, to full and real compensation; and that for the legislature to say, that foreigners had no such right, would be a gross violation of all justice, and

a gross excess of all the authority that belonged to them. If, indeed, any two countries chose by law to apply such a regulation to their own subjects,—if they contracted by treaty, to communicate that mutual regulation respectively to each other; then it would stand on a footing of mutual justice and authority: but no one country had a right to prescribe laws which were to limit the absolute rights of the subjects of other independent states: for they would be no laws to them, and could have no binding effect on them whatever; and therefore the British laws, it was evident, disclaimed any such intention. Those laws throughout contemplated only our domestic policy—the improvement and encouragement of our own domestic navigation. They purposed neither to impose the same burthen, nor to confer the same benefit on foreigners, as on their own subjects. If it could be shown, that Sweden had adopted the same policy with regard to British subjects, which Swedish subjects were now attempting to plead, that might somewhat extend the case before the court, and might furnish some ground of equity, upon which such a plea might be argued. But that Sweden was to lay hold of a British regulation, intended and maintained exclusively for British subjects, and only claimed by her in a particular case, where it might be for her own benefit to do so, though generally it might affect her quite the other way, was a proposition utterly insupportable; and he (lord Stowell) could not bring his mind to the slightest hesitation upon this subject. He thought that he

should libel the legislature of his country if he did. But he went farther, and he thought he might say, without any degree of rashness on his part, that it was clear from their own manner of acting, that the foreign subjects in this case never imagined that such a plea could be available to themselves. [His lordship here adverted to a part of the history of this case which related to the survey that had been taken at Ramsgate of the Carl Johan, without the knowledge of the other parties, but solely at the direction and with the privy of her owners or their agents; and after remarking on the unfairness and *ex-parte* character of that survey, he proceeded.] It appeared impossible that all this could have been so managed by the owners, if they had really felt the slightest confidence in their own plea. They must have been sensible, that, if that plea was good in point of law, no court could possibly apply it to a valuation so made. But after this, what in truth passed? Nothing at all of this was said till at the distance of some years or so, after the long pilgrimage of the suit through this court and the court of Appeal. From the court of Appeal, this unquiet suit travelled hither; the parties, by their own confession, acknowledging that they could not support their case there. With a sentence of costs against them, therefore, they returned to this court. But, in the mean time, nothing of this proposed estimate of value was suggested by them. They were next sent to the registrar and merchants, to have the value of the damage ascertained; and before them not a word, as

the Court understood, had transpired against the award made: no protest was affirmed, but the parties suffered the whole to go on in an undisturbed course. When the registrar's report was returned to this court, then, for the first time, the Court was told, that the whole of it proceeded upon a wrong principle; that a different course ought to have been taken; that the owners of the Swedish vessel were prepared to support it by argument, and to illustrate it by decisions. The Court, however, must brush away both the one and the other. They proved nothing but that their's was a mere struggle for time—an attempt to save money by a protraction of time. After some farther observations, in which his lordship affirmed the award of six months' interest on the reported value, his lordship added, that he should enter no farther into the parties' objections, but should pronounce for the award of the registrar and merchants, with costs; and he desired to add, that he thought he should not improperly limit the effect of appeal by declaring, that if this case should travel again into the court of Appeal, and afterwards again return hither, he should certainly meet it at its return with that attention to costs which he thought such a suit would merit.

Nov. 27, AND DEC. 4.

(Before Lord Stowell, assisted by two Trinity Masters.)

The Dundee.—This was a case of collision; and turned upon the question of the liability of the vessel, which occasioned the accident.

It appeared, that on the evening

of the 9th of March, 1820, it being then twilight, and there being several stars visible, the smack *Princess Charlotte*, of the burthen of about 157 tons, on her voyage from Berwick to London, was working up the passage called the Swin, near the mouth of the river, when she perceived on her starboard bow, a brig and a ship coming down upon her. The brig, which proved to be the *Adventure*, was hailed at the distance of about 200 yards by the *Princess Charlotte*'s people, and though the brig nearly fouled her, yet she passed to windward (at the distance, however, of a few feet only), without occasioning any accident to her. The ship, which was pursuing precisely the same course, and which proved to be the *Dundee*, Holmes master, of between 300 and 400 tons burthen, unfortunately encountered the *Princess Charlotte* by running her bowsprit right into her starboard side, under the main chains, in such a manner that the water poured into the smack: five feet water in the hold were found upon sounding. The *Dundee*, which was going through the water at the rate of five or six knots an hour, carried the *Princess Charlotte*, whose rigging and mainsail had got entangled among the rigging of the *Dundee*, for a considerable distance on her bowsprit till it broke; and then the smack went down head-foremost.

The evidence was exceedingly contradictory. On the part of the *Princess Charlotte*, it was alleged, that the accident was not unavoidable, but arose from the mismanagement of the *Dundee*, which did not starboard her helm in time, notwithstanding that she was repeatedly hailed by the

provided by the statutes that there should never be more than one fellow for Middlesex at the college at one and the same time. Upon this ground, therefore, Mr. Mandell claimed to be the master of the college.

The question for the Court to decide was, whether, by the act of Uniformity, passed under Charles II., Mr. Godfrey had not forfeited his office. By that act it is declared, that if any master or head of a college shall omit to sign the declaration of faith therein contained, before or at the time of his admission to office, such office shall, *ipso facto*, be considered void, as if its possessor were naturally dead. The Court was also to decide, whether, supposing Mr. Godfrey to have forfeited his office, the fellows ought not to have proceeded to a new election within twelve days, and whether, as they had not done so, the right of appointment to the office of master had not devolved to the Crown. Mr. Godfrey, in answer to the affidavits filed against him, contended, that the form of admission was not completed by the delivery of the keys, &c., until some subsequent ceremony was performed in the chapel of the college. This ceremony he had gone through several days after he had signed the declaration of faith before the vice-chancellor of the college. He therefore maintained, that he had not violated the provisions of the act of Uniformity. With respect to the allegation that he was not entitled to vote as fellow for Middlesex, Mr. Godfrey asserted, that it had been the immemorial usage of the college to maintain two fellows for that county.

The Lord Chancellor, after detailing the facts of the case, and declaring that Mr. Godfrey ought to be considered, at the time of the election, as *de jure* fellow for Middlesex, decided, that according to the intention of the statutes, and the constant usage of the college, the admission of the master was not completed by the delivery of the keys, &c. In this view of the case, it was evident, that Mr. Godfrey had signed the declaration of faith, required by the act of Uniformity previously to his admission. His lordship stated, that he would hear any observations from counsel on the question of what ought to constitute admission. If no application were made to him on this point before Saturday, it must be understood that Mr. Godfrey was duly elected master.

KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER.

The King v. Clement.—This was a proceeding upon a rule obtained by Mr. Denman, for cause to be shown why the proceedings in the Court below should not be removed by *certiorari* into this Court. The matter in question was, the fine of 500*l.* imposed by the judges in April, last year, at the Old Bailey, for a contempt of Court, in publishing a full account of the proceedings on the trials of Thistlewood and Ings, contrary to the express orders of the Court, forbidding the publication of any of the proceedings against those two prisoners, until the trials of six others, included with them in the same indictment, for the same crime, should be terminated.

The Attorney-General showed

cause against the rule, and contended, that every court of record had an undoubted legal right to make such orders, with respect to its proceedings, as should prevent any impediment to the ends of justice. In the discretionary exercise of this right, the order in question had been made, for suspending the publication of the evidence and proceedings until the trials of the whole eight persons included in the same indictment should be terminated. The defendant, in contempt of the Court, had violated the order, by publishing a full account of both trials in the *Observer Sunday paper*, of which he is the printer, publisher, and proprietor; and, in aggravation, of his offence, he had published in the same paper the very order of the Court which he had violated. The Court, in consequence of this contempt of their order, did, upon the motion of Mr. Attorney-general, make another order, for the personal attendance of Mr. Clement on a subsequent day, that he might answer for his misconduct, and show cause why the Court should not punish his contumacy. This order was served at the *Observer publishing office*, in the Strand; but Mr. Clement did not attend, as required, upon the following Friday, the 28th of April; and the Court, for his offence, and such contemptuous non-attendance, fined him in the sum of 500*l*. The learned Attorney-general observed, that Mr. Clement had stated in his affidavit, that on the day upon which the order for his attendance was made, he went out of town, and on that and the two following days he had travelled through

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several parts of the county of Kent, and arrived in Feversham in the evening of the 28th; and on the next morning, and not before, he saw a newspaper, stating the order for his attendance, and also an account of the conviction of Thistlewood and Inga, and of the fine imposed on himself by the Court. But in this affidavit he did not state that he had not absented himself from his office, and left town, for the purpose of eluding personal service of the order for his appearance. He had therefore no ground to complain of injury, by the fine being imposed in his absence, as he was aware of the contempt he had been guilty of, and might have been present, if he had chosen to offer any thing in palliation or excuse for such contempt. Head-duced several authorities to show that the Court had a legal right to punish by fine, persons contemptuously violating its orders. He could not anticipate what kind of arguments his learned friend on the other side had to offer in vindication of the defendant's conduct, and if any should be offered, he hoped to be allowed the opportunity of reply.

He was followed on the same side by the Solicitor-general, Mr. Littledale, and Mr. Gurney; and it was contended, that, if Mr. Clement felt he had any reasonable grounds of palliation for his offence, or against the justice and quantum of the fine imposed, the proper place for him to seek redress was the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. Denman, on the part of the defendant, denied the legal power of the Court below to

punish summarily by heavy fine in such a case as the present, or to make the order prohibiting the publication of the proceedings upon the trials in question, which were fully terminated at the time. Such publication was in perfect coincidence with the publicity of all proceedings in courts of justice, which was one of the most important privileges of the people of England. The laws of this country, by the constitution, were required to be administered in open court, in the most public manner, exempt from all mystery, and to which the whole public had the right of access. If the whole people of England could be present, it would be so much the better. The defendant, then, had only communicated that, which the whole people of England had a right to know. It was not an *ex parte* statement, calculated to prejudice any party. It was not a partial or garbled statement, but a full, fair, and true statement, and not liable to the ill consequences which might result from partial extracts, or exaggerated representations, which might go forth from verbal representations; and, therefore, upon a fair balance of the conveniences and inconveniences, the preponderance would be in favour of the former. The whole panel of the jurors were present during the two first trials, and heard the whole evidence, and consequently could imbibe no prejudices from a fair statement of that evidence in print. Witnesses could not be prejudiced by this means alone, because from communication with each other after the two first trials, what was sworn by the witness examined

would be communicated to all. If Mr. Clement had committed any crime, he might have been indicted, and punished by the intervention of a jury; but he most earnestly deprecated the assumption of so terrible a power, as that of making an order for which he could find no precedent, and then for non-compliance with that order, summarily amercing a man in his absence with so heavy a fine. It was a most alarming circumstance; and if the sessions court of the Old Bailey assumed a power which he always understood to belong exclusively to the superior courts of Westminster-hall, every court of quarter session in the kingdom might claim a similar power of summary amercement at its mere discretion. He did not deny the power of the court to fine its own officers, or any of the persons connected with its proceedings—as the sheriff, the constables, the jurors, the witnesses, or the parties in the case, or the persons actually present in court; but he positively denied, that the court had any such power over strangers absent, and not in any way connected with the proceedings before the court. Upon these grounds, therefore, he contended that a *certiorari* was the best mode of bringing the orders of the court below before this court, to inquire into the legality, and decide upon the question solemnly.

The court held, that the order of fine had been correctly made by the court below; and decided that the rule for *certiorari* must be discharged.

FEBRUARY 21.

SEDITIONOUS BILLS.

The King v. O'Bryen and Another.

The first witness called was, Arthur Seale.—Examined by Mr. Wilde.—I am a printer, and live in Tottenham-court-road. I know a man named Fletcher, or Franklin, or Forbes. I first knew him by the name of Oliver, on the 1st of July, 1818. He then applied to me to print a posting bill, which I did. He brought it to me on the Saturday, and I worked off about 400 or 500 by Sunday evening.

A posting-bill was here handed to witness, which he said was the same as that which he had printed for Fletcher. It was dated July 2, 1818, and purported to come from the Westminster committee-room, and was addressed to the electors on the election of sir Francis Burdett. It was of a most inflammatory nature.

Seale continued.—“I remember the chairing of sir Francis Burdett. It took place, I believe, on the 11th of July, 1818. I saw Fletcher about that time. I printed about 500 copies of a bill which he brought me. I also printed some hat-labels. I had some conversation with Mr. Fletcher about them, and he said, “Let the fools wear them; they will be the more easily picked out to be put down.” The placard was here put in and read. It was headed, “The Triumph of the People.” It alluded to the chairing which was to take place, and in one part it mentioned that the only alternative for the people was—“liberty or a glorious grave!” Another bill was now handed to witness, which he iden-

tified also as one of which he had printed 400 or 500 copies, by the order of Fletcher. It was dated September 1, 1819, and purported to be an address to the electors of Westminster on the refusal of the high bailiff to call a meeting at that period. This was as violent in its character as the former. Witness said, he had no manuscript copies of any of these. A manuscript was now put into his hands, which witness proved to have been written by Fletcher at his (witness's) desk. He printed about 500 copies by his order: it was a kind of address, of a most seditious character, to the Non-represented Reformers; and was signed, “One of the Non-represented.” The next placard handed to witness, he identified as having been printed by him, about the 21st of July, 1819, addressed to the Non-represented; it was still more seditious in its character than the former, and was a direct incitement to rebellion. The witness continued—“This was delivered to Fletcher in parcels, the same as the others: Fletcher came to fetch the parcels away in a hackney-chariot. The chariot did not drive up to my door, but stopped about seven doors off, between Carmarthen-street and St. Pancras-street. This I remember was on a Monday. Fletcher had been with me on the Saturday before with the manuscript of the bill. It was about four o'clock when he came on Saturday, but I cannot say whether he came in a coach or not. He came on the Monday about a quarter past seven. I cannot say in which direction the chariot came; but when I saw the horses, their heads were turned towards the St-

Giles's end of Tottenham-court-road. I had the curiosity to go out and look at the coach, and I found that an elderly gentleman was sitting in it. I did not then know who he was, but I have since found that it was Mr. Denis O'Bryen. I was induced to go out to look at the number of the coach. I am certain that it was the same carriage in which Mr. Fletcher came; I saw him coming out of it. I now recollect that the carriage came in the direction of St. Giles's. I know a person named Hoekley. I had sent for him that evening on purpose to watch Mr. Fletcher." Another posting-bill was here shown to witness, of which he had proved that he had printed 250 copies by Fletcher's order. It was dated Michaelmas-day, 1819. The next placard shown to witness was dated in September, 1819: of this, witness printed about 200 copies. It was addressed, "Suffering Fellow Bondmen," and entered into what were termed the bloody murders committed on the king's subjects. It was of a most seditious character. The witness now identified several printed placards of a most inflammatory nature, which were successively handed to him; they were all printed by witness, by Fletcher's order, in quantities of from 200 to 700, and were dated at different intervals, in 1818 and 1819. The next placard which was handed to him was the celebrated circular letter, which had been sent by the post to the jurors, who were summoned to try sir F. Burdett at Leicester; it was dated March, 1820. Witness said, "I printed 50 copies of this: I spoke to Mr. Fletcher about the nature of this, and ob-

served, that it might operate on the minds of some of the jurors, who might fear assassination; but he said 'Never mind; the trial is all a sham, the jury are already decided, and have made up their minds, and Burdett is sure to be cast.'" "In August last (witness continued), I think it was about the 25th, I printed 400 copies of a placard, by Mr. Fletcher's desire. It was headed, "Evil to him who evil thinks," and purported to be an address from the committee for managing the subscriptions for the queen's plate. Fletcher always took away the manuscript, except the one which has been already given in evidence. I once made objections to Fletcher against printing those bills, and he told me to be under no apprehensions—that I should be much employed, and had nothing to fear, for that nothing should happen to me, and I might depend on being protected in what I did. When he brought me the last bill, he told me I should have a great deal to do now that the queen's business was going on, and in a day or two he would bring down a posting-bill, which he wished that nobody should print but myself. I had not seen him till that time, since I printed the circular respecting sir F. Burdett's trial. He told me, that he had been in Petersburg since then. I saw him on the 24th of September last, then on the 30th, and afterwards on the 2nd, 4th, and 8th of October. I believe I was mistaken in saying the 24th of August a little while ago. I meant the 24th of September. It was then he came to me with the placard respecting the queen's plate. I showed a copy of this to

an individual, and afterwards I saw Mr. Charles Pearson (the attorney) on the subject. He came to my house for the purpose of seeing Mr. Fletcher. He saw him there. I pointed him out to him. The person I pointed out was the same who had given me directions to print all the bills I have spoken of. Mr. Pearson saw him on the 1st or 4th of October. He also saw him on the 5th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—I first learned Fletcher's real name, when he was taken prisoner. Before that, I knew him by the name of Oliver. Mr. Pearson told me his real name. I always called him Oliver to his face, and supposed that that was his name. He used to pay me for the bills, but he is still something in my debt, as some of the bills were done on account. If I had thought that any injury would befall me, I should not have printed any of the bills. He told me on one occasion, that I was employed, through him, by Lord Bathurst and Mr. Canning, and that I should be protected in what I did. I printed a libel in 1802, and was prosecuted for it. I often saw Mr. Fletcher come to my place in a coach. I was mistaken a while ago, in saying that the horses' heads were first turned toward St. Giles's when I first saw them. Mr. Fletcher was in my house, when I went to look at the number of the coach. He was then tying up the bills. When he came out, he went on a little and beckoned to the coachman, who followed him. I have since learned, that the gentleman who was in the coach, was Mr. D. O'Bryen. I went to Craven-street on Monday, to ascertain

whether it was the same person. Mr. Pearson might have told me to go; I don't say he ordered me to go; but in a conversation I had with him, I said I might as well take a walk down to see Mr. O'Bryen, and he said I might. This was on Monday last. I had said, that I had not seen the gentleman since I saw him in the carriage, and that it would be prudent in me to ascertain whether it was the same person. Nobody told me it was Mr. O'Bryen; but the reason I supposed it to be him was, that I was told by the person, whom I had sent to watch Mr. Fletcher in the coach on a former day, that he had seen him come out of Mr. O'Bryen's house. The witness explained this immediately by saying that he had been mistaken. He should have said that Mr. O'Bryen was seen coming out of the carriage, and that the other gentleman was afterwards seen going to his house. He continued:—"My reason for going on Monday last to Mr. O'Bryen's house was, that I did not wish to speak positively to the man unless I was certain. A Mr. Hockley went with me to Craven-street. It was about half-past three when I went. I walked up Craven-street from that time to five along with Hockley, and saw Mr. O'Bryen coming out of a carriage. I recollected him immediately. He was alone." The witness was now closely examined by Mr. Scarlett, as to where he had spent the earlier part of Monday before he went to Craven-street, but nothing material was elicited from him; he added, I went immediately, and told Mr. Pearson that Mr. O'Bryen was the man I had seen. I never said before now, that I once fol-

lowed Mr. O'Bryen to Charing-cross. I said I followed Fletcher to that place, and saw him take another coach and drive to St. James's-square. He went from thence to Downing-street; I saw him once or twice go to lord Sidmouth's office, at Whitehall. I did not swear this in my affidavit. I sent for Mr. Hockley to watch Fletcher, as he had not paid me for some of the work done.

John Jones examined by Mr. Hill.—I am a bill-sticker, living at No. 1, Garden-lane, King-street, Westminster.

Seale was here re-called, and asked, whether he was ever employed to get a bill-sticker by Mr. Fletcher. He replied that he was, and that he had recommended Hockley and Browne.

Examination of Jones was continued.—Witness had been applied to by a person, in the year 1819, to stick bills. The person who so applied was of a ruddy complexion, and about 5 feet 6, or 7 inches in height, rather stoutly made. The bills he stuck up had reference to a meeting which was to take place in Palace-yard. He went with the witness and showed him the places where to stick the bills. He stuck up about 100, and got in all 12s. for the job. He next proved the having stuck up some of the bills, which had been already given in evidence, previously to the meeting in Smithfield: one of them was the address "To the Non-represented." Witness first objected to stick them up, as the printer's name was not to them: but his employer said, there could be no danger from the quarter from which the bills had come. It was near a month after when he called again, and left 2l. with

witness's wife. The next meeting, about which he wanted witness to stick up bills, was in the city. Witness refused to do so, and alleged the danger with which it would be attended, as the officers were on the watch, in consequence of the bills which had been already put up. The person who came to him said there was no fear, that he would get him a great coat to hide his paste-pot, and that he would be as safe as lord Sidmouth. He laughed at him for being afraid. Witness, however, persisted in the refusal, and would not put up the bills. His daughters were present, when this person came to him the second time.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Anne Jones, a young girl, the daughter of the last witness, proved that she had been ordered by her father to watch the person who had come to him about the bills. She believed it was in August, 1819. She followed him to No. 21, Craven-street, Strand, the house of the defendant, Mr. D. O'Bryen.

John Hockley, examined by Mr. Pearson.—Proved, that he had been employed by Fletcher to put up some of the bills which the first witness had identified. Fletcher went with him on one occasion, and remained out with him while sticking them, till about four in the morning. He then described his having watched Fletcher by the direction of Seale (the first witness). It was a few days before the Smithfield meeting, in 1819. He saw him in Tottenham-court-road, coming out of Seale's house, on the night of the Monday before the meeting in July. It was about eight

o'clock. The lamps were lit, and he could well see his face. He saw him coming in a coach near Seale's house, with the horses' heads as if he had come in the direction of St. Giles's. The coach stopped a little distance from Seale's house. He saw Fletcher come out. He had seen him in the day-light before, and knew him. He left an elderly gentleman, with white or powdered hair, in the coach. It was the same gentleman whom he had seen on Monday last, at 21, Craven-street, when he went there with Seale. The person he so saw was Mr. D. O'Bryen. When Fletcher came out of Seale's, he had a brown paper parcel in his hand. He did not get into the carriage immediately: but, seeing witness, he went into a tobacconist's shop near the place. In a short time he went into the coach. Witness got behind, and went with it to Charing-cross. There the parties got out, Mr. Fletcher got another coach, and went down Parliament-street to the Parliament coffee-house; the other gentleman went up the Strand. Mr. Fletcher took the brown paper parcel with him in the coach, down Parliament-street. He stopped at the Parliament coffee-house, two doors from Charles-street. He then came out, and witness saw him go down Downing-street. In about an hour Fletcher returned, and got into the coach. It then drove to Northumberland-street; Fletcher there got out, and passing through Northumberland-court, went into Craven-street. He saw him go to Mr. O'Bryen's house, No. 21, and rap at the door, and at the same time draw his stick across the rails. The

servant girl spoke to him from the area, and he said, "Let me in Bessey," or some such name. At this time it must have been past 12 o'clock. Witness after this went away.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Scarlett, he said he could not be positive whether it was a coach or chariot he saw Fletcher in first on that night. He thought it was a coach. He saw Mr. O'Bryen last Monday. Mr. Pearson told him, that he had better recognise him again in order to be certain. Seale went with him. He had no doubt that the gentleman he saw in Craven-street on Monday was the same he had seen in the coach with Fletcher.

In his re-examination he said, that upon recollection he thought it was a chariot he saw Mr. Fletcher in, coming from Seale's.

Sarah Hadden, examined by Mr. Wilde.—I was a servant to Mr. O'Bryen, at No. 21, Craven-street, Strand, from 25th Jan. 1820, to the 2nd of Jan. 1821. I knew a person named Forbes, who used to visit my master. Mr. O'Bryen said, that he was a particular friend of his, and that he considered him as one of his family. Mr. Forbes came there frequently: none more often. I have heard my master call him Mr. Franklin. There were two sons of Mr. Forbes who came there, and went by the name of Fletcher. I remember once my master told me to give a newspaper to Mr. Franklin, in the drawing-room. I went there, and saw only the person whom I knew to be Forbes. I did not say any thing about it then, but after Mr. Pearson and the officer had come to the house, I

reminded my master that he had called Mr. Forbes by the name of Franklin: he said yes, but made no other reply. Besides Mr. Forbes's two sons, his wife and daughter used to come; the wife and daughter were called Mrs. and Miss Franklin. He used frequently to be occupied in writing. My master used to write also. I remember Mr. Pearson came in last October and inquired for a Mr. Franklin, and said that his (Pearson's) name was Johnson, and that he had an appointment to meet Mr. Franklin there. The servant boy was sent by me into the parlour to my master, and he came back with word, that no such person was expected there. He had been at the house the same day. Mr. O'Bryen told me he expected Mr. Forbes to dine with him on the Sunday (the day Fletcher was arrested), and we waited dinner for him two hours. Immediately after Mr. Pearson went, I was called up and told to repeat what he had said. I remember going to bed on the night of the 8th of October, leaving a good fire and a clean hearth in the kitchen. This was about 12 o'clock. There had been no burnt paper on the hearth when I left. I swept the hearth the last thing. I left no person up but Mr. O'Bryen. In the morning, on my coming down, I found a considerable quantity of burnt paper under the grate. It was entirely consumed, and not a bit left as large as a half-crown. The family consisted only of Mr. O'Bryen, the servant boy, and myself. I left my master in consequence of a difference I had with him through the boy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—My master discharged me.

He was not very angry with me. It was the fault of the boy. I met Mr. Pearson at Mr. Harmer's, whom I went to consult, a consequence of Mr. O'Bryen having stopped my wages. My object in going to Mr. Harmer was, to recover what I considered due to me. I met Mr. Pearson by accident there. He went with me to the house of a friend of mine, at No. 5, Thanet-place. He remained there half an hour, and took my deposition. I was not before the grand jury. I saw him again the same day at half-past five, and he asked me some more questions. The third time I saw him, was at No. 19, Easton-place, New-road, where I now live in service. I saw him last time on Sunday last, and he asked me a few more questions. When I left my master up on the night of the 8th of October, he was in his dressing-room. He writes a good deal; he does not read so much; he often remains up very late. I used not to remain up so late, except he was out.

Re-examined by Mr. Wade.—I had directions from my master not to tell my name. Mr. Pearson had written inquiring the names of the servants. The same direction was given to the servant-boy, and to the hair-dresser. This was after the bill of indictment was preferred against him. Witness here produced a written character, which had been given her by Mr. O'Bryen's niece after she left him. It was not read. The fire in Mr. O'Bryen's dressing-room was not so large as that in the kitchen. Witness had seen burnt paper in the dressing-room.

William Turner, a journeyman in the employ of the witness Seale, corroborated the testimony.

of that witness as to the printing of several of the bills which he had received from Fletcher.

Charles Pearson, examined by Mr. Pearson.—I am the attorney in this case. In consequence of information which I received, I watched the house of Seale on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October, during the whole of those days. On the first three, I saw nothing particular. On the 4th, which was on Wednesday, I had walked by, and, on my return passed the house again, I found that the person whom I now say is Fletcher had gone into Seale's in the mean time. He was now coming out with a paper parcel in his hand. It was about 8 inches long, and 4 thick. I immediately recognised him from the description I had already received of his person and dress. This was about half-past 2 in the afternoon. I traced him from thence down to 21, Craven-street, Strand, to Mr. O'Bryen's house. He had still the parcel with him. I saw him immediately after through the window, talking to Mr. O'Bryen in the parlour. I went into a neighbouring house and watched him from the window, but somehow I lost him for that day. I went again to Seale's house on the 5th, in company with Mr. Wilde (not the barrister of that name), and again saw Fletcher come out with a parcel of the same description as on the day preceding. He was pointed out to me by Hockley and Seale. Mr. Pearson then described the route which Fletcher took in a hackney-coach down to Craven-street to Mr. O'Bryen's house. He went in and remained for some time.

He came out without the parcel. Mr. O'Bryen had come out a short time before him, and went away in a coach. Mr. Pearson followed him (Fletcher), and traced him to a subscription house in St. James's, from which he came out; and witness at last lost sight of him near Charing-cross. Next day Mr. Pearson made inquiries at Maida-hill, and found that a person named Franklin lived there. He applied at Bow-street on the Saturday, and got a warrant to arrest him. He applied that evening at Mr. O'Bryen's, but did not find him. He did not search the house then. Next morning, he continued, I went to Clarendon-place, Maida-hill, accompanied by Vickery, the officer. I sent up word to Mr. Franklin, that a person, a neighbour of his, wished to see him. I sent an assumed name; the name I assumed turned out to be that of one of the Bow-street officers, but I did not know it then. While the servant went up, I admitted Vickery: I afterwards went up, and asked him if his name was Franklin; he said yes. I then told him that I had an officer below, and that he must consider himself in custody. We conveyed him to Bow-street, where we left him in company with two officers, and since then I have not seen him, though I have made every inquiry. On the Monday, about one o'clock, I went to the house of Mr. O'Bryen, accompanied by Vickery; we were refused admittance. Vickery stated the object for which we called, and threatened to break open the door if we were not admitted.

At last we took the opportunity of a gentleman coming, and we got in. We saw Mr. D. O'Bryen: and Vickery stated the object for which he came. Mr. O'Bryen expressed great readiness for Vickery to search the house. It was searched, without effect. While Vickery was searching the cellars, Mr. O'Bryen came to me, who remained in the passage, and demanded why we searched his house. I said, for Mr. Franklin. He asked what for; and I told him for publishing seditious libels in the name of the queen's plate committee. Mr. O'Bryen said, "I don't know such a man." I remarked that could not be; for that I myself saw him speaking to him on the Thursday before. He then denied knowing the man more vehemently than before; accompanied with threats against us for searching his house. I stated that the Mr. Franklin we sought for was the gentleman who lived at Maida-hill; whose son was an officer in the guards. I also described the dress in which I had seen him speaking to Mr. O'Bryen on Thursday. He replied, with still greater warmth, "I know of no such man." The rest of the time we remained was filled up with threats on Mr. O'Bryen's part, to prosecute for searching his house. Our business being now accomplished, we left the place. When we apprehended Mr. Fletcher, I told him what he was charged with.

Witness was here asked what Mr. Fletcher said in consequence. Witness answered—"Having assumed a name, Mr. Fletcher mistook me for quite a different

person, and told me many things, which, as they refer to other parties not before the court, I would rather not mention."

The Lord Chief Justice—(to the counsel for the prosecution)—You hear the witness decline to answer the question, it will be to consider whether it is prudent to press it.

Mr. Pearson declined to press the question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—"The warrant we had when we went to Mr. O'Bryen's house was not a search warrant. A subscription has been entered into by some gentlemen for carrying on this trial; but I am not at all concerned. I have not received some hundreds of pounds from them. I believe I have received about 60*l.* for paying the expenses, which I was out of pocket."

Edward Spragg, a young lad, was next examined.—"I was servant to Mr. O'Bryen from the 25th of August, 1820, to the 2nd of January, 1821. I know a gentleman named Forbes, who used to visit my master. I have since been told by Mr. O'Bryen, that his name was Fletcher. I do not exactly recollect when he told me so, but it was since Mr. Pearson and Vickery were at the house. I saw Mr. Forbes very frequently at the house. Sometimes he dined there; sometimes he wrote a few lines, and sometimes he was engaged in conversation with my master. Upon some of these occasions my master was also engaged in writing. On no occasion did I see any person named Forbes but this gentleman. I saw two gentlemen named Fletcher whom he

called his sons. I used frequently to go to the "Morning Post" at night, with papers from my master, and he used to charge me not to let any person see what I had. He wrote in his back parlour and in his dressing-room. He cautioned me not to let any person into those places. He excepted no person. A placard was here handed to the witness. It was the pretended address from the queen's plate committee, which had already been given in evidence. Witness continued.—"I saw a placard, the same as this, lying open on my master's sofa. I saw it in his dressing-room twice. I can't say the day; but one of the times was before Mr. Pearson came to the house with the officer. I saw it once after. I observed that Mr. O'Bryen sometimes let Mr. Forbes out himself: sometimes he rang me up to let him out; and sometimes he went out with him."

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—"My master wrote a good deal. When he wrote in his dressing-room, all persons were not admitted. Some were shown into the back parlour. The bill I have just seen was lying open on the sofa. I have seen newspapers there. I cannot say I saw no other papers; but I do not recollect any. I never knew Mr. Forbes by any other name, till Vickery came to search. My master once scolded me for calling him Franklin. I saw it mentioned in the newspapers, and I thought it was immaterial by which name I called him. The servant girl and I quarrelled, and were both turned off at the same time. It was last Monday I saw Mr. Pearson first. I met him in

Bridge-street early in the morning. I suppose he had been speaking to my mother before that. He went with me to Shoe-lane. It was about seven in the morning. He remained with me about half an hour. I also saw him yesterday. He came to the house where I now live, to ask leave for me to attend here."

James Prior.—"I lived with Mr. O'Bryen in the year 1819, and part of 1820. I often took parcels from the house, directed to Mr. Franklin, Clarendon-place, Maida-hill."

Cross-examined.—"Those parcels were taken in by the servant."

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Scarlett now addressed the jury for the defendant. It would not, he observed, be necessary for him, on the present occasion, to occupy much of their time. He had waited anxiously till the present moment, not doubting in the slightest degree of the innocence of his friend, whom he had the honour on this occasion to defend, but because he was eager to hear what kind of evidence it was, upon which the grand jury had found the present bill; that evidence they had now heard, and, in addition to it, the testimony of some witnesses who were not before the grand jury; and taking the whole of their statements together, he confidently submitted, that there was not sufficient to establish even the slightest degree of criminality on Mr. O'Bryen. It was a fact, that Mr. O'Bryen was intimately acquainted with Mr. Fletcher, and that individual once moved in such a rank in life, that no gen-

tleman need have been ashamed of his acquaintance. But could the jury infer Mr. O'Bryen's guilt from this circumstance? How had the evidence connected Mr. O'Bryen with the atrocious conduct of Franklin? What had he done? Had he been seen giving any of those bills to any of the printers? Had he been heard saying any one word which could in any manner prove a knowledge on his part, of what Franklin had been doing? The only thing on which the supposed guilty connexion of Mr. O'Bryen rested, was that which he did not for a moment deny—that he had been on terms of close intimacy with, and had given him shelter in his house, and received him in his family. But as to the hackney-coach in which Mr. O'Bryen was said to have gone with Fletcher, he (Mr. Scarlett) had received instructions most positively to deny that he had done so. He never was in a hackney-coach with him; he had known him under circumstances of better fortune; he knew that he had been in embarrassed circumstances, and he gave him that shelter in his house, which did credit to his feelings as a man. Mr. Scarlett then proceeded into a minute examination of the evidence, and commented with much force on what he contended were strong contradictions in the evidence of Scale and Hockley—and particularly in Hockley's account of the hour at which he arrived at Mr. O'Bryen's house, when he followed the hackney-coach in July. He also contended, that the circumstance of Mr. O'Bryen's having discharged both his servants on the 2nd of January last,

was a proof of conscious innocence. If he knew that there was any thing objectionable in his conduct of which they had a knowledge, was it to be believed, that he would have discharged them at a time when he must have known that their testimony against him would be sought for with avidity? As to his little knowledge of the circumstances of Fletcher's conduct, it was proved that he was ignorant of them, for the servant girl swore that they waited dinner for two hours on the Sunday he had been taken into custody. The circumstance of the burning of the papers was too trivial to be dwelt upon for a moment, and the servant herself never made any inquiry about it. The change of name, of which Mr. O'Bryen had a knowledge, was, he contended, still less to be relied upon as any proof of guilt on his part. But it was said, that Mr. O'Bryen had denied knowing such a man as Mr. Franklin. What could be more natural? He had seen a police-officer inquiring for a person who was charged with such a serious offence, and it was very natural for him to say that he knew no such person—that was, that he had no acquaintance with any man capable of such conduct. It was, however, charged that one of those seditious placards was found in Mr. O'Bryen's room. What proof was that? or if it was to be considered one, was it of such a nature as would be sufficient to convict the most respectable and innocent individuals? He had no doubt that his learned friend, who addressed the jury, had some of those placards in his possession; but

nobody would, for a moment, suppose that that was evidence of any participation in them. "I had some of them in my room (continued Mr. Scarlett), and, God knows, I had no hand in, or knowledge of, their composition." The whole of the case sought to be established against Mr. O'Bryen was circumstantial, and of course he would admit that such evidence would be sufficient, if it were connected. But it was absolutely necessary, that that connexion should be full and unbroken. Was it the case here? Were not the circumstances alleged in contradiction to each other? But there was one circumstance, which it was almost impossible to believe. One of the placards produced, contained a gross attack on the character of that great statesman, the late Mr. Fox. Now, the jury would have it in evidence, that Mr. O'Bryen had, for a long time, been intimately connected with Mr. Fox, and honoured with his friendship. He had been, and still was, on terms of intimate acquaintance with many eminent men, friends of that great man. Was it then to be supposed that he would have written or sanctioned an attack on his memory? He would now call several honourable and noble persons, who would give Mr. O'Bryen a character. From them the jury would hear, whether they considered Mr. O'Bryen capable of writing such libels as had been given in evidence. He then called

His grace the duke of Bedford, who was examined by Mr. Bolland.—How long has your grace known Mr. O'Bryen?—I think

my first acquaintance with Mr. O'Bryen was in the year 1784.

What is your grace's belief of him with respect to the libels which you have heard read?—I should imagine that Mr. O'Bryen was not capable of publishing such papers, from my recollection of those he was connected with, and from what I heard of him formerly.

Examined by Mr. Pearson.—Will your grace allow me to ask whether your acquaintance with Mr. O'Bryen has continued up to the present time?—It has not.

Up to what period did your intimacy with him continue?—I have had very little acquaintance with Mr. O'Bryen since the year 1806.

Will your grace allow me to ask, whether any thing has occurred since that time calculated to lessen your good opinion of Mr. O'Bryen?

Mr. Scarlett objected to this question—not that he had any fear, that the answer could be such as would affect his client, but he thought it a bad precedent, and he thought it was almost new to cross-examine any witness, who came to speak to character only.

Mr. Pearson said, he would waive the question; but he first begged to remind his learned friend, that it was quite competent to him to cross-examine any witness on the subject of character.

The Lord Chief Justice concurred in this. Counsel had certainly a right to put the question.

Mr. Pearson resumed the examination.—Am I to understand, that up to the year 1806 your grace knew Mr. O'Bryen as be-

longing to that political party of which I may look upon your grace as the head, or as a private friend?—I had no knowledge of Mr. O'Bryen, except as a member of the Whig party.

Lord Holland, lord Erskine, and sir James Macintosh were afterwards examined as to their belief whether Mr. O'Bryen was capable of writing a libel on Mr. Fox. Lord Holland said, he should consider Mr. O'Bryen, as the last man who would write a libel on Mr. Fox. He had seen very little of him since Mr. Fox's death. Lord Erskine said, he thought Mr. O'Bryen incapable of endeavouring to produce a revolution in this country. He had once some difference with him, and on that occasion, Mr. O'Bryen conducted himself as a man of honour and a gentleman. He had seen very little of him of late years. Sir James Macintosh had seen little of Mr. O'Bryen since 1804. From what he knew of him, he thought him incapable of attacking Mr. Fox:

The case being now closed,

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, which occupied an hour.

The Jury turned round in the box, and, after consulting together for a few moments, returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.

The trial lasted nearly nine hours.

The King v. Edmonds, Wooler, Cartwright, and others.

This was the case of unlawful assembly tried before the lord-chief baron, at the last summer assizes for Warwick. The object of the meeting was, to elect

what the parties termed a legislative attorney: the jury found the defendants guilty.

Early in Michaelmas term, a rule Nisi for a new trial was obtained by Mr. Denman. The case was argued at very considerable length in Hilary term following, by the attorney-general, and Mr. Denman.

The grounds, upon which a new trial was demanded, were three in number: First, that the defendants had been refused permission at the trial to challenge the array; secondly, that they had not been permitted to make their challenges to the poll; thirdly, that one of the special jurors, a gentleman of the name of Peache, had not been duly summoned by the sheriff. The cause set up by the defendants for seeking to challenge the array was alleged unindifferency in the master of the Crown-office; and, to show that unindifferency, four circumstances were urged,—1st, that the master had selected the special jurors by name, instead of striking them by chance; 2nd, that he had selected such persons only as were designated as esquires; 3rd, that some of the jurors selected were persons in the commission of the peace; and 4th, that individuals had been put upon the special jury panel, who had previously served on the grand jury by which the bill against the defendants had been found. The ground of challenge to the poll was, that opinions hostile to the cause of the defendants were supposed to be entertained by a portion of the jury. The question as to Peache rested upon affidavits; from which it appeared, on the one hand,

that Mr. Peache did not receive the summons to attend the defendants' jury in sufficient time; and, on the other hand, that from his ill state of health he was in the habit of neglecting similar calls, and had actually neglected to attend upon another jury at the same assizes, to which second jury he had been duly summoned. The lord-chief-justice disposed of the various points in the following manner:—First, as to the undifferency of the master of the Crown-office, the custom was, to select the special jurors by name; and as each party had the right of striking off twelve, the panel was likely to be as favourable to himself as though it had been chosen by the chance of the die: the nomination of esquires only was also a proceeding according to custom, the object being, to put upon special juries persons of a higher rank than, under ordinary circumstances, would try the cause; there was no reason to suppose, that persons in the commission of the peace would act under any undue influence, nor was it fair or reasonable that such persons should be excluded from special juries; and the selection of gentlemen who had served upon the grand jury—though made, no doubt, by the master, under a conscientious conviction that he was acting legally—had afterwards been set aside, and could not therefore, in any way, have prejudiced the defendants. With respect to the second ground of complaint, the non-summoning of Mr. Peache, it did not appear that the neglect of summons had proceeded from partiality on the part of the sheriff: on the contrary, it seemed probable, that

Mr. Peache, even if his summons had been delivered in time, would have pleaded his ill health, and avoided serving upon the jury. The last ground of objection was, the point which went to the challenge of the poll. Now, there was no proof offered at the trial of any expressions hostile to the defendants having been used by the jury; but it was proposed, without any proof, to put questions to them as to their opinions. Such a course could not be taken: in refusing to permit such challenge to the special jurymen, the lord-chief-baron had done right; and, in permitting it even to the talesmen, that learned judge had done wrong. It stood upon the most indisputable authorities, that opinions expressed by a jurymen arising from his knowledge or belief, as to the facts of a cause, formed no sufficient ground for challenge; the only tenable ground of such challenge was a declaration of favour or preference between the parties.—Rule discharged.

MAY 1.—*In Banco.*

Brunton and others v. Hawkes.

This was an action upon the case. The plaintiffs are patentees of certain improvements, alleged to be of their invention, in the construction of ships' anchors, windlasses, and cables, and they charged the defendant with invasion of their right. The action was tried, in the sittings after Trinity term last, before the lord chief-justice, at Westminster, when the matter as to the windlasses was put aside by consent, and a verdict, establishing their rights as to the anchor and cable, was taken for the plaintiffs.

In Michaelmas term last, a rule Nisi for a new trial was obtained upon the following grounds:—First, with respect to the chain cable, it was denied that in the form of link used by the plaintiffs (an elliptical link, the sides prevented from collapsing by a broad-ended stay placed crosswise), there was any novelty: upon the cable, therefore, no patent could be maintained: 2dly, as to the anchor, the difference between the plaintiffs' improvement and the old machine was stated to be this: in the old anchor, the flukes were made in distinct pieces, and united, by welding, to the shank; whereas the plaintiffs' formed the flukes in one piece, and united them to the shank by passing the conical end of the shank through a corresponding aperture in the centre of the flukes. Now, in this arrangement it was contended no novelty appeared; the principle, as regarded the construction of the flukes, having been applied in the mushroom anchor, and in the adze anchor, and being, as to the union of the flukes with the shank, used in the mushroom anchor and in the kedge anchor, and being also of daily occurrence in the pick-axe, and in the common hammer. The third point maintained in argument for the new trial was, that failure upon either branch of the patent, the anchor or the cable, vitiated and made void the patent altogether.

Cause was shown upon different days, and at considerable length, by Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Marryat, and Mr. Chitty.

The points chiefly insisted upon were three:—that the employment of the elliptical link with the broad-ended stay in the chain

cable was, at least, a new combination; that the adze and mushroom anchors, set up by the other side, were mere mooring posts, totally distinct, in use and construction, from the ship's anchor; for improvement upon which the plaintiffs' claimed, and that failure of one branch of the patent would not void the other branch, any more than a grant of three estates would be made wholly inoperative by a defect as regarded any one of those estates in the title of the grantor.

The Court this morning delivered its opinion.

The Lord Chief Justice regretted, extremely, that the author of a highly beneficial invention should from any cause be deprived of his personal advantage in it. That the plaintiffs' chain cable involved novelty of combination, he had no doubt; and he thought that, upon that part, taken distinctly, of the improvements in question, a patent might have been sustained. In the construction of the plaintiffs' anchor, however, there was, according to his lordship's view, no originality; and he thought it evident, both upon the principles of patents, and upon the decided case of "*Hill v. Thomas*," which had gone through very elaborate discussion in the court of Common-pleas, that the failure of any part of a patent, of necessity, rendered void the whole.

Mr. Justice Bayley concurred in opinion with the lord-chief-justice, and felt the less regret at being compelled to do so, as the plaintiffs, if they went to a new trial, might take, by means of a special verdict, the opinion of a court of error. The learned judge had no doubt that a patent, bad as

to part, must be bad as to the whole, because patents were not matters of right, but grants dependant merely upon the pleasure of the crown. The consideration of the instrument was to be looked at: the crown might be induced to grant a patent to a man for three inventions, which it would have refused to him for any one of those inventions singly.

Mr. Justice Best doubted very much, whether, upon the plaintiffs' improvement in the chain cable, a patent could be sustained: as to the anchor, clearly it could not; and the patent being void as to the one part, certainly became invalid as to the other.

Mr. Scarlett said, that the demand for the plaintiffs' anchors was so great, that it was impossible to manufacture them with rapidity to meet it.

The Lord Chief Justice was convinced, that the invention, as far as it could be so called, was highly beneficial.

Rule absolute for a new trial.

KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL,
JUNE 21.

*(Before the Lord Chief Justice
and a Special Jury.)*

Wakely v. Barron and others.—This was an action against the Hope Insurance Company upon a policy of insurance for 1,200*l*.

Mr. Adolphus opened the pleadings.

A gentleman of the special jury felt himself bound to state that he was a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company; perhaps that circumstance might be an objection to his serving on the jury.

The Lord Chief Justice, after
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consulting the counsel for the plaintiff, said, that there could be no objection.

Mr. Denman stated, that in opening a case of extraordinary interest, he would occupy very briefly the time of the court. Mr. Wakely, the plaintiff, a surgeon of great respectability, and the son of a landholder in the county of Kent, went, in December, 1819, to live at No. 5, in Argyle-street. He married in February, 1820; and, on that occasion, deemed it fit to increase his insurance from 600*l*. to 1,200*l*.: the accession of property, which would naturally accompany such change in a man's situation, would sufficiently account for that proceeding. On the night of the 26th of August, or rather on the morning of the 27th (for it was between one and two o'clock), a fire was discovered in his dwelling. The flames were seen bursting from the windows; the servants rushed naked from the house; the neighbourhood was in confusion and dismay; but Mr. Wakely himself was no where to be found; great anxiety was, as the jury would suppose, felt on his account; search in all quarters was made for him; and, after much unsuccessful toil, he was discovered, drenched in blood, covered with dirt, with a heavy bruise upon his head, and stabs upon different parts of his body, in the house of his next door neighbour, Mr. Thomson. The friends who found the plaintiff in that situation, agitated, trembling, and almost unconscious of what he did, thought it best to put him to bed, and endeavour to restore him to his senses. In bed he remained during the remainder of the night; his house in the mean

time was burned to the ground, and his property in it destroyed. Now, claiming in a court of justice to recover his loss by that fire of the 27th August, the plaintiff might fairly expect to be called upon for some account of himself—for some account of what had been his situation previous to his being found in the house of Mr. Thomson. The narrative of Mr. Wakely as to that point, it was now his (Mr. Denman's) duty to lay before the Court; he confessed it was most extraordinary; but he doubted not that it was entitled to, and that it would obtain belief. On the night of the 26th of August, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Wakely, being troubled with an affection of the eyes, ordered leeches to be brought that he might apply them to his temples: at half past eleven his servant placed the leeches before him, and went to bed—at that time Mrs. Wakely was on a visit at the house of her father, and there was no one in Argyle-street but the plaintiff and two servants. After the servants were gone to bed, Mr. Wakely applied the leeches to his face, and continued for some time to encourage the bleeding; at length he heard a knock at the street door, and, on opening it, a stranger appeared, who desired he would immediately go to Mr. Ivatt's (a patient living in the city), who was extremely ill. Mr. Wakely said, that he could not then leave the house, but that he would see Mr. Ivatt early in the morning; the stranger said, that he had walked fast, that it was hot weather, and that he wished Mr. Wakely would give him some beer. The plaintiff then admitted the man into his hall,

and went down into the cellar in order to draw him some cider; as he returned up the kitchen stairs he received a violent blow, from what hand he knew not; but it stunned him, and he fell senseless to the ground. Awaking from his stupor (how long after he could not tell), Mr. Wakely saw flame and smoke surrounding him. He found that the house was on fire; and going into the back kitchen, he contrived, by standing upon a meat screen, to force his way through a skylight to some leads; thence he climbed over a wall, and eventually made his way into the yard of his neighbour, Mr. Thomson. This was Mr. Wakely's statement. From 12 o'clock, which was the time, as near as he could guess, when the stranger came, until two o'clock, when he was found in the house of Mr. Thomson, he could give no account of himself: he supposed he must have lain, during that time, in a state of insensibility. If he was asked, however, to what cause he could ascribe the mysterious visit of his secret enemy, he could, upon that point, perhaps, furnish some clue to explanation. The jury would remember the execution of Thistlewood and his companions for treason. Owing to some infatuation, which it was impossible to account for, a report had been spread, and generally credited, that Mr. Wakely was the individual who, under a mask, had beheaded those persons; and some of the crowd, while witnessing the conflagration, had been heard to rejoice, that punishment had overtaken the masked executioner. At all events, if the plaintiff was unable to give a full account of all that had befallen him

on the night of the fire, the jury would see the improbability, nay the impossibility, of his having raised that fire himself. Mr. Wakely was standing in a situation of comfort, nay, of comparative opulence; he was rising fast into practice and reputation,—the respected member of an honourable profession; and, so far from having any thing to gain by the destruction of his property, he would, even after receiving 1,200*l.* from the defendants, stand in the situation of a very considerable loser.

The formal proof in the case being admitted on the part of the Hope Company, Mr. Wakely's policy, the due notice, and other documents, were put in and read.

Mr. George Thomson was then called, and examined by Mr. Curwood.—The witness said—I live in Argyle-street, next door to the plaintiff; his house (No. 5) is my freehold. On the morning of the 27th of August, just before one o'clock, we were alarmed by a knocking at all the doors in the street: I jumped up, looked out of a back window, and found the house next door on fire. The flames rushed out of the back parlour window, and lighted up the yard; I ran down into Argyle-street, and found the street-door of No. 5 open, and the house passage in a blaze. About three quarters of an hour after it was that I first saw Mr. Wakely. He was then in the passage of my house; I do not know how he came there; I had been in and out, removing my plate, &c. Mr. Wakely, when I saw him, was covered with dirt and blood; his clothes were wet, and he had the appearance of a

man either deranged or intoxicated. I never saw a man in such a state before. After giving him a little wine, I requested Mr. Parker, our opposite neighbour, to take him over to his house; Mr. Parker did so. After the roof of No. 5 had fallen in, about four in the morning, I saw Mr. Wakely again: he was in bed at Mr. Parker's, extremely languid and ill; and he showed me some cuts on his breast. I think there were three cuts; I saw no bruises. I have been in Mr. Wakely's house, in the dining-room, but not in the drawing-room: the furniture seemed to me to be the same that Mr. Archdeacon Wollaston, the former occupier of the house, had sold to Mr. Wakely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—The first alarm was at 20 minutes before two on Sunday morning; not before one.

[A model of Mr. Wakely's house, in Argyll-street, was then placed upon the table.]

Mr. S. Parker.—I live at 34, Argyle-street, nearly opposite the plaintiff's house. The first I saw of the fire was, that the flames were rushing from the front parlour windows. I went to the assistance of Mr. Thomson, the last witness. I did not see Mr. Wakely until Mr. Thomson gave him to my care. He then seemed almost deranged: his face was bloody, his hands covered with dirt, he was much agitated, and his whole body was in profuse perspiration; blood from his ear had trickled down his face. I put him to bed at my house; he vomited extremely in going up stairs. As we crossed the street a thief seized Mr. Wakely's watch; Mr. Wakely

seized him, and gave him into the charge of an officer; he then sunk down exhausted. I looked at his body; it was much bruised, and he had been stabbed in three places. He repeated constantly—"am I safe?" He drank water greedily in my house. I never saw Mr. Wakely before the night of the fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—Dr. Luke attended him at my house: his clothes remained some time at my house: Mr. Thomson, jun. at last took them away.

Mr. J. Thomson, jun.—I am the son of Mr. George Thomson, and live with him. On being alarmed I ran down into the street. Mr. Wakely's door was open, and the lamplighter had a ladder up to the first floor window. I searched for Mr. Wakely, and asked if he was safe: the neighbours said Mrs. Wakely was safe, but they thought Mr. Wakely was burned. I went to the windows at the top of my own house, and called him loudly; but there was no answer. Between three and four o'clock I first saw Mr. Wakely, at Mr. Parker's house. He was languid and spoke little.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock.—I was before the magistrate, Mr. Farren. The dressing coat and waistcoat worn by Mr. Wakely were produced at that time; the examination was at Mr. Parker's house. My father sleeps on the first floor of our house; a female servant sleeps in a back room on the ground floor; my father's window looks into Mr. Wakely's yard.

Mr. Wm. Gardner said—I was at Mr. Wakely's house about ten o'clock on the night of the fire.

His eyes seemed much affected, and he said he was going to put leeches to them. I wished him to come to see my daughter, who was ill; he said he was himself ill, and that he would come in the morning; he asked me to sup; I declined. I reached my house, 294, Oxford-street, a few minutes before 11 o'clock.

Daniel Wicher.—I was servant to Mr. Wakely. On the night of the fire I went to bed about half past 11: my wife, myself, and Mr. Wakely were in the house. My wife and I went to bed, leaving my master in the back parlour, going to put leeches to his face. I was first alarmed by a knocking at the door and a springing of rattles. I think it must have been about one o'clock. When I came down stairs, I saw the flame bursting from a partition between the two parlour doors into the passage. My wife came down before me. I looked for my master: I made an attempt at both parlours, but could not get near them for the fire. The first I saw of my master was at Mr. Parker's, about six in the morning. I went to live with Mr. Wakely on the 5th December, 1819; just before his marriage. A little new furniture came home at the time of his marriage. The house was pretty well furnished, but not handsomely. My master paid regularly every man his own.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marryat.—My master had bought the most of his furniture from Archdeacon Wollaston. The new furniture, which came at his marriage, was a sofa table and two card tables, and some other things that came from a Mr. Ashelford. I slept in the front

garret of my master's house. I asked my master, before I went to bed, if I should sit up with him; he said not. On the alarm being given, I went to my master's bed-room, which was the back garret: he was not there. I had been asleep when the alarm was given.

Sarah Wicher.—I am wife to the last witness, and lived with Mr. Wakely. The house was extremely well furnished. A great deal of new goods came in at Mr. Wakely's marriage. There was a great quantity of linen of every kind, and very good. Mrs. Wakely's apparel was handsome and abundant. All bills were paid weekly or monthly. As soon as I was alarmed, I ran down stairs, and cried "fire!" The street door was not locked; when I took hold of the lock it opened at once; it was a catch lock, and the door might be shut from the outside.

Joseph Ashelford.—I am an upholsterer. I have known Mr. Wakely since 1816. I knew his house in Argyle-street: it was well furnished, but not in the modern style. I believe that the house contained the furniture mentioned in the inventory delivered to the Hope office. I furnished goods to the amount of 80*l.* or 90*l.* over: and above the furniture taken from Archdeacon Wollaston. In December 1819, I saw the Archdeacon's furniture, and valued it: my estimate did not include fixtures.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—I gave my opinion as to the value of the things taken from Archdeacon Wollaston: I took them to be worth from 500*l.* to 600*l.* Mr. Wakely bought them for 300*l.*; he afterwards

brought some furniture of his own into the house. I furnished goods to the amount of 80*l.*; they were not paid for at the time of the fire: they are paid for now. I valued the things in the inventory presented to the office. I valued three rose-wood tables in that inventory at 27*l.*

Mr. Gurney.—They are charged, my lord, in the maker's bill at 16*l.*

Cross-examination resumed.—My inventory for the office was made after the fire; and of course from memory.

Samuel Malison.—I was formerly a surgeon and apothecary, in Mill-street, Hanover-square. At the latter end of the year 1818, I sold my business and stock to the plaintiff. My household goods were charged at 40*l.*; 400*l.* was given for drugs and goodwill. The gross returns of my business were 600*l.* a-year. Mr. Wakely re-sold the business which he bought of me, to a gentleman named Comley.

Mr. Archdeacon Wollaston.—I lived at 5, Argyle-street, and let that house to Mr. Wakely. I sold my furniture for 300*l.* to Mr. Wakely, and gave him the fixtures into the bargain. I dined with the plaintiff after his marriage, and saw that he had plate; additions had been made to the furniture.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marryat.—The price of the furniture between Mr. Wakely and myself was fixed by an upholsterer named Finar. Mr. Wakely did not care to purchase the lease from me; and he paid me an advanced rent of 40*l.* per annum for the house on that account.

Mr. Wm. Green.—I am an apothecary at Whitechapel, and

have known Mr. Wakely three or four years. He first was in business in the city, and seemed to do well for a young man.

Mr. Malison called back.—Over and above the 40*l*. I mentioned, I received 30*l*. more from the plaintiff for some articles of furniture.

Mr. W. Goodchild.—I am father-in-law to the plaintiff. My daughter was handsomely fitted out upon her marriage. I gave her 300*l*. for clothes alone; and afterwards gave her 30*l*. worth of plate. Presents were also made by different branches of her family. I gave my daughter the money, and desired her to buy what she pleased: she afterwards offered me the tradesmen's receipts; but I did not accept them. Mrs. Wakely was at my house at the time of the fire: she was unwell, and on a visit to me at Hammersmith.

Miss Mary Goodchild.—Mrs. Wakely is my sister. I am sure that she laid out the money given to her by my father on her marriage.

Mr. Thomas Faithorn.—I have been some time the plaintiff's solicitor. Upon a statement which he made to me after his marriage, I advised him to increase his insurance. It was then 600*l*. I have dined often with Mr. Wakely. I dined with him three days before the fire; things looked as usual. There was always an abundance of plate and glass in his house.

Mr. Denman.—That is my case, my Lord.

Mr. Marryat felt no doubt of convincing the jury, that the Hope Company were bound, both in justice to themselves, and in duty to the public, to resist, even

to the utmost, the claim of the plaintiff. The jury had heard Mr. Wakely's story: upon his own admission it was extraordinary; upon the evidence which he (Mr. Marryat) should adduce, it would appear incredible. The worth of Mr. Ashelford's evidence would be easily appreciated, when it was seen that he had valued at 27*l*. tables which, new, had cost only 16*l*. Now there was a clause in the policy held by the plaintiff, that if, upon the making out a claim of loss, any false swearing or attempt at imposition was set up, then the claimant should forfeit all benefit of his insurance. Upon that ground, in the first instance, he should contend, and he trusted successfully, that a verdict must pass for the defendants. That fraud, and gross fraud, had been committed by Mr. Wakely in his claim, the jury could scarcely doubt, when they looked at the inventory furnished to the Hope Company. For furniture, which had cost at most 450*l*., 735*l*. was charged; for plate 168*l*. was claimed, though all the melted metal found in the ruins had weighed only 73 ounces; and articles had been put into the inventory as silver, remnants of which had been found, and which turned out to be merely plated. But the most audacious part of the business was the immense difference between the sums claimed for various descriptions of property and the bills of purchase, and other vouchers, put in to prove the existence of such property:—Furniture, 730*l*.; vouchers under 500*l*.; books, 104*l*.; vouchers, 5*l*. 10*s*.; linen, 101*l*.; vouchers for 18*l*.; Mr. Wakely's apparel,

144*l.*; vouchers 67*l.* Mrs. Wakely's apparel, 300*l.*; vouchers under 100*l.*: china 163*l.*; vouchers 14*l.* And Mr. Wakely was a young man, only a few months a housekeeper; and therefore with every means of proving purchases, which, if made at all, must have been made less than eight months before the accident. There were some points, too, as to which Mr. Wakely's situation had been a little misrepresented to the court. His extensive practice had been spoken of; but no proof had been given; no supply of drugs, nor even of phials, shown. As there had been no proof in support of this great practice, however, there should be some against it; for a gentleman would be called who had attended to Mr. Wakely's business for him during an absence of ten days from London; and that gentleman would tell the jury, that, in the course of the whole ten days, he had attended but one patient, and that patient a woman in a menial station of life. But now Mr. Marryat came to the extraordinary part of the case—to the attack upon Mr. Wakely—to the visit of the midnight assassin. That assassin must have been a man of no ordinary penetration: he must have discovered that Mr. Wakely had a patient named Ivatt; and he must have foreseen, that, at the particular hour of his visit, and on the particular night, Mr. Wakely would, in person, open the street door to him (having previously sent all the servants to bed); refuse to attend a patient, and go down stairs to draw beer. He (Mr. Marryat) put it to the jury, whether a gentleman knocked up at twelve at night,

and asked for liquor, was not more likely to give the petitioner sixpence, and send him to the next public house, than himself to go down into the cellar to draw cider for him. The assassin, however, it was said, knocked Mr. Wakely down, and stabbed him, taking care, however, not to hurt him very seriously, it should seem, because he went to Hammersmith to his family next day; and even the doctor who attended him had not been called upon the present occasion to speak to the nature of his wounds. Well! being assassinated, Mr. Wakely was found, half an hour after the alarm of fire was given, in Mr. Thomson's house. Where had he been from the breaking out of the fire? Oh, when he found the house in flames, he got into the back kitchen, forced his way through a skylight, on to some leads, and thence got over a wall. But why go through the kitchen, and through the skylight, and over the wall, when he might have walked out at the street door?—for the servants, who came down stairs when the alarm was given from without, found no difficulty in going out by the street door. And again, why break the skylight to get upon the leads, when there was a back door, out of which he might have walked on to the leads without any breaking at all? Mr. Wakely's face was bloody when he was found. No doubt; he had been applying leeches to it. But his clothes were bloody. Yes, and those clothes had been preserved: they would be produced in Court, and would form perhaps the most conclusive evidence that could be adduced against the plaintiff. There was another circumstance

worthy the attention of the jury, because it arose out of a gratuitous assertion of the plaintiff himself. It had been suggested by the plaintiff, that, among a variety of valuable properties not insured, he had lost a quantity of bank-notes, and a great number of guineas contained in a certain writing-desk. Now the writing-desk had been burned; and certainly the bank-notes, if there were any, would burn too; but the guineas would not burn; they would not even melt; and yet no guinea, nor vestige of a guinea could ever be found among the ruins, although the rubbish had been sifted for the purpose. Still the unknown stranger might have stolen the guineas. There were two circumstances against that: first, he had left untouched a pair of silver candlesticks standing close to the desk; and next, although the desk had been burned, the lock had been found,—the key had been found near it; and the lock had been found in a locked state: a thief, after stealing the guineas, would scarcely have taken the trouble to lock the desk after him. In fact, as the jury would see, Mr. Wakely had been mercifully dealt by; for the murderer had made wounds only skin deep, and the thief had carried away nothing. Mr. Marryat concluded a long detail of circumstances by expressing his conviction, that the story of the plaintiff would, of itself, afford sufficient ground for giving a verdict to the defendants.

G. Beforth called and examined by Mr. Gurney.—I was a watchman in Argyle-street on the night of the fire. I was crying half-past one o'clock, when a hackney-coachman passing gave

me the alarm. Smoke was coming from the area, the door, and windows of the house, No. 5. I saw no fire then. I knocked and sprang my rattle, and alarmed the neighbours. Bliss, the watchman of the Argyle-rooms, joined me. I remained at Mr. Wakely's door, until the servants, a man and woman, came out. I heard a bolt go before the door opened. The man as he came out, said "Break open that back door, and save my master." I then went to the back door leading to the yard; and finding it fast, I forced it open. There was so much smoke in the yard, that I could see nothing. Sparks of fire seemed to come from the space between the front and back parlours. The kitchen stair-case was full of smoke; I think that no person could remain upon those stairs any time without being suffocated. Before the servants came out of the house, I distinctly heard a bolt undrawn: I then heard the handle of the lock go; and the door was opened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.—I did not see the woman come out of the house. I only saw the man servant.

Daniel Bliss.—I joined the last witness when the alarm of fire was given at Mr. Wakely's house. I joined him at the door of Mr. Wakely, where he was knocking and springing his rattle. I knocked and rang also; and in a few minutes I heard a fumbling within. Almost directly a man came out in his shirt: a woman came out a minute after: she said, "Save my master;" I asked where he slept: she answered, "In the back parlour." I then went to the back parlour

door, and tried to open it with my hand, but could not; I then forced it open, and saw the flames coming through the floor at the left hand corner of the room. The smoke overpowered me, and I retreated.

Stephen Lavender said—I am a Bow-street officer: I saw Mr. Wakely about a week after the fire; and requested he would state to me, in some measure, the occurrences of that night. Mr. Wakely said—"After my servants were in bed I was bleeding myself with leeches. While I was doing so, some one knocked at the street door. I went to the door and asked what the party wanted; a man said, that he had come from Mr. Ivatt's, who wished to see me immediately. I told the man that I could not visit Mr. Ivatt before the morning: he then said that he had come in great haste, and begged for some small beer. I admitted him into the house, and asked if he chose beer or cider; he said he chose cider. I then wrapped my head in a towel, and, leaving the man in the passage, went down to the cellar to draw some. When I was returning up the stairs, I received a blow on the head which laid me senseless. I lay in that state, as I apprehend, for a considerable time: when I came to myself, I found that the house was on fire. I tried to go up stairs, but finding smoke and flames in the passage, I crawled into the back kitchen. Being alarmed for my safety, I contrived to escape through the skylight of the kitchen, by the aid of a meat screen and a trestle; and after getting through the skylight on to the leads, I got over the wall into Mr. Thomson's

yard." This was the substance of what Mr. Wakely told me: he also mentioned, that he had received some anonymous letters previous to the occurrence. I went afterwards into the back kitchen of Mr. Wakely's house, no part of which was burned, and found a meat screen and trestle placed as Mr. Wakely had described. The glass of the skylight was broken and the frame also: the frame was of wood. Mr. Wakely is a trifle taller than I am. If a man was upon the meat screen, there is a beam above which he could reach with his hands, and upon which he might, with some difficulty, get: it would require some exertion of strength to do it. Between the beam and the skylight there is room for a man to sit (sitting upon the beam). The chance is, that any person, forcing himself through the skylight would be considerably injured. His hands would be cut.

Mr. Gurney then proposed to produce the clothes which Mr. Wakely had worn on the night of the fire.

Mr. Denman objected, that their identity was not made out.

A witness was called to that point; and the clothes were received.

A figure in bulk and stature resembling the plaintiff, and dressed in the bloody garments which that gentleman had worn on the night of the accident, was then wheeled forward into the witness-box. Mr. Lavender stood beside it.

Mr. George Thomson being called again, said—Mr. Wakely's hands were dirty, when I found him in my passage; but not cut, so far as I saw.

Stephen Lavender continued.—There are cuts upon the clothes of this figure. There is one cut in the cape of the coat. There is a cut in the waistcoat, about the middle of the left side, about half an inch in width, done, apparently, with a very sharp instrument. There are two cuts in the shirt, where only one appears in the waistcoat. The cut in the waistcoat is horizontal; those in the shirt are perpendicular.

Mr. Denman.—That might arise from a fold in the shirt at the time when the blow was given.

Mr. Gurney.—In that case the shirt would have been treble, not double; and there would have been three cuts.

Stephen Lavender continued.—There is a considerable stain on the cut part of the shirt; but there is no corresponding stain on the inside of the waistcoat; there is no stain whatever near the cut part of the waistcoat. I have been frequently in the habit of seeing stains made by blood. The stain here upon the shirt is certainly made by a mixture of blood and water. I did not see the shirt, until five or six days after the transaction; my judgment then was as it is now. If the stain had been made by blood flowing from a wound, it would, no doubt, have been of a much deeper colour than it is. There is a cut about the middle of the waistcoat on the right side. About the same point there are in the shirt several very small perforations, not so large as the cut in the waistcoat, but done, apparently, by some fine pointed instrument: there is no stain of blood upon those small perforations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.—Mr. Wakely told me, that he had received two threatening letters before the fire; but he did not say that they spoke of his having cut off the heads of Thistlewood and his companions. He said he believed them to have arisen out of some jealousy at his late marriage.

Thomas Harvey.—I am a surgeon, residing at Walworth. I have frequently occasion to see the stains of blood, and of blood and water, upon linen. The spots upon the neckcloth of this figure seem to me to be blood. The stains upon the shirt seem to me to have been made by some material of a lighter colour.

Dr. Stephen Luke.—I reside in Argyle-street, and was called to Mr. Wakely two hours after the fire. I found him with two very slight wounds upon his body, one on the breast, and the other on the lower ribs. One of the wounds had bled a little, the other had scarcely bled at all. Both punctures were upon bone, where there was little but skin to cut. A surgeon (Mr. Keates) had been there before me. I ought to say, that it is possible, a wound made upon a bone might exude a light-coloured fluid, similar in appearance to that upon the shirt of this figure; but I do not think, that the wounds, which I saw upon Mr. Wakely, could produce so much stain as that which appears upon the shirt.

William Mead.—I am foreman to the Hope Company. I took charge of the ruins of Mr. Wakely's house on the morning of the fire. I was in possession, and a guard fixed, before the fire was out. Watch was kept day

and night. We found some plate, but no guineas. We found some plated articles, a liquor-stand, and part of a soup-ladle.

Mr. Gurney.—The soup-ladle is charged as silver in the inventory, at the price of 4*l.* 4*s.*, and the liquor-stand as silver, at the price of 5*l.*

Mr. Adolphus.—You are not to assume, that these plated articles are the articles which were charged to you as silver.

Paul Galland.—I am a fireman of the Hope Company. In the ruins of Mr. Wakely's house, I found some silver forks and spoons half melted. I searched for money, but found none. I found that lock (the lock of the desk): the bolt was shot; it was locked.

Edward Leet proved that the silver found in the ruins weighed 73 ounces.

Mr. William King.—I am a surgeon and apothecary. In the autumn of 1819, Mr. Wakely applied to me to attend to his business during a journey he was taking to Devonshire. I undertook to attend all cases except midwifery. Mr. Wakely was absent, I think, about 10 days; and I attended one patient, a decent woman, lodging in Avery-row.

Mrs. Field proved that she was the landlady of the house in Mill-street, at which the plaintiff lived before he went to Argyle-street. Mr. Wakely did not take all the furniture away with him; part he left to Mr. Comley. That part was afterwards distrained for the sum of 17*l.*; after the distress was paid, some property still remained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.—All the furniture that Mr.

Comley had, was that which had belonged to Mr. Malison and Mr. Wakely. No goods came with Mr. Comley, or went away with Mr. Wakely.

The broker who made the distress upon Comley, proved, that he valued the goods in Comley's possession, at 19*l.*

Margaret Grierson said, that she lived with the plaintiff in Mill-street. Mr. Wakely took nothing from Mill-street, but books and house linen, and some plate. Witness lived with Mr. Wakely about a fortnight in Argyle-street: whether any thing came after that time from Mill-street, she could not say.

Mrs. Field, called back, said that Comley did not take possession in Mill-street until April. Mr. Wakely left about Christmas.

James Lahee was appraiser at the transfer in Mill-street from Mr. Malison to Mr. Wakely. The whole of the furniture was valued at 46*l.* 12*s.*, including some articles of plate. Witness knew of the distress afterwards upon Mr. Comley; very few of the articles which witness had valued between Mr. Wakely and Mr. Malison were then remaining: the greater part of them had been removed.

Mr. Denman then called rebutting evidence.

Mr. Parker saw the hands of Mr. Wakely after the fire: they were cut, as if by glass. The engines had begun to play before witness first saw plaintiff in the house of Mr. Thomson. Witness could account for the small punctures in the shirt:—a lancet lay upon the bed with the shirt; the shirt was in folds, and the lancet lay upon it. Witness sat upon the shirt and the lancet several

times, and he thought that the pressure had occasioned the cuts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marryat.—The surgeon, Mr. Keates, who attended Mr. Wakely at the house of witness, was now in court.

Mr. Marryat spoke to evidence.—No one had seen the cut hands but the witness, Mr. Parker; and the surgeon who first attended the plaintiff, and who, of course, must be within his knowledge, was now in court; but the plaintiff's counsel did not think fit to call him.

Mr. Denman commenced his reply by observing, that he, on his part, had proved all that he had opened; but the case opened for the defendants had not been made out in evidence. The plated articles, inserted in the inventory under the head of silver, had been so inserted by mistake; and the error would be found corrected in the bills of parcels, by which that inventory had been accompanied. The vouchers sent in had been as full, as under the circumstances could reasonably be expected; and property beyond the amount (1,200*l.*) claimed, was shown by the evidence to have been in the possession of Mr. Wakely. The charge of fraudulent claim, then, being fully got rid of, he would come to the heavier part of the accusation against his client—to that part which affected not only his character, but his life. To suppose that Mr. Wakely had set his own house on fire, was to suppose him contemplating, without any possible motive, the double crime of arson and of murder:—of murder, certainly; because, independent of injury to accrue to his neighbours, he must coolly have re-

solved to burn his own servants to death. The learned counsel then proceeded, at great length, to comment upon the defendant's evidence; and, alluding to the testimony of Beforth, as to the drawing of the bolt before the street door was opened, he said that the jury must suppose Mr. Wakely a fool, as well as a knave, if they credited the statement of the watchman. If the plaintiff was making up a story, he would, of course, take care to unbolt the street-door; because the probability was, that the door would be broken open by persons from without; and the fact of its being found bolted, would, of itself, amount to a refutation of the tale upon which he was proposing to rely. Mr. Denman concluded by observing, that it was competent to Mr. Marryat himself to call Mr. Keates, if he wished to examine him.

The Lord Chief Justice told the jury, that the plaintiff's claim was resisted upon two grounds:—first, that by making a fraudulent claim, in point of amount, he had forfeited all benefit from his policy; and, second, that the fire at his house had not been accidental, but contrived and raised by his own wilful misconduct. If it could be made out that the property in the plaintiff's house fell very short, not of the sum alleged in this case to have been lost, but of the sum insured, then there would seem to be some motive which might induce a dishonest man to set his house on fire; but, supposing that fact to be negatived, there did not appear to have been any motive which could lead Mr. Wakely to commit the crime imputed to him. The absence of all evi-

dence as to motive, however, although a circumstance important for the consideration of a jury, was not to be deemed conclusive of a cause; for it did sometimes happen that men committed the blackest crimes from motives known only to themselves, and which could never be fathomed by those whose duty it was to consider of their conduct. The plaintiff in the present case, in furnishing his particular to the insurance office, had estimated his loss at 1,600*l.*, although he could only recover 1,200*l.* from the company. The jury had heard the evidence as to the property in Mr. Wakely's possession, and they would consider how far, upon that evidence, his statement of his claim was likely to be a just one; and estimating the value of the furniture claimed for, they would remember that the greater part of it had been purchased from an outgoing tenant, and had therefore been obtained probably at a reasonable rate. His lordship then detailed the whole of the evidence to the jury, and commented upon those parts of it, which appeared to him most important. The evidence of Beforth as to the undrawing of the street-door bolt was most material; and that of Bliss, as to his having found the door of the back parlour fast, was still more so; because the fastening of the back parlour-door was incompatible with the tale, already extraordinary, told by Mr. Wakely. It was possible, however, that Bliss might have mismanaged the lock of the back parlour-door in his hurry; and it was to be remembered that both the witnesses spoke to facts taking place at a

moment of great trouble and confusion. Upon the non-appearance of Mr. Keates, his lordship would make but one remark:—it was certain that the plaintiff could have called him; it was probable that the defendant could have done so. He (the lord chief-justice) wished that Mr. Keates had been called; because the plaintiff, by his own account, must have received a very violent blow upon the head. Now, no witness had spoken to any hurt, having been apparent upon the head of the plaintiff. The case, however, was altogether a case for the consideration of the jury; and, to their decision his lordship, in conclusion, with perfect confidence, committed it.

The jury, after retiring for about a quarter of an hour, found for the plaintiff—Damages 1,200*l.*

JULY 30.

Birch and Others v. the Reverend Offley Crewe.

This was an action by Messrs. Birch, Moore, and Co. bankers, of Staffordshire, against the defendant, a clergyman, residing in the same county, as the endorser of sundry bills of exchange. The defence was, that the endorsements were forgeries, and not in the hand-writing of Mr. Crewe.

The case, as opened much in detail by the solicitor-general, was substantially this:—A Mr. William Berks, a cheese factor and maltster, near Stafford, began, in the year 1816, to do business with the plaintiffs. He began by bringing them bills drawn in his favour by the defendant, Mr. Offley Crewe, upon Drummond and Co. of London; and, from

the known respectability of Mr. Crewe, those bills were readily discounted. After some time, Mr. Berks carried bills to the plaintiffs', drawn by himself upon persons in London; and those bills were also discounted, the Stafford bank taking the precaution of withholding payment until their acceptance in town was ascertained. To wait, however, the transit of post between Stafford and London, was inconvenient; and Mr. Berks said, "I suppose if Mr. Crewe would endorse these bills for me, you would pay them at once?" The plaintiffs assented; and between the years, 1818 and 1820, notes to the amount of near 40,000*l.* drawn by Berks, chiefly upon a Mr. W. C. Wright of London, and endorsed by Mr. Crewe, were discounted, and, with two exceptions, duly paid. In those two cases (which were two bills for 500*l.* each) notice of dishonour was sent to Mr. Crewe, and the acceptances (through the medium of Berks) were at once taken up: no answer, however, was given by Mr. Crewe to the letters of advice, nor, as it seemed, had that gentleman ever appeared personally in any of the transactions. Between September and December, 1820, bills to the amount of more than ten thousand pounds, bearing Mr. Crewe's endorsement, were discounted at various dates for Mr. Berks. In the beginning of January of the present year, Mr. Berks fled to America; and Mr. Crewe, being applied to as endorser, declared that he had never had any bill transactions with Berks—that the endorsements purporting to be his, were forgeries—and that Berks had been

carrying on a similar traffic (using his, Mr. Crewe's name) with Messrs. Sparrow, bankers, of Newcastle, and with Messrs. Sprout and Co., bankers, at Nantwich. Now, such an allegation, the solicitor-general said, coming from a man of Mr. Crewe's fortune, character, and profession, could not but carry considerable weight with it to the minds of the jury. At the same time it was impossible (from circumstances), that that statement should be founded in truth. Assertions made by that gentleman in the course of the inquiry, would be shown to be at variance with fact; and witnesses most familiar with his hand-writing, would declare their conviction, that the endorsements were written by him. The bills, upon which the plaintiffs were prepared to proceed, were nineteen in number; and the gross amount was something under 9,000*l.* As to some of the notes, however, formal proof was wanting, and it was agreed to proceed upon those as to which evidence was ready, leaving it to be determined out of court (in case of a verdict for the plaintiffs) for what sums the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Evidence of rather an intricate nature was then given at considerable length. The most material points were these:—Witnesses swore to declarations on the part of Mr. Crewe, when first applied to as the endorser of the bills in question (declarations as to the course of his money transactions with Berks), which stood in opposition to proved facts. It also appeared that, after Mr. Crewe (according to his own account) knew that Berks had forged upon him in

all quarters, he neglected to take measures for his apprehension. Several witnesses, accustomed to see Mr. Crewe's hand-writing, and among others the clerk of Messrs. Drummond and Co. his bankers, fully believed that the endorsements proceeded upon were genuine. Upon cross-examination, however, one of those witnesses, an inspector of warrants of attorney and such instruments, said, that he believed the endorsements upon the nineteen bills (by whomsoever they might have been written) to have been all written with the same pen, with the same ink, and at the same time. It appeared also, from the witnesses who spoke to the declarations of the defendant, when applied to, after the flight of Berks, that those declarations formed part of a very long and much interrupted conversation.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant, described Mr. Crewe as his (the learned counsel's) personal acquaintance, and an aged gentleman of property and respectability. He denied that any money dealings had existed between the defendant and Berks, except that Berks supplied Mr. Crewe with malt for his use, being paid for the same in bills, which bills, no doubt, were those first carried by Berks to Messrs. Birch and Co. Upon those declarations of Mr. Crewe in conversation, spoken to by two of the witnesses, Mr. Scarlett contended, that those persons must have been mistaken, and complained, that they had visited the defendant for the purpose of drawing him into unwary admissions. Mr. Crewe, who was a man averse to business and of indolent habits, had certainly abstained from exerting

himself to get Berks apprehended as soon as he became acquainted with the fraud which had been practised; but that omission could not render him liable upon bills to which he was no party. The evidence on the part of the plaintiffs as to the hand-writing was far from satisfactory (one witness, indeed, almost proved the defendant's case); but he (Mr. Scarlett) should give such evidence to rebut the claim as would leave no doubt upon the mind of the jury.

Mr. Holt Davison and sir John Chetwode, both long acquainted with Mr. Crewe, examined the endorsements in question, and did not believe them (although there certainly was a strong resemblance) to be in the hand-writing of that gentleman.

Mr. J. Crewe (the defendant's son) declared, that he had never heard of any money transactions between his father and Mr. Berks, except the payment for malt received. The defendant wrote a wretched hand, seldom or never wrote his name twice alike; never had a decent pen in his house, and the ink in use was generally unserviceable. The endorsements in question were neatly written, with great sameness of character through the whole series. Witness decidedly believed that they were not in the hand-writing of his father.

The Rev. L. D. Coburn was clearly of opinion, that the endorsements were not those of the defendant.

Mr. Barnett, an attorney, who had acted as collector for Mr. C. Wright (upon whom the majority of the bills in question were drawn), produced bills to the amount of 10,000*l.* which had

been drawn upon Wright by Berks, between May and December, 1820; all those bills bore the endorsement purporting to be that of Mr. Crewe. [They were probably those which had been discounted by Berks at Nantwich and Newcastle.]

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case, and left the whole, upon the evidence, to the jury.

The jury, after a few minutes consideration, found a verdict for the defendant.

CORNWALL ASSIZES.

Doe, on Demise of Sherwood, alias Symons, and others, v. Parker and others.

A more extraordinary case than this has seldom occurred. In the year 1763 the head of a respectable family in the county of Cornwall, of the name of Symons, whose residence was at Hatt-court, near Calington, made his will, leaving his estates to his eldest son William, with remainder to his second son Nicholas—remainder to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Anne (the two defendants in possession), with remainder over to the right heirs of the testator. The testator died in 1766, when his son William succeeded him. The second son, Nicholas, was about that time articled to Mr. Charles Rashleigh, a most respectable attorney residing at St. Austle, and had, during his clerkship, conducted himself with such propriety, that, at the expiration of it, arrangements were forming for a partnership between him and his master. Nicholas Symons, however, had unfortunately become attached to a young woman of St. Austle, of

no very good fame, and had intended to marry her; but this being violently opposed by his family, as well as by Mr. Rashleigh, he was induced to promise that he would not so commit himself. In the latter end of the year 1782, Nicholas Symons went to London to be admitted an attorney of the Court of King's-bench, and a solicitor of the Court of Chancery. He was there received with every attention by Mr. Rashleigh's brother, and corresponded from time to time with Mr. Rashleigh himself. The following was the last of the letters which Mr. Rashleigh received from him.

“Dec., 1782.

“Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 19th ult. I received in due time, for which I return you my most sincere thanks. The contents I perused with very great attention, and was, as you may suppose, amazingly hurt on finding that the matter you alluded to was not settled; and, my dear Sir, what is still worse, and what you will be astonished to hear, is, that I cannot by any means compose myself or get rid of that love or passion, as you may please to term it, I professed for the object, notwithstanding the interval of time, the distance I am removed from her, and the advice of my friends and relations. The latter are in possession of all the facts, and their astonishment and displeasure they have expressed to me. My situation I cannot expect you or any of my friends to pity. I have been my own enemy, and have brought all my misery on myself, and my conduct I am sensible every person must condemn. My reflections are almost too great to bear, and

grieve me beyond expression, when I compare my present situation with that of three months since. Then I anticipated the greatest pleasure, and had nothing in view but happiness: now I have nothing but misery, having already forfeited the little respect my acquaintance had for me, made the world entertain the meanest opinion of me, and gained the displeasure of my friends and relations, all which, I am satisfied from the hints I have received, I have incurred. From these assertions you will probably suppose that I mean to break the promises I made you before I quitted St. Austle; but you may rest assured that I will not, and all I have to hope for is, that satisfaction may be made to the party injured; if that is done, it will, in a great degree, make my mind more easy, though I am convinced I shall never experience happiness more; but out of respect and gratitude to my relations, I am in duty bound to fulfil my promise, whatever may be the event. Now, my dear Sir, believe me when I assert, that I am one of the most miserable beings; what to do, where to go (for I am determined to quit town in a day or two), or what will become of me, I know not. To return to St. Austle, or even to Cornwall, again, I am much afraid I never shall have resolution to do; and after what passed, I don't think myself worthy, nor will it be possible for me, to embrace the offer made by you, and to form that most desirable and honourable connexion which I flattered myself would have made me happy; indeed, every person from this declaration, will certainly think me insane, not to

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forget all that has passed, and to pursue the path pointed out to me, but sorry am I to say, that I cannot prevail on myself so to do, and that I should make such an ungrateful return for the many favours conferred upon me and the very great friendship I have ever experienced from you, which, with the many other obligations I am under to you, I shall never forget, but always retain with a due sense of esteem. All I have to add at present is, dearing you and Mrs. Rashleigh to accept my sincere thanks for the many favours so undeservedly conferred on me, and my good wishes and sincere regard to you and your's, and to be remembered to all that think it worth their while to inquire after me. In a week or 10 days you may expect to hear what has become of, dear Sir, your much obliged and very humble servant.

"NICHOLAS SYMONS."

From the receipt of this letter, Nicholas Symons was never heard of more; and it was supposed that he had been his own destroyer. In the early part of the year 1783, a stranger appeared in Liverpool calling himself Nathaniel Sherwood, who purchased a chariot and horses, and established the first public conveyance in that city. Sherwood succeeded so well by his attention and civility, that he enlarged his concern, and set up a diligence from Liverpool to the duke of Bridgewater's Canal, near Warrington, and was getting rapidly forward in life, when he was unfortunately drowned in the ferry-boat from Liverpool to Rumney-gap in the month of July, 1802. He had married a servant of the inn, where his diligence put

up, and had several children, the eldest of whom was the lessor of the plaintiff. In 1805 his widow married a person of the name of Boore; and about that time a chest of Sherwood's was looked over, but no notice was taken of its contents. The lessor of the plaintiff had not been so fortunate as his father, but had become bankrupt under circumstances not very creditable to him; and his assignees also laid a demise, and now contested his rights. In 1817, the chest was again examined by the son and his sister, and among other things were discovered, the admission of Nicholas Symons as an attorney, and his admission as a solicitor; an account between him and his mother during his minority; and other papers, which ultimately led to an inquiry, which terminated in the belief of the identity of Nicholas Symons and Nathaniel Sherwood; and in 1819 the present ejectment was brought against the defendants, who had been in possession of the property ever since the month of May, 1802, when William Symons died, Nathaniel Sherwood having been drowned two months subsequently.

To connect Nicholas Symons, who disappeared in 1782, with Nathaniel Sherwood, who died in 1802, was apparently no very easy task; but Mr. Rashleigh and others, who had known Nicholas Symons in Cornwall, described him as a gentlemanly young man, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, light hair, with dark thick eye-brows, which gave him a remarkable appearance: they also spoke to his habit of biting his nails. Several witnesses were then called, who knew Nathaniel Sherwood at

Liverpool, and they gave the same description of him. But the most important piece of evidence was the hand-writing; the Cornish witnesses deposing, that the papers produced from Liverpool, as the writing of Sherwood, were, in fact, the writing of Symons, and the Liverpool witnesses declaring the letter before given, and other things, to be in the hand-writing of Sherwood. One of the witnesses also spoke to the fondness of Symons for horses.

Mr. Sergeant Pell, for the defendants, called no witness, but rested his case upon the improbability of a man of so delicate a turn of mind as Symons, so degrading himself as to become a hackney-coachman, and to suit himself to that mode of life. He also urged the improbability of the papers in the chest having so long remained untouched, when they had been examined in 1805, and contended that it was a conspiracy on the part of Sherwood's family, animadverting very strongly upon the evidence of Boore, the second husband of Sherwood's wife, who had successively been a midshipman in the navy, at the head of a press-gang, an upholsterer at Liverpool, a publican at Bungay in Suffolk, a fishmonger in Long-lane Smith-field, again a publican in Queen-street Lincoln's-inn-fields, and now residing at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, under the name of Short. This latter circumstance Boore accounted for by saying, that he had become security for the appearance of his son-in-law, who was indicted with others for a conspiracy to effect a fraudulent bankruptcy, and that he was afraid of the consequences.

Mr. Justice Best summed up very strongly for the plaintiff, in whose favour the jury, after a careful examination of the several writings, returned a verdict.

The property thus recovered is of the value of twelve hundred pounds a year.

OLD BAILEY, SEPT. 17.

(*Before Justice Richardson and a London Jury.*)

FORGERY.

Wm. Swiney Barnard Turner [see Chron. p. 79] was put to the bar, charged with having, on the 31st March, in the second year of the reign of his present majesty, forged a receipt in the name of John Penn, for the sum of 1,045*l.*, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the Bank of England. Upon a second count the prisoner was charged with having forged the above instrument with intent to defraud Mr. Joseph Starling.

There were also other indictments preferred against the prisoner for forging six other receipts and eight transfers in the Bank of England, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the Bank of England, to all of which he pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner advanced to the bar, supported by crutches, and by order of the Court was accommodated with a chair.

Mr. Bosanquet stated, that, previously to the transaction which formed the subject of the present indictment, the prisoner was in the service of the Bank of England, in the department called the Navy 5 per cent office. On the 20th of March, 10,000*l.* of stock was, by means of a fraud, transferred from Sir Robert Peel's ac-

count to a person named Penn. This circumstance was not known till some time in May, when the ledger was examined. Upon reference being made to the transfer book, it was discovered that a leaf had been torn out of that part of the book which related to the transactions of the 20th of March. The removal of this leaf would necessarily occasion the loosening of another leaf (the other half of the sheet), and that was also taken out of the book. These leaves evidently were not lost accidentally, but were designedly abstracted, because the paging of the leaves was altered in order to make them go on regularly. The course of proceeding at the Bank with regard to the transfer of stock is this:—When a transfer is to be made, a ticket, bearing the names of the buyer and seller, is given to a clerk, who is to ascertain what stock the latter possesses. The examination being made, the person who transfers, signs the ticket, which is witnessed by the clerk. The seller also signs a receipt, which is examined and attested by the clerk. The transfer being completed, it is necessary to make some alteration in the ledger. A new account is opened; the buyer is credited for the amount of the transfer, and the seller is debited for the same sum. In order to guard against fraud, three copies of the transfer book are made out at the Bank, which are called the short abstract. These copies are called the primary, the duplicate, and the triplicate. A regular entry was made in the ledger of the transfer from Sir Robert Peel to Penn. Sir Robert was debited for 10,000*l.*, and Penn was credited for the

like sum. It was also found that the ledger had been altered, in order to keep Sir Robert Peel's account right. This alteration was made by prefixing the figure 1 to 4,000*l.*, thus making it 14,000*l.* The name of Penn, too, was altered to Bunn, no doubt with the design of creating confusion, when the books came to be compared. Any clerk employed in the Navy 5 per cent office could have access to the transfer, the ledger, and the primary books, but not to the duplicate or the triplicate book, which were kept apart from the rest. All the clerks employed in the office would be called to state, that they had never made any alteration in the books. It would be proved, that Sir Robert Peel did not himself make the transfer of 10,000*l.* on the 20th of March; and that he did not authorize it to be made by a power of attorney. The jury would find, that out of fifteen notes which the prisoner had received from Mr. Starling in payment of the stock, twelve could be traced to have been paid by the prisoner to persons to whom he had occasion to pay money on his own account. The learned gentleman then remarked, that to fly from a charge was always deemed by the laws of England a strong presumption of guilt against the accused. The prisoner had done this. After being placed in custody, the prisoner, in the course of the night, endeavoured to effect his escape from the room in which he was lodged, by fastening the sheets together. He failed, however, in the attempt; but unfortunately received a severe injury, from the effects of which he was now suffering.

Before the first witness was examined, a jurymen suggested that it would be proper for all the witnesses to withdraw from the court, until they were severally called on to give evidence.

Mr. Justice Richardson directed, that all the witnesses should leave the court, except a few, who remained with the consent of the prisoner's counsel.

Edward Salesbury, the first witness for the prosecution, deposed, that he is employed in the Navy 5 per cent-office in the Bank. The office is divided into four departments, according to the letters. (The witness here examined the ledger, which was placed before him.) The last entry in the ledger is "O. Y. 86, to J. Bunn, No. 5,281." It was not his hand-writing. It appeared to have been altered since he wrote it. The witness wrote "20th March, 1821, R. Y. 86, to J. Penn, 10,000*l.*" He made the entry from the transfer book. The witness here examined the transfer book, and stated, that he could not find the account from which he made the entry. The letters O. Y. in the entry were the title of the book, 86 is the folio, and J. Penn stands for the creditor. A leaf appeared to have been taken out of the transfer book, and that would occasion the removal of another leaf to which it corresponded. There appeared to have been an alteration in the paging of the folios. The page which was 85 now stood 84. The name which formerly stood for the creditor had been erased with a knife. The paging of the folios subsequent to 84 appeared to have been altered as far as 94. There did not appear to have been any

alteration in the folios before the place where the leaf had been taken out. The date of the transfers on the leaf preceding that which was taken out was the 20th of March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—When the witness spoke of the entry in the ledger, and described the manner in which he wrote it, he did not speak from recollection, but from reference to books, the entries in which were not written by him. The entries to which he referred were written by other clerks. There are about 50 clerks in the Navy 5 per cent office, all of whom have access to the ledger. After an entry is made in the ledger it is transferred to other books by different clerks. The transfers are made on the same day, and are afterwards checked. Mistakes sometimes occur.

Re-examined by Mr. Reynolds.—There are 11 clerks in the department to which the witness belongs. The accounts of Sir R. Peel and Mr. Penn were made out in that department.

Walter Prideaux, a clerk in the Navy 5 per cent office, deposed, that it is his duty when a transfer is made, to enter it in the transfer book. He recollected to have made an entry to Mr. Penn for 10,000*l*. He made the entry from the O. Y. transfer-book, folio 86. (The witness here referred to the transfer book, and stated that he could not find the account of the entry from which he made it.) The number in the entry, as it now stood, was 4181. The witness posted 1181. It was a new account opened to Mr. Penn. He thought the entry had been altered. The entry, as it now stood, was “ 1821, March 26, P. Y. 86 by R. (the follow-

ing name illegible from a blot) 4181 10,000*l*.” As the witness made the entry, it was “ March 20, R. Y. 86, by R. Peel, 1181.” He had searched for a transfer ticket relating to the transaction to which the entry referred, but had not found one. A transfer ticket is a printed ticket, to which is affixed the name of the person from whom the stock is transferred, and also that of the person to whom it is transferred. No transfer of stock is made without such a ticket being used. An entry of the transfer is made from the ticket, which is then placed on a file and deposited in the strong-room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley.—In the entry, as it now stands, the figure 4 is substituted for 1. I will not swear this from my own recollection of the fact. It is not always my duty to file the transfer tickets.

By the Court.—The difference between the duty of the witness and that of Salesbury is, that the witness posts the credits, and Salesbury the debits.

Wm. Lewis, also a clerk in the Navy 5 per cent office, deposed, that a book, called the primary book, is used in the office, into which the transfers made in the course of the day are abstracted. The duplicate is a book of the same description as the primary. The abstract to both books are made from the transfer book by two different clerks. At the close of the day the two clerks compare their books. The book called the triplicate is made from them. It was the duty of the witness to make an abstract of the transfers into the primary book on the 20th of March. The witness referred to the primary book, and stated that he found

an abstract of a transfer of 10,000*l.* from Sir R. Peel to John Deane. The word Deane was written on an erasure. The word John was in the witness's hand-writing. The words Sir R. Peel were written by some other person on an erasure. The primary was compared with the duplicate book on the 20th of March. Mr. Campbell is the clerk who keeps the duplicate book. The sums only are compared, and not the names. One clerk reads, and the other checks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—He had no means of knowing, whether the entries in the transfer book were made correctly. The transfer books are accessible to all the clerks in the office. He had known errors to occur in the accounts.

Sampson Darking Campbell deposed, that it was his duty to enter the accounts of transfers from the transfer book into the duplicate book, and at the close of the day to compare the latter with the primary book. In the duplicate book was this entry:—"Sir Robert Peel, to John Penn, esq. Highgate, 10,000*l.*" The 20th of March was at the head of the page, but there was no date to the entry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—The entry was in his own writing. The entries to the primary and duplicate are never made at the same time from the same book. He could recollect two instances, in which this had been done, but it was not a general practice. The primary and duplicate books are compared in the evening, without reference to the books from which the entries have been made. The duplicate clerk reads, and the primary looks at his own book. The names are

always read as well as the sums. Previously to the beginning of last February, it was the practice to read only the figures; but upon a representation from the head of the department of the impropriety of that custom, it was discontinued. In March the bad habit was quite reformed.

Re-examined by Mr. Reynolds.—The entry into the duplicate from the transfer book was made on the same day on which it was posted in the latter. The witness always read faithfully what was written to the primary clerk.

John Baker Mansell, a clerk in the same office to which the former witnesses belong, deposed that there was an entry in the ledger on the 12th of April, 1820, of 14,759*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The original entry as made by witness was for 4,759*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Some person had prefixed the figure 1 to this entry, making 14.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—At the time Turner was charged with the crime the witness owed him 95*l.* The prisoner had originally lent witness 100*l.*, which was to be paid by instalments.

John Exeter deposed, that he is employed in the Navy 5 per cent office. It was his duty in March last to supervise the transfer books. He had a slight recollection of a transfer in the name of Sir Robert Peel in March last.

Upon being cross-examined by Mr. Alley, the witness said he could not swear there was any such entry.

Thomas Charles Francis deposed, that it was his duty to enter the powers of attorney, authorizing the transfer of stock, in a ledger. He could not find any account of a power of attorney

with reference to the 20th of March.

John Oswald Trotter, whose duty in the office is the same as that of the last witness, merely corroborated his statement.

Charles Norris, the chief clerk in the Navy 5 per cent office, proved, by reference to what he called the appearance book, that all the clerks in his office were present on the 20th of March. It was the duty of all the clerks, as occasion required, to witness transfers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—He recollected that the prisoner was absent by permission from the office for 14 days, from the 21st of April to the 7th of May. He had been well acquainted with the prisoner for three years previously to the transaction for which he was now under trial, and had always entertained a very high opinion of him.

All the ten clerks employed in the department of the Navy 5 per cent office, to which the prisoner belonged, were now called up in turn, and each stated that he had not attested any transfer of stock by Sir R. Peel, nor made any alteration in the books used in the office.

Mr. Bosanquet then called Sir Robert Peel as the next witness.

Mr. Alley objected to the evidence of Sir Robert Peel on the ground that he was a party interested.

Mr. Bosanquet, in order to get rid of this objection, said he would produce evidence to show, that the Bank had replaced the 10,000*l.* stock to the account of Sir Robert Peel.

Robert Best, secretary to the

Bank,—Cole, a broker, and James George, a broker, were then examined; and proved, that in consequence of an order of the governor and company of the Bank, 10,000*l.* stock had been purchased and placed to the account of Sir R. Peel in July last.

Mr. Alley still made some objection, which we did not hear, to the reception of Sir Robert Peel's evidence, but the Court decided that the evidence ought to be admitted.

Sir Robert Peel then deposed, that he was in the country on the 20th of March, and that he did not on that day authorize the transfer of 10,000*l.* stock by a power of attorney, or any other means.

Joseph Starling, a stock-broker, deposed, that he saw the prisoner on the 21st of March, who told him that he wished to dispose of 1,000*l.* stock; the witness agreed to purchase it, and in the afternoon he paid the prisoner by a check.

Mr. Norris was again examined by Mr. Reynolds.—He read from the transfer book the entry of the 1,000*l.* sold to Mr. Starling, by John Penn, Esq., and witnessed by William Turner. Knows the hand-writing of prisoner well; the signature is his; cannot say in whose hand-writing the name of John Penn is; under it is written the name of J. Smith. The witnessing-clerk ought to know that the person so signing was either a broker or respectable person. The words "John Penn" ought to have been written by Mr. Campbell, as he is the person who has entered the transfer. I do not know any broker of the name of J. Smith.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—It is customary for a broker to witness; but it is often the case for other persons to do it.

Mr. Campbell proved that the name "John Penn" was written by him, and that he copied it from a transfer-ticket.

Wm. Westall deposed, that on the 27th of March last he received from the prisoner 550*l.*, in one 300*l.*, two 100*l.*, and some small notes. He paid these notes to Mr. Harman, a stock-broker, on the same day.

Mr. Harman was next examined, and stated, that the notes, which were now produced in court, were those he received from the last witness.

Richard Nixon, deputy receiver-general for the county of Middlesex, deposed, that on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April, he received different sums of money from the prisoner in notes, which he paid into Messrs. Curtis and Co.'s bank.

Mr. Curtis, from the house of Curtis and Co., was next examined, but it did not appear that he could identify any of the notes lodged with the firm by the last witness.

Mr. Mawes deposed, that in March last, the prisoner paid him 131*l.* in Bank notes. One of the notes was a 100*l.* note, which he paid to Messrs. Curtis and Co. Another note for 10*l.*, he paid to Mr. Strong, of Cheapside.

William Brockett, a clerk to Curtis and Co., was next called, but could not recollect that Mr. Mawes had paid a 100*l.* note into the firm in March last. Upon looking at a note which the counsel handed to him, he said he knew nothing about it.

Robert Strong, of Cheapside, identified the note which he received from the last witness.

Joseph Kay, solicitor to the Bank, saw the prisoner at the Bank on the 9th of May last; the governor, deputy-governor, and the chief accountant, were present. The prisoner was sent for to the Bank from his own house. All the transfer books were shown to the prisoner. Alluding to the first transfer on the 21st of March, to Mr. Starling, I asked him who J. Smith was. He said his name was James; that he was not a member of the Stock Exchange, but that he attended the rotunda. He said, that he did not know where he lived. He also stated, that he had accepted his identity, meaning his attestation, before. The witness then turned to the transfer of the 23d of March, 1821, to James Parkins, from J. Penn, Esq., of Highgate, and attested by the same James Smith. The prisoner said that Penn appeared to be about 50 years of age, that he, (the prisoner) had known him by sight for two or three years, and that he was introduced to him by the name of John Penn, but he did not recollect by whom or when. The prisoner said, that Smith was known to Campbell and Salesbury, clerks in the office. Upon its being remarked, that, when the name of Penn occurred in the transfer book, it was generally blotted, the prisoner said that the blotting had taken place, after the books had gone out of his hands. When asked if he knew where Penn resided, the prisoner replied, he only knew that Penn said he lived at Highgate. It was noticed that the name Penn appeared to be writ-

ten in different hands to different transfers, upon which the prisoner stated, that he also had observed the variation in the writing of the signatures. After the examination at the Bank had concluded, the prisoner was informed that he must be kept in custody, but that he was at liberty to write to his wife, which he did. On the Saturday following the day on which the prisoner was examined at the Bank, which was Wednesday, I saw the prisoner at Bartholomew-hospital. The prisoner had sent for me. The prisoner told me, that he had been ill-advised, misled, and defrauded, by a set of bad persons, and that he had lost a great deal of money. The witness asked the prisoner what he had done with the money which he had received for the stock which he sold (alluding to the transfer). The prisoner replied, that he had paid it all to that rascal Penn. When the witness observed, that he (the prisoner) knew there was no such person as Penn, the prisoner made no reply.

A collector of taxes, two deliverers of twopenny post letters, and some individuals engaged in forming returns for the militia, in the hamlet of Highgate, were then severally examined, and stated that they never knew any person answering the description of John Penn at Highgate.

Foy, the police-officer, stated, that he took the prisoner into custody, and removed him to the Crown at Clerkenwell-green. The prisoner was placed in a room at the upper part of the house, and the witness was in a room adjoining. In the night the witness was alarmed by a noise, and on throwing up the

window, he observed the prisoner lying on the pavement in the street. He went down stairs, and brought him into the house. He saw that the bed-clothes in the prisoner's room were tied together, and hung out of the window, one end being fastened to a chest of drawers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—When the witness went to summon the prisoner to attend the examination at the Bank, the prisoner was at his own house. He told the prisoner for what he was wanted, and he came willingly. The witness at that time had no warrant to apprehend him.

Mr. Prideaux was re-called to prove the hand-writing of the prisoner on the stock-receipt.—He had known the prisoner several years, and knew his hand-writing. The stock-receipt was then handed to the witness. He believed it was the prisoner's hand-writing. The words "John Penn" he believed were written by the prisoner. The words "Sir Robert Peel" were written on an erasure, and he could not swear positively to their being the hand-writing of the prisoner. The witness then was desired to turn to the transfer book. He believed the signature "John Penn," there also, was the writing of the prisoner. In the subsequent transfers the witness stated his belief that the signatures were the hand-writing of the prisoner. To the name "J. Smith." he could not positively swear. He had searched for all the transfer-tickets relative to this transaction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney.—The prisoner had been a clerk in the Bank for nearly 18

years. Other clerks in the Bank had been asked if they could prove the writing of the prisoner, and witness was fixed upon to prove it. If the signature of "John Penn" had been shown to witness detached from other papers, he could not probably have sworn to the signature being Mr. Turner's writing. Witness did not mean to say that, as being only connected with Bank papers, he knew the signature to be the prisoner's; but from the similarity to the prisoner's hand-writing, he knew it.

Do you believe the New Testament to be a revelation from God?—The witness hesitated, and at length said, "Yes, I do." He could not say, whether he had said he did not believe in it.

Mr. Starling was again called by Mr. Gurney, for the prisoner. He stated, that he had almost immediately sold the stock received from the prisoner to a third party.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet said he had closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Gurney, before the prisoner was called upon for his defence, maintained as a point of law that the evidence adduced did not sustain the indictment. There were two principal counts in the indictment; the one charging the prisoner with forgery, and the other with uttering and putting away a forged receipt, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the Bank of England, and John Starling. The learned counsel maintained, that no fraud had been proved either against the one or the other. If it had been a forged transfer of stock, instead of a forged receipt, the case would

then have been altered. Starling, it was in proof, had already realized the stock which he had received from the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Richardson decided, that there was nothing in the objection.

The prisoner was then called upon for his defence, and he requested to withdraw for a few minutes. On his return he began to read a very long defence. It commenced by observing that the case submitted to the Bank directors was one undoubtedly of suspicion, and they had deemed it to be their duty to institute an investigation. He placed confidence in the impartiality of a British judge, and of an enlightened jury; and he well knew that suspicion alone would not weigh against him in their minds, and that prejudice would not find a place. Upon the verdict of the jury depended not only his own existence, but the happiness or misery of a wretched wife and family. The defence then proceeded to observe, that to prove complete innocence was impossible, because the man by whom he had been deluded, and who could prove his innocence, had fled. He (the prisoner) might have been careless, he might have been incautious, but guilty he was not, and ought not to be made a victim. The prisoner next stated, that he had been 18 years in the employment of the Bank, and that, at the time of the riots in 1780, his father, Sir Bernard Turner, had greatly assisted in preserving tranquillity in the metropolis. But these facts ought not, he was aware, to weigh in his case. He wished to be acquitted only on the ground of innocence. The pri-

soner then proceeded to relate the manner in which it was his misfortune to have been drawn into this melancholy situation. He was applied to by a person in the garb and bearing all the appearances of a gentleman, for the loan of some money, which he knew he (the prisoner) had at his command. For this a valuable consideration was offered, and on the demand for security, the person referred to a credit which was in his name in the Bank books to the amount of 10,000*l*. Family reasons, the person added, induced him still to retain this sum in his name. The residence of this apparent gentleman was Highgate, but he (the prisoner) had carelessly neglected to make any inquiries respecting him at that place. On the inspection of the books next day, the prisoner found the entry there in the name of John Penn, for 10,000*l*. Of the correctness of this entry he had no doubt at the time, and as little thought it to be a forgery as that the whole book was a forgery. Thus began these pecuniary transactions, which had ended in the most calamitous embarrassments. By the various artful contrivances of this practised and accomplished swindler, he (the prisoner) had been induced to become his agent in the sale and transfer of stock. Thus he (the prisoner) had various sums in his hands, with which he paid himself, and gave the surplusage to Penn. The prisoner then proceeded to ask, by what right he could suspect Mr. Penn? Every thing was conducted in the most regular manner, the receipts were all correct, and the remunerations to him (the prisoner) most liberal. It

had been suggested that the entry in his name was fictitious, because the original transfer was itself fictitious, and it was imagined that the leaf containing the forged transfer was torn out by him (the prisoner). This might have been more plausibly supposed, if the account in the stock-ledger had been opened by him; but it was confessedly opened by Mr. Prideaux, and in this transaction he must have been assisted by another clerk. The book out of which the leaf was torn was a public one—a book of constant reference, and subject to the inspection of nearly fifty clerks. The prisoner next alluded to the circumstance of his having obtained leave of absence while these transactions were proceeding. While at Hastings, he had every means of escape if he had chosen. The receipts had been passed, the money realized, and a few hours would have placed him beyond all danger. But this course he did not pursue, and knowing he had committed no crime, he returned to London, the scene of inevitable detection. It might have been said that he was still in expectation that the matter would have been kept secret. Could he entertain such a notion, when the transaction was entered publicly in a public book, which might have been discovered at any moment? He had, however, been tried by the most unerring test, for he was actually, he had almost said providentially, present when the discovery was made, and he would call upon all those present to declare whether there was the least variation in his countenance—any unequivocal unavoidable accompani-

ment of guilt evinced by him. So much was he conscious of his innocence, that that very day he remained twenty minutes beyond his ordinary time; and, knowing he had committed no crime, he returned to his own dwelling, even subsequently to the discovery. The prisoner next adverted to the circumstance of a leaf having been torn out of the ledger. Why did he not tear away all the leaves in the ledger connected with this transaction? If this had been done, it would have placed him beyond the possibility of detection. The prisoner then alluded to his pecuniary affairs, and stated, that two years ago he received 2,000*l.* on the death of his mother; and afterwards 5,000*l.* with his wife. Thus it would be seen, that he was under no pecuniary embarrassments. Without a debt on earth, with temperate and domestic habits, and living in a very frugal manner, was it to be supposed that he would thus deliberately rush upon his ruin? In concluding this address, the prisoner said he must allude to an unfortunate circumstance which had occurred since his arrest. When he found that the directors of the Bank were determined to bring him before the court as a criminal—it burst upon him that Pean was nothing but an impostor, and that by his escape he was deprived of the only person who could prove his innocence, he became distracted, and he knew not what he did. He knew that not even an acquittal would clear him in the eyes of the world. Thus worked upon by those various cruel reflections, he was nearly bereft of his senses, and he endeavoured to effect his escape. In this rash attempt four

bones were fractured. He felt all the deep concern which an honest man could and ought to feel for having been the innocent cause of so large a loss to an establishment, which he had served for 18 years. When the governor and Mr. Kay were present, he told them as a dying man (for so he believed himself then to be), that he was innocent, and again expressed his deep sorrow for the great loss sustained. If, then, the jury, after weighing all the facts of this case, entertained a doubt, not only the law, but their own hearts would compel them to give him the benefit of that doubt. He wished them also to bear in mind, that to such cases as these, in the event of a verdict of guilty, mercy was a complete stranger. "In His name who will not forget you afterwards, I ask that mercy with which justice is always tempered."

The prisoner had, during the whole of the reading of this paper, been standing up, leaning on his crutches, and at the conclusion he sunk down, apparently much exhausted, upon the chair placed in the dock for his accommodation.

The first witness called for the defence, was William Lee, high constable of Westminster. He had known the prisoner for 20 years, and had always considered his character unimpeachable. At the death of his mother the prisoner received considerable property, and he had 5,000*l.* with his wife.

Mr. Swiney, uncle of the prisoner; Mr. Carter, a solicitor; the Rev. Mr. Onslow, rector of St. Mary, Newington; Mr. Robert Hill, living at Stamford-Hill;

Dr. Powell, who had known the prisoner 15 years; and others, gave him an excellent character.

Mr. Justice Richardson then summed up the evidence at great length, and at the conclusion observed upon the ingenious defence which had been made by the prisoner. It was, however, a little singular and improbable, that the prisoner should have been induced to lend money to a man who was a perfect stranger to him, upon his simple declaration that he had 10,000*l.* stock in his name in the books of the Bank. It was also somewhat remarkable, that no inquiries were made by the prisoner at Highgate, where Mr. Penn was said to have resided. The excellent character which the prisoner had received ought to weigh with the jury, if doubt were entertained upon the facts of the case. The only rational way of accounting for the conduct of the prisoner, supposing it were proved that he had committed the crime, was, that heavy losses had induced him to make this rash attempt. If guilty, it was indeed a most artful scheme, and required great boldness, and considerable knowledge in the technicalities of the office, to perform it. It was much in favour of the prisoner, that when the discovery was made, he had conducted himself with confidence and composure; but the subsequent endeavour to escape should not be forgotten. The jury would weigh all these facts in their minds, previous to returning their verdict.

The Jury retired for an hour and a half, and at nine o'clock returned a verdict—*Not Guilty*.

Immediately the verdict was pronounced, there were some in-

decorous demonstrations of joy by the persons in the gallery, which were much censured by the Judge on the bench. The prisoner was then removed from the bar. There were three other indictments against him; but on these the Bank declined, after this verdict, to produce any evidence.

FORGERY.

Manasseh Gouldstein was indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeiting divers Prussian notes for payment of one dollar, purporting to be treasury-notes of one of the ministers and officers employed in the service of the king of Prussia. The prisoner's age was 62.

Mr. Bolland commenced by reading an extract from an act passed in the 43rd of Geo. 3rd, which provides that any person convicted of forging any promissory note or bill of exchange, with intent to defraud any foreign prince or minister, shall be liable to transportation for a term not exceeding 14 years. It was immaterial, whether the instrument was composed in the English or a foreign language, or in both together. In June, last year, two persons appeared in the city of Berlin of the names of Lobb and Simeon, and were detected in uttering copies of the forged instrument which formed the subject of the present indictment. A large number, some thousands, of the notes, were found in their possession. The king of Prussia, in order to prevent the deterioration of his currency, considered it necessary to endeavour to discover the manufacturer of those notes. It having been intimated, that the notes were manufactured in this country, the king of Prus-

sia commanded the director of his police, Mr. Echard, to proceed to England with Simeon. On the 10th of July, Mr. Echard arrived in London with Simeon. Simeon was supplied with money by Mr. Echard, and on different occasions purchased parcels of forged notes from the prisoner, amounting altogether to 5,000, 6,000, or 7,000 notes. On the last occasion, when Simeon purchased notes from the prisoner, he met him by appointment on the Strand-bridge. Foy and Clements, two police officers, watched Simeon, to whom they had previously given two 5*l.* notes, to pay for the forged notes, and when they saw him give the money to the prisoner, they ran up and seized the latter. Foy found the two 5*l.* notes in the prisoner's hand, who said that he had received them in payment for some watches which he had sold to Simeon some time before. Foy asked him, whether he had any of the king of Prussia's notes about him; he said no; and when searched, none were found on him. The prisoner was then asked, if he knew where the forged plates were. He replied, that he did not. Foy, however, who had been watching the prisoner for some time, and had frequently observed him to go to the house of Mr. Newman, an engraver in Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, took the prisoner thither. Here the learned gentleman observed, that he fully acquitted Mr. Newman of all blame in this transaction. The plate was composed in a language of which Mr. Newman was entirely ignorant, and he understood that it was an admission to a theatre at Berlin. When Foy arrived at Mr. Newman's, he found

the plate at work, which he seized. If, in addition to the facts which he had already stated, it could be proved that the prisoner employed Mr. Newman to engrave the plates from which the forged instruments were struck off, and that he caused a peculiar species of paper to be manufactured for the purpose, he thought the jury could entertain no doubt of the prisoner's guilt.

Mr. Bolland then called the following evidence:—

Wm. Newman deposed, that he was a copper-plate engraver, living at 27, Widegate-street, Bishopsgate-street. He knew the prisoner, and had some communication with him in March or April of the present year. He had known him personally for 20 years, but had never done business for him. When the prisoner called on him in March, he said he wanted a little business done in engraving. Witness asked what it was, and the prisoner then showed him a print like one of those in court, and asked him whether he could engrave it? Witness replied yes, and asked what it was. The prisoner replied, a Prussian ticket. Witness asked, what ticket? when the prisoner replied, a ticket of admission. The witness saw the word "current," which was the only one he could make out, and was going to ask a question about it, when the prisoner said, "God bless me, do you think I am going to give you any thing wrong to do? You know me." Witness replied, that he did. Witness then agreed to engrave the two plates, and to print 30,000 copies. He wanted them done in a fortnight. Witness replied, that the time was too short; but that he

would print 10,000 in a fortnight. The job was to be done for about 3*l*. a thousand. The witness pulled proofs, and the prisoner not approving of the paper, agreed to find his own paper. Paper was included in the charge of 3*l*. a thousand. The witness struck off 10,000 copies from the plate in about a fortnight or three weeks. The prisoner used to come to the shop and remove the printed copies from time to time. Three plates were used, because one was worn out; but only two plates were necessary to complete the impression. After the plates were struck off, a line of letter-press was inserted in red ink. This was also executed by the witness, he being a letter-press as well as a copper-plate printer. About 7,000 or 8,000 copies were struck off, before one of the plates was worn out. The witness told the prisoner, that he could not afford to provide a new plate for the money which he was to receive for the work. The prisoner then said he would give him two guineas if he would get a new plate. The plates were left with the witness. The line of letter-press which was introduced was also in the original copy furnished by the prisoner. About August the prisoner told the witness, that he had got a fresh order for 5,000. The prisoner himself brought the paper cut ready for receiving the impression. About 2,000 of the latter order had been done, when Foy came to the shop. At that time the impressions were lying about the shop. The prisoner called at least 30 times during the execution of the two orders, and appeared very anxious to get the impressions. [The witness identified the plates and impres-

sions from them; and also the original from which the plates were made.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews.—The prisoner did not say, that the impressions were tickets for a theatre, but tickets of admission. The prisoner did not ask for proofs to show to some other person for approbation. The prisoner took several proofs away. The prisoner said it was a shipping order.

By a Juror.—The letter-press is formed by English type.

By the Court.—The witness does not understand either the German or the French language.

Wm. Richard Newman, the son of the last witness, deposed, that he knew the prisoner, and had seen him at his father's shop on the subject of these instruments (looking at the notes). He had seen the prisoner cut the edges of the notes when printed.

David Brown, a copper-plate printer, employed by Mr. Newman, had frequently seen the prisoner at his master's shop during the execution of the order for the notes.

Tim. Noland, another printer employed by Mr. Newman, stated that he had seen the prisoner at his master's shop on one occasion.

Richard Smitherman, foreman to Messrs. Wise and Co., paper-manufacturers at Maidstone, proved that orders were given to make a particular kind of paper for the prisoner.

Foy, the officer, produced the paper which he took to Mr. Newman the engraver, and Mr. Newman swore to the paper produced being that which he had from the prisoner.

Smitherman's examination was then continued. In March, the

prisoner came to the paper-warehouse at Maidstone, and selected one paper as to the make of it, and another as to the colour. There were executed for the prisoner 26,000 double sheets. The prisoner, witness understood, said, that the paper was to be used abroad in lieu of money, by a planter, or in some such way.

Cross-examined.—Another person came with the prisoner, and they spoke in a foreign language. The prisoner seemed to act as an interpreter. Witness had never since seen the person, who came with the prisoner.

Augustus William Echard was examined by Mr. Schmidt, an interpreter. He was inspector of police at Berlin, and it was his duty to inspect dollar notes with a view to know, whether they were forgeries or not. A paper was then put into witness's hands, and he stated, that it was a false note or receipt for the payment of one dollar. He had seen a great many of them, shown by Foy, the officer, to him. In the month of May last several Jews were arrested at Berlin on the charge of passing these forged notes. Jews of the name of Lobb and Simeon were arrested, the former at Leipsic. Both Lobb and Simeon came to England, and arrived on the 10th of July. Witness put a letter into the post-office at Hamburgh for the prisoner. Witness said the forged note bore the signature "Altenstein," the Prussian minister. These notes were paid by the treasury at Berlin, Konigsberg, and Breslau. The proper appellation of the minister was baron Altenstein, and the name of the king of Prussia was Frederic William.

Cross-examined.—He had nothing to do with the office from whence these papers issued. There was no one present from the office; but witness had authority and instructions from the Prussian treasury respecting these papers. These notes were current money in the realm. Every one who presented them could receive money for them, and they were given at all the treasuries, both in payment of duties, and to receive money in return. Witness had seen money paid an hundred times for these notes, without the least deduction made. The notes were current money throughout the country.

Re-examined.—Every tradesman in Berlin would take these notes instead of money gladly.

By the Court.—Baron Altenstein was minister of finance at the time those notes were issued, and it was usual for him to sign them. It was an engraved *fac simile* of his hand-writing.

John Schmidt, the interpreter, then looked at the good note and read it. It was in the German language, and was numbered 995,670. It was a treasury note (or receipt) of one dollar in currency, according to the standard of 1764, valid in all dealings in full, signed Altenstein. On the other side was engraved, "Treasury note or receipt, of one dollar in currency. Office of Realization at Konigsberg." There was also a crown upon the note, with "F. W. R." under it, meaning "Frederic William, Rex." Witness then looked at the forged note, and read it: it was also in the German language.—"No.—Treasury note (or receipt), of one dollar in currency, according to

the standard of 1764, valid in all dealings in full. Signed, Altenstein."

Cross-examined.—He should call a promissory note *schuld-schein*, and a receipt only *schein*.

Peter Simeon now lived at 34, Villiers-street, Strand. He had known the prisoner nine years, but never before had dealings with him. He had been in custody at Berlin. When he arrived in England, he saw the prisoner the following day, and had some conversation with him. He told him, "I have been sent here by Mr. Lobb, to obtain the 5,000 notes, and I have the money to pay for them." Witness told the prisoner, he had received a letter from Mr. Lobb to that effect. The prisoner acknowledged receiving the letter. Witness was present, when some former notes were given to Mr. Lobb by the prisoner. This was at No. 43, Lant-strcet, in the Borough. A forged note was here handed to the witness, and he said the notes were of that description. The prisoner always spoke German to him, and the notes in question were engraved in that language. When witness asked for the 5,000 notes for Mr. Lobb, the prisoner said, "I must have some money beforehand." Witness asked, how much? The prisoner answered, 5*l*. Witness said, he would get it for him, and then he went to Foy the officer, who gave him 5*l*., and marked it first. Witness was always searched by Foy, before he went to the prisoner. He received notes twice from the prisoner; the first time 1,200, and the second time 2,100. An appointment was afterwards made to pay the prisoner 10*l*. more, and then prisoner was

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apprehended at Waterloo-bridge.

Cross-examined.—He had only been once in custody, and that was in Prussia. He was imprisoned from the 21st of May to the 28th of June. He was now upon his parole.

By the Bench.—When the original order was given by Lobb, he (Lobb) was furnished with a good Prussian note.

John Foy, the officer, was next examined. Simeon was put under his direction. On the 30th of July he received 1,200 notes, which he marked. He took the prisoner into custody on the 1st of August on Waterloo-bridge. On that day witness had given Simeon two 5*l*. notes, and when the prisoner was apprehended he had them in his hand. Witness asked him where he got them: and he said, "From Mr. Simeon." Witness asked for what purpose; and he replied, "Forsomewatches I sold him." Witness told him, that he was charged with forging some Prussian notes. The prisoner denied the fact. Witness said, "I am certain you have," and asked for the plates. The prisoner denied all knowledge of them, and witness said they were at Mr. Newman's house. Witness added, that he should search Newman's house. The prisoner then said, "If you do, you will not find them; but if you will allow me to go, I will point out the place where they are to be found." The prisoner was then taken to the office, and witness went to Mr. Newman's house. There he found two men pulling off impressions from two plates, which witness took possession of, and marked Nos. 1 and 2. There was also a type,

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with some red ink upon it. Witness produced the two 5*l*. notes, which he found on the prisoner. Witness had marked them, before he had given them to Simeon.

Cross-examined.—He was not near enough to Simeon to hear what passed between him and the prisoner, when the two 5*l*. notes were given.

Thomas Clements, another police officer. He knew a person of the name of Simeon. Witness went with him to the house of the prisoner at Shadwell High-street; but did not go in. Simeon was searched before he went in, and had no notes upon him. When he returned, he had a parcel of notes with him, which were given to Foy, the officer. Witness never lost sight of Simeon. This was on Monday, July 30. The next day Simeon went again to the prisoner's house, and brought out a second parcel of notes, which were also given to Foy. Witness assisted in apprehending the prisoner, and also in the search of Mr. Newman's house.

Cross-examined.—He saw Simeon go into the prisoner's house, but was not near enough to hear any conversation between them.

Charles Christmas, a police-officer, proved that he saw the prisoner go to Newman's house twice in July last.

A bundle of the forged notes was then proved to be false Prussian receipts by the witness Augustus William Echard.

Mr. Bolland here closed the case on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Platt, as counsel for the prisoner, maintained, that the instrument in question, which the prisoner was charged to have

forged, was not properly described in the indictment, for it was not a promissory note, or undertaking for the payment of money, nor an order for the payment of money. The document did not bear upon the face of it the name of any person who was compelled to pay the money.

Mr. Justice Richardson overruled the objection.

The Prisoner then addressed the Court:—"All I have got to say is, that I have done it from distress alone. Gentlemen, I have a wife and seven helpless children, and I did this to give them the bread which I had no other means of obtaining. I assure you, gentlemen, I did not know there was any harm in what I did. I asked Mr. Lobb, whether there was any illegality in the transaction, and Mr. Lobb put his hand upon his heart (the prisoner described the manner), and said, 'Upon my honour and soul there is no illegality in the transaction.' This is all I know, gentlemen."

A great many witnesses, chiefly neighbours of the prisoner's, were called to give him a character. They declared him to be an upright, honest man.

Mr. Justice Richardson summed up the evidence, and particularly called the attention of the jury to the conversation which passed between Foy the officer and the prisoner, when apprehended. The question was, whether the prisoner could have made these notes with an innocent design. Witnesses to character had been called, but their evidence would not weigh against clear facts, proved by good testimony.

The jury, with very little deliberation, found a verdict *Guilty*.

SHREWSBURY ASSIZES.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The King v. John Williamson, esq. late Mayor of Chester.—This cause came on at Shrewsbury, to which place it had been removed for trial by the Court of King's-bench, on the affidavit of the defendant, that he believed he could not have a fair trial in the county of Chester.

Mr. Jervis stated, that this was a criminal information granted by the Court of King's-bench against the defendant, who was mayor of Chester in the year 1819-1820. In the latter year an election for members to serve in parliament for that city occurred; and the question which the jury had to try was, whether, in the execution of his duty as mayor on that occasion, he had not been influenced by corrupt motives. The election commenced on the 8th of March, and ended on the 18th of that month. The candidates were, the right hon. Richard Grosvenor, commonly called lord viscount Belgrave, Thomas Grosvenor, esq. sir John Grey Egerton, bart., and Edward Venables Townsend, esq. It appeared, that the defendant was attached to what was termed the Grosvenor interest.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to recite the resolutions of the House of Commons of 1774, which clearly defined the description of persons in whom the right of franchise was vested, which was in the following terms:—"That the right of voting at the election of citizens to serve in parliament for the said city of Chester, at the time of proceeding to the said election as aforesaid, was and now is in the mayor,

aldermen, and common council of the same city, and in the freemen of the said city not receiving alms, and having been commorant within the said city or the liberties thereof for the space of one whole year next before such election." Mr. Jervis then observed, that it was the bounden duty of the mayor to make free all citizens having a legal claim to their freedom, either before or during the time of polling, and it would be in proof that such had been the custom and usage on former occasions.

Mr. Thomas Dicus.—Witness is a freeman, and has been so for 18 or 20 years. In Chester, persons are entitled to the franchise by birth, being the sons of freemen, and by servitude to a freeman for seven years; it may also be purchased, or given by the corporation, by way of honorary distinction. Freemen are admitted by the mayor; it is usual to apprise him or the town clerk, who is his legal adviser, of their intention; he has made application to both. He was admitted by the mayor, Mr. Benson, at his own house. Has been present at three contested elections at Chester, in 1812, 1818, and 1820. In 1812, during the polling, great numbers were admitted freemen; they were admitted before the mayor and town clerk. The mayor sat every day for the purpose; the parties being made free on each alternate day; upwards of 300 were admitted during that election.

By the Court.—What were the hours of sitting?—From eleven to three o'clock.

Was this while the poll was proceeding?—It was. I took an active part in the admission of

freemen. There was also a contest in the year 1818. Some persons were admitted then, but not so many. Certainly no notice was given in 1812. The mayor asked for a list at his own house; I attended there a day or two before the election: this list was carried to him the night before the day of their admission, regularly I believe during the election. On Tuesday the 21st of March, 1820, I recollect waiting upon the defendant at his own house: I went for the purpose of asking him when he would admit the forty-four persons who had tendered at the poll; he said he would not admit them without notice, and that after he had notice, he would take all the time he could; he would not admit them during his time. I asked if he meant during the time of his mayoralty, when he again repeated he would take all the time he could. In a few days afterwards, I delivered him a list of the 44 names, and gave him notice of an intended application to the King's-bench, if he refused giving them their freedom within a month, for each individual.

Cross-examined. — A Chester election was one of the worst conducted of any in the kingdom. I know the bridge in Chester, over which general Grosvenor was to pass in his way to Eaton. Saw general Grosvenor's carriage drive down towards the bridge on Saturday evening, the fourth day of the election, on the gallop. The bridge is a narrow one, and several persons were thrown down and much hurt by the carriage when on the bridge. The carriage was afterwards thrown over the bridge in the confusion. I saw it afterwards in

the water; it was thrown over by a party of the procession. General Grosvenor was in the carriage, and Mr. Long, his counsel. They were got out. I have always been against lord Grosvenor's interest; was not employed in getting the mandamuses now pending.

Mr. Lancaster. — I am an attorney and freeman of Chester. I am free by birth, and took up my freedom in 1809. I have always been of the Egerton party. I took an active part in the election, and was employed by the young freemen to obtain their freedom; I made a list of them, containing 58 names. On Monday the 13th March, I went to the mayor's house with William Lowe: he has since been admitted. I saw the mayor, and stated that I had waited upon him with a list of those persons who wished to take up their freedom: I then pointed to William Lowe as one of them, requesting him to appoint a time. Lowe said to the mayor, "sir, I am entitled by birth, and I now make a personal application to you for my freedom." The mayor said, it was not his intention to make free on either side; and he said his objection was, that he had not had regular notice. I then asked, if I might consider that as a refusal; he replied, "you may take it in which way you please." I delivered him the list; he took it and laid it upon the table; he made no objection to the manner of the application. I told him the recorder was come to town, and he said he was glad of it; he would take his advice, and give his final determination at nine o'clock on the following morning. Next morning, I again waited upon him with Wm. Lowe; when I saw

him, he said, he should not make free for one party or the other; the law would not compel him. I then asked him, if he had thus decided in consequence of not having had notice; and he replied he had. On the following morning I went to his house with about 14 of the young men; having told him my errand, and again asked him to make them free; he said he had already given his answer, and he should give no other. He immediately retired to a back room. I remained some time, when a female, his daughter or grand-daughter, came, and asked what I wanted. I replied, I wanted to speak with the mayor. I again saw him, when he repeated, that no other answer would be given. I said it was unjust not to see the young men, and hear what they had to say. This he refused to do. I then asked him, if he should be at the Exchange that morning; he said he should, and I asked if he would see us there; he replied he would in an hour, or an hour and a half. He never came. I afterwards returned to his house with Cotgreave, one of the young men, when he was denied to us.

Cross-examined.—It was a few minutes before nine on the Wednesday morning, when he went to the mayor's house; none but the 14 young men went with him; they remained not more than a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes in the house; they were all in the house or passage.

A great number of witnesses were called to corroborate these statements. Thomas Jenkins, William Evans, John Cotgreave, Wm. Pratchett, Joseph Turner, Edward Roberts, and James Parry, were sworn, each of whom

deposed to personal applications, and also, that they had subsequently been admitted to their freedom, by the titles on which they then claimed.

The first witness called for the defence, was,

Mr. John Finchett. He had lived all his life in Chester, with the exception of a short interval, when he resided in London; was there in the year 1812, and took an active part in the election of that year, in behalf of general Grosvenor and sir Richard Brooke; was town clerk before the election of 1818, and is so now; did not take any active part whatever in the election of 1820, as a partisan. Believes there was a committee for lord Belgrave and general Grosvenor at the last election; but he did not attend that committee; the mayor took no active part in the election. In 1812 he was present at the admission of freemen; at the time of admission inquiries were made into the grounds of the claims made; parents were sworn as to the birth, and masters as to the servitude of claimants, and no objections were then started as to this mode of proceeding. Mr. Richards was then town clerk, and was always present with the mayor at the time of these admissions; one or more aldermen were always present; and he considers it necessary that an alderman should be present. In 1818, notices were delivered as usual, in March, or April; and the election was in June. [Here some notices were produced in court.] An inquiry was made into each case; those masters or parents in the interest of the Grosvenors submitted to be sworn; but Mr. Roberts interfered, and prevented

the other party from taking the oath. In 1820 he was under-sheriff, and is so by virtue of his office as town clerk. On the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the election, he sat on the hustings with the sheriffs, as their adviser. The sheriffs had no assessor, as a contest was not expected. Application was made to him on the subject of making free on the first day of the election; but no application was made to the mayor in his presence. Thinks he made known the application for admission to the mayor on Thursday evening, the second day of the election: he thinks he must have talked with the mayor about it; told him I was engaged with the sheriffs, and would not attend him, and would advise him not to make free. Told Mr. Roberts the same on the first day of the election.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jervis.—Pray, sir, are all the corporation of Chester weak men?—I do not think they are.

What is the usual mode of electing the mayor?—Two citizens are returned to the court of aldermen by the common-hall, and one of them is elected.

Were this wise mayor and you of the same party?—We were.

Do you remember Mr. Roberts requesting you on the hustings, on the first day, to inquire of the mayor, who stood near you, when it would be convenient for him to make free?—I think Mr. Roberts did speak to me, but believe it was only an inquiry whether the mayor would make free; when I told him, I should be engaged on the hustings, and should advise him not to make free.

Did you not know before you

went to the hustings, that an opposition was intended?—I had heard in the preceding week that an opposition was intended.

Can you not recollect holding any conversation with the mayor on the subject of this opposition?—I do not think I did; but cannot positively say.

Recollect yourself, sir.—I do not think there was, according to the best of my belief.

Witness then proceeded to state, that Mr. Roberts and Mr. Cross called upon him the night before the election, and required a list of the freemen. Mr. Cross said, he was sure there would be no contest. Witness said, he spoke to the mayor on Wednesday & Thursday, the first or second day of the election; that he then gave him the advice not to make free, and that this advice was given in consequence of Mr. Roberts' communication. If there had been an assessor, I should have certainly advised the mayor to have made free, as had been done at the former elections.

You knew, of course, that if the claims of the young men were not granted, they would be considered incapable of giving their votes?—Most certainly.

Then, in point of fact, what was the number of voters for General Grosvenor and sir J. G. Egerton at the final close of the poll?—Mr. Finchett produced the poll-book, which contained the following statement:—

For General Grosvenor,	
Recorded votes	698
Tendered ditto	7—706
For Sir J. G. Egerton,	
Recorded votes	680
Tendered ditto	44—724

If, then, the forty-four tendered votes had been sound, sir J. G.

Egerton would have had a majority of 19 over general Grosvenor?—Undoubtedly.

The recorder had then arrived in Chester?—He had.

What did you fetch the recorder for?—To sit as assessor.

Well, how long did the recorder continue as assessor?—He continued till the close of the election on the Saturday.

When did you next see the mayor, after your conversation with him on the Monday night?—On the Wednesday morning, at Mr. Harrison's house.

In what state did you find the mayor, was he indisposed?—No, he appeared well enough, but under considerable alarm.

Do you think there would have been any personal danger in his going up to the Exchange?—If he had gone and refused to make all the young men free, I think he would never have come out alive again.

As the recorder was now sitting as assessor, you were at liberty?—I did not consider myself to be disengaged.

Would the granting the claims of the young men have been considered an unpopular act on the part of the mayor?—Certainly not; it would have been far otherwise.

You say you are the mayor's legal adviser?—I am.

I ask you, then, sir, whether on the Wednesday you gave the same advice to the mayor you had before given?—I cannot say.

But you must say, I must have a direct answer.—I believe I might have repeated the same advice.

I do not ask what you might have done, but what you did do?—I think I can swear I did.

We know you can swear it, but

will you swear it?—I believe I could venture to swear it.

Come, take courage, make up your mind, and tell me—will you swear it?—I think I have no doubt of it.

Do you swear it, sir?—I will swear it.

Was not sir John Egerton seven a-head of general Grosvenor at the close of the poll on Tuesday night?—He was.

Did you believe that the making the young men free would make any difference in the election, when you advised the mayor on the Wednesday?—I did not. I did not think it would make any alteration till Thursday or Friday.

By Mr. Pearson.—[From this re-examination it was elicited, that out of the 44 claims for freedom, 29 were subsequently admitted, one had left the town, and nine were rejected; that of from fifty to sixty said to have applied for their freedom on the Grosvenor interest, through Mr. Garner, four, five, or six, received their freedom afterwards.]

By Mr. Jervis.—Are you lord Grosvenor's attorney?—I am, and have been for some years.

By the Court.—Witness made known to Mr. Roberts, when he first applied, his intention of advising the mayor, and he had no doubt Mr. Roberts would communicate this to his party. He had met with sneers, and those things that showed ill-will towards him, for not advising the admission of freemen. He would not say it would have been dangerous, if he had refused only to admit persons not entitled; but it might have been unpleasant to them.

Mr. John Garner, examined by

Mr. Pearson.—I believe you are an attorney?—I am.

Were you employed during the last election by lord Belgrave and general Grosvenor?—I was.

In what way were you employed?—To obtain admission for the freemen.

Did any apply to you for that purpose?—Yes, I was applied to by between 50 and 60 persons to get their freedom.

Did you succeed in procuring it?—No; I took 40 down to the mayor's house that they might be admitted, but could not see him.

When did you first go to the mayor's house?—On Thursday the 16th. I went several times. They did not receive their admission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell.—Pray, sir, did you never apply to the town clerk?—No, I never did.

Who were you employed by?—By the committee.

Did you not hear, before you went to the mayor's house on Thursday, that he had refused making either party free?—No; I had never heard of it.

You will swear that?—Yes, I do swear it.

Were you in town during the whole of the election?—Yes.

You went to the mayor's house on Friday too?—Yes, I did.

When did you first hear, that the mayor had refused to make free?—Not before the Friday afternoon.

Then you knew of no obstacles that might prevent him from making free?—No, I saw no reason to prevent him on the Friday, the Thursday, or the Wednesday, from admitting freemen.

What became of your claimants?—Sixteen were tendered,

of which nine were admitted on the poll, seven rejected, and I had nearly two tallies to tender at the close of the election.

Pray, what was the state of Cheater during the election?—It was riotous from the beginning to the end.

The whole of the evidence for the defence having been concluded,

Mr. Jervis addressed the jury at considerable length.

The jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against the defendant.

As soon as the foreman had delivered the verdict, sir William Garrow moved towards the jury, and said, "A very proper verdict."

The trial commenced soon after nine in the morning, and did not conclude till near eight at night.

LANCASTER, THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.

LIBEL.—Rex v. Ridgeway.

Mr. Sergeant Hullock thus addressed the jury. The duty of a prosecuting counsel in this sort of case lies within a very narrow compass; and did I on any occasion wish to exceed the strictest limits, I should not desire to do so on the present occasion. The language of the passages charged in the indictment is too plain and intelligible, and the intention too distinct and manifest to every fair understanding, to require any observations of mine. The defendant is a fustian-cutter in Manchester, and sold an Address to the Reformers, by Richard Carlile, dated Dorchester-goal, January 1, Second year of the Spanish Revolution from Despot-

ism to Liberty. The first passage charged in the indictment is in these terms:—"To talk about the British constitution is, in my opinion, a sure proof of dishonesty. Britain has no constitution. If we speak of the Spanish constitution, we have something tangible; there is a substance and meaning as well as sound. In Britain, there is nothing constituted but corruption in the system of government. Our very laws are corrupt and partial, both in themselves and in their administration. In fact, corruption, as notorious as the sun at noon-day, is an avowed part of the system, and is denominated the necessary oil for the wheels of government. It is a most pernicious oil for the interest of the people."

The next passage runs thus:—"Reform will be obtained when the existing authorities have no longer the power to withhold it, and not before. We shall gain it as early without petitioning as with it; and I would again put forward my opinion that something more than a petitioning attitude is necessary. At this moment I would not say a word about insurrection, but I would strongly recommend union, activity, and co-operation. Be ready and steady to meet any concurrent circumstances."

This publication was sold very cheap. The defendant, besides being a fustian-cutter, had taken on himself to become a vender of cheap publications, at the price of 2d., in the heart and centre of Manchester—a place, as we know, of great population, and, unfortunately, as we also know, liable to, and susceptible of, great agitation. Could he be innocently

engaged in publishing this pamphlet, or must he not have published it with the intention charged? If you are of opinion that a man can honestly and justly say the laws are corrupt, and the administration of the laws equally corrupt, then the passage first read is no libel. But that man, I think, must be discontented and dissatisfied with his situation. Some of you have had abundant opportunity of knowing the manner in which the laws are administered. What enables the poor man to resist the insolence of the proud and the aggressions of the rich? What enables him to defend his property, his character, and his life, ay, and successfully? What but the pure and impartial administration of the laws? Does not the language of the passage I have read, then, tend to excite disaffection, discontent, and feelings that border on tumult and insurrection? What means, then, were to be availing without petitioning?

Mr. Brougham (interrupting him).—It is my intention to object to the second part going to the jury, and particularly to the meanings put on this part, inasmuch as they are not stated on the record by innuendoes. We have had no notice; the jury and your lordship have it not before you.

Mr. Sergeant Hullock.—I apprehend, that my learned friend is premature at least. When the publication is read, and your lordship comes to remark upon it, that is the time to make such an objection. In point of law I do not see how the objection applies.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—It may, or may not, be necessary to have

more specific innuendoes, but the time for objecting is, in arrest of judgment. My brother Hullock is quite regular, Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Brougham.—If there be two passages, one with and one without innuendoes, and the finding of the jury does not make it appear on what passage they find a verdict, for any thing that can appear the jury may have gone upon a part where there is no innuendo. I humbly submit, that this is a matter of the last importance in the law of libel: a whole volume may be put on the record, and no innuendoes; the address of counsel is not the proper stage for affixing a meaning. It is necessary that the defendant should not be left to that tardy and insufficient notice; nay, the jury themselves may affix meanings which it must be utterly impossible for the defendant, in his ignorance of the charge, to anticipate or prevent.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—My brother Hullock is perfectly correct.

Mr. Brougham.—That is because the present moment is premature. But I wish your lordship to turn it in your mind. You would rather not hear it now?

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—I would rather not, because I think you cannot lawfully do it.

Mr. Sergeant Hullock proceeded.—I was adverting to the passage charged in the indictment. "Something more than a petitioning attitude is necessary." What is that attitude? I ask you as men of common understanding and honesty to say what he means by that? He would not recommend insurrection, but a certain attitude. "But I recommend," he adds, "union, ac-

tivity, and co-operation." Is not that an incitement to insurrection? He who runs may read; and, reading, it is impossible not to understand, that he contemplates a period when insurrection will be necessary and proper here. He is charged with the intention to vitify the king, the laws, and constitution of the country. I beseech you, gentlemen, what other object could he have in view? I rejoice that Ridgeway has the advantage of the ingenuity and talents of my learned friends; but after you shall have heard, and no doubt have admired, the eloquence of my learned friend, I anticipate but one result, namely, that you will find the defendant guilty of publishing a false, scandalous, and malicious libel.

Evam Mellor.—The defendant lives in Swarbrick-street, or Sackville-street, in Manchester, and keeps a small shop where he sells pamphlets and books. He keeps checked linens besides. I saw a printed paper pasted up on his window, with wafers on his window-shutters, "Just published, An Address to the Reformers of Great Britain." I made an application at his shop to purchase the pamphlet in question, on Tuesday, the 27th of March. Mr. Thomas Nadin desired me to apply. He is a solicitor in Manchester, and I am his clerk. I saw the defendant; David Ridgeway, himself. I asked him if he had got a pamphlet entitled, "A New Year's Address to the Reformers of Great Britain." He said he had not—[The witness, turning to the bench, went on of himself]; but added, I am writing this evening, and shall have it by the latter end of the

week; and if you will come towards Saturday, I have no doubt but I shall have it. I promised him that I would call again either on Saturday or Monday following, and after looking at Hunt's life, and other political works which he showed me, I came off, repeating my promise to call either on Saturday or Monday following. I called again on Monday, the 2nd of April [the witness turned towards the bench, and proceeded]. It may be proper, my lord, to observe, that at that time there was a sign painted over his door, "David Ridgeway, dealer in tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff."

Mr. Brougham.—Ay, it is very proper that.

Mr. Sergeant Hullock.—Yes, I suppose you have that in your brief.

Witness.—I did not see the defendant, when I called in the morning. Next time I saw him was the same evening. I asked him, my lord, if he had got that address: he said he had not, but he had no doubt of its coming by Friday next. He said, I have had some before you came the first time, but I sold them all. [This was said by the witness unasked.] He asked me if I had had "The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong;" I said, I had not. He then showed it me, my lord, and read several parts of it, by way of explaining to me those parts which referred to the pictures on the back of it, and recommended it as being as good a thing as he had ever read. I purchased it, my lord. I called again on the Friday following, the 6th April. I purchased this pamphlet, and paid twopence for it. The defendant delivered it

himself. I bought another at the same time; it was an address, but not the same.

By Mr. Brougham.—I did buy another address at the same time, which was an Address to the Reformers, but not a new year's address. I am not one of the honourable family of the name of Mellor, at Huddersfield. I do not mean that I am an articulated clerk. I am bound an apprentice. This is young Mr. Nadin. It is not Joseph Nadin, esq., but Thomas Nadin, esq., the younger. Joseph Nadin, esq., has retired, and become a country gentleman. This is Mr. Nadin who married the daughter of Mr. Lavender. I do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Lavender was a Bow-street officer. He is not an esq. yet. I was with Mr. Nadin before Mr. Lavender came to the town. Mr. Nadin reads these books. He desired me to purchase it, if I could. [Mr. Brougham.—Ay, if you could: you had to go four times before you were able to get it?] Yes, but I got a promise the first time. It is a small room and a small flat window. There's a kitchen behind, and the shop forms the parlour. Ridgeway is a fustian-cutter, and is generally up stairs. He always was when I called. It is a small narrow street. I saw several pamphlets. There were shelves. I swear there was one shelf. It was not shelved all round. I saw some newspapers wrapped up and directed. I don't know of my own knowledge, that he is a news-vender. I believe his wife sells thread, potatoes, children's books, Jack the Giant-killer, and Mother Shipton. I shall be 18 years of age the 20th of next February. I don't know

that Ridgeway was a volunteer six years, and in the local militia four years. It was not for my own reading I bought the pamphlet. I have not been paid for my four little trips yet. [Mr. Brougham.—Except, perhaps, the books?] I came here last Friday. I came with Mr. Murray, the attorney for the Constitutional Society. I don't know that Nadin, old or young, or Laverender, is a member of that society. I am not a member. I came with Mr. Murray, and I dine with him every day at the King's Arms. I was sent for the purpose of buying this pamphlet at David Ridgeway's. I had some little idea of prosecuting. I was desired to take down little memorandums. Sometimes Mrs. Ridgeway was by.

You have been long enough in an attorney's office to know, that the defendant's wife cannot give evidence?—I only state a fact, I don't know who else was by.

The passages charged in the indictment were here put in, and read by Mr. Statham, town clerk of Liverpool, in the absence of Mr. Cross.

Mr. Brougham.—Mr. Statham, I will trouble you to read one or two more of the passages.

[A conversation here arose as to reading passages required by the prosecutor, intermixed with passages required to be read by Mr. Brougham. At last it was agreed, that the whole pamphlet should be read. Mr. Statham read it accordingly.]

Mr. Brougham.—May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury.—In rising to defend this poor man, I find myself placed in a very different situation from

many, in which it has been, before now, my lot to stand. Upon ordinary occasions, and in political prosecutions, the object is, in the first place, to find out the author of the supposed libel: if found, he is selected for prosecution for the obnoxious writing. The next object is, to discover the known, avowed, professional publisher, whom he employs confidentially to publish his writings, and who, from motives of profit, becomes his agent, or rather his partner in the publication. Ordinarily, too, the task of making at once an allegation, that the publication is seditious and criminal, is easy and irresistible; because the agent must be supposed to know the nature of what he publishes. Again, in ordinary cases, I have had the misfortune to meet with a known, avowed prosecutor. The government, who is the guardian of the constitution,—exercising a wise discretion—taking those measures, which, from its superior knowledge, it perceives to be the most effectual to suppress the libel,—disdaining to fasten upon what might as a single expression be ambiguous, or, I may even add, improper—feeling an honest zeal for the preservation of the constitution and the administration of justice—always desiring to get at the real offender—acts a sound, disinterested, and responsible part towards the publisher in an unhappy transaction, where he must necessarily be ignorant of what he vends, and where it must be utterly impossible for him to know what he purchases. Where no care can by possibility foresee or avoid the offence, the government, disdaining to interfere, never comes into court, but with a case that can scarcely be re-

sisted. In such cases, there is great difficulty in making a defence; and little chance remains of persuading a jury, that a defendant has ignorantly or innocently done the act imputed to him, or of expecting with confidence a verdict of acquittal. I speak from experience of what I have known and felt. But I feel now, that the part entrusted to me of defending the victim of a prosecution the most preposterous and strange—is a comparatively easy task, and you will have little doubt as to the verdict which you are bound in conscience to deliver in. Look at the publication. The author is known. A London jury have refused to convict. Mr. Murray, the attorney of this society, therefore says, “I will go to Lancaster, where the old Jacobite Tory leaven will ensure me a jury that will not refuse a conviction.” But Carlile cannot be brought to trial to Lancaster by law, for you are not yet above the law, which says, that a man must be tried in the county where the offence is alleged to have been committed.” Therefore he sets persons to hunt up an offence through young Nadin; he hires the minions, the spies, the ferrets of the Manchester police, to get a vending for his purpose. With a Lancashire jury he thinks the case safe, and some man in Manchester can be found unwary enough to do what may be prosecuted. But there may be no such person or offence as will afford an opportunity of trying the prosecution, in which they have been foiled by a Middlesex jury. If not, they will make the offence by Nadin, Lavender, and the rest; and Murray puts on foot, if not the vend-

ing (for the defendant could not in his senses sell it, as I will show you), at least an act which will be considered a vending. “We will employ Nadin, and avail ourselves of the ignorance of some man, and get him to commit an act which will be considered publication. If he only gives it for 2d., then a Lancashire jury will secure for us the retreat which a Middlesex jury has rendered hopeless. We will get this done by a ferret, spy, or runner of Nadin, Lavender, &c.” I call upon you, gentlemen, not to credit that witness. No man is secure, if you will believe a person so employed, so set on to get up an offence. But I care not, whether you believe him or not. He proves the case which I am opening. Attend to his evidence. He goes to get that done, of which he had notice from the association of attorneys. They were in want of the pamphlet, not for reading, but for prosecuting. “Go,” said they, “and get him to sell it you.” He went, and saw in the window a notice of “An Address;” not “A New Year’s Address.” He says, “I went in and asked for the New Year’s Address.” The defendant was in the trade of a newsman to eke out the scanty pittance which was most miserably limited in these bad times. He sells newspapers and pamphlets to every comer who may come to order them, to eke out the means of sustenance for himself, his wife, and five children. On being applied to by Mellor, he said, “I am writing to London; I’ll write and get it for you.” Mellor comes again to entrap him, to fix him in his snare, by continued, reiterated importunity. The offence and act,

versy, but in a private letter, I believe, to Pope. Resistance, too, (which is not avowed here), is stated by him as strongly as any Whigs could have stated it. It is a doctrine which ought not rashly to be meddled with, not because it is not a principle of the constitution, and the cornerstone on which the church and state rested, but because it is particularly liable to abuse. The expression respecting the dishonesty of saying, we have a constitution is the ordinary attack upon mock or moderate reformers, who appeal to the constitution at some former period. The absolute reformers, for I do not like nick-names, say that no table contains it, no code, no statute, nothing can be quoted, referred to, or cited; it is not visible or tangible. You call one thing a constitution, we another. The laws and their administration are said to be corrupt. This was probably written after this association of attorneys had been formed, and in reference to them he may have said, that the administration of the laws was partial and corrupt. Then he alluded to the oil of corruption, and spoke of its being as notorious as the sun at noon-day. These are the words of a very distinguished man—Lord Colchester; whom I heard say at the same time, that it was a practice which would have made our ancestors startle with indignation. I have heard the independent influence of the Crown in the lower House of Parliament, called the oil which made the machinery of the state move smoothly. Some

think it necessary; some have little doubt of its being unnecessary as to honest purposes.

But it is possible for a good subject, and an honest man, fairly and honestly, without a shade of suspicion, or violation of the strictest duties of a good subject, to use the very words of this passage in reference to the influence of the Crown in the Lower House. These observations I have offered, as if I were defending the author. Once more let me remind you of the circumstances, in which Ridgeway published. If you take the dangerous ground of giving implicit credit to the witness, in such circumstances, so brought before you, so unkenelled on this poor man by the Manchester police; if you go on this the most dangerous ground which a jury can suffer itself to enter on, and on which it is not safe to give a verdict on life, limb, or property; notwithstanding you should do this, the story which he tells renders it utterly impossible for you to believe another thing, namely, that Ridgeway knew what it was when Mellor took it—got it shuffled into his hand, in order to swear away his liberty, and almost his life, and the lives of his wife and children. It is frightful to think, that men should do what Mellor and that man (pointing to the attorney), the other jackall of the association, call on you to do. Mellor said, "I think proper to mention, that there was a sign—dealer in tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff." Do you think it a very likely thing, that a man who dealt in those exciseable articles would anxiously circulate the pamphlet, would be the publisher of an earnest determined exposition of the evils of such articles—would be circulating an earnest and reiterated address against

their use? At all events, the evidence of Mellor casts broad light upon the infamous transaction. I hear the constitution talked of by those, who know but one or two defects, such as the best systems have; who prosecute for the purpose of supporting, not the constitution, but themselves; who praise it amply because their gain is ample; who consider it sacred because they hold not their gains to be profane; who style it precious because it is valuable to them; who defend it by clinging like blood-suckers to its vitals. I warn you against the worst enemies of the constitution, against well-meaning zealots, who become tools in the hands of others to cast ridicule on the constitution, and to bring shame on the king and government. I call upon you to rescue this victim from the fangs and gripes of harpies and leeches. Protect yourselves from the slur of giving yourselves up as the tools in their hands. Rescue the establishments of justice and law from those who defame and defile them by their conduct and practices.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—The author was in gaol, and therefore was not likely to have been prosecuted, if there were evidence that the pamphlet was written by him, for the publication with his name was not evidence. He (Justice Holroyd) always understood that Englishmen were proud to have a constitution. It appeared to him, that by the laws of England, the pamphlet was grossly libellous.

Mr. Brougham.—If your lordship read a little before, you will perceive that it is of the reformers he speaks.

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Mr. Justice Holroyd.—I read what you wish. In my opinion, it is libellous. He reminds them of insurrection, as if he said, "I won't say further, than reminding you that there is such a thing."

Mr. Brougham renewed his objection to that passage, as not having innuendoes. His lordship did not think it necessary.

Mr. Evans prayed to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Brougham.—With great deference, would your lordship understand our objections, and allow them to be presented in such a shape, that they may be disposed of in a court of the highest resort, by means of a bill of exceptions?

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—Will you put them down yourself?

Mr. Sergeant Hullock.—I never heard of such an objection.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—It is in arrest of judgment only that it can be made.

Mr. Evans.—No, I think it is not; and I proceed to show why.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—I must proceed now. The question was totally immaterial for the jury. If they were of opinion, that it was libellous, the defendant was amenable. He offered for sale, "The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong." They would observe that title. The defendant knew at least what some of the political publications were. The witness certainly proved a sale, if he was not perjured. It had been attempted to make an objection; that the prosecution was brought by the Association; but the only question for them was, was he guilty or not? None could prosecute but by the assistance of the grand jury, the king's court, or the attorney-general. Suppose he were guilty; if the attorney-general

prosecuted, did it make any difference if it came under the grand jury? (His lordship again alluded to "The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong.")

Mr. Brougham.—A line from Dryden, my lord.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—If guilty, they would find him so; if they had any reasonable doubt, they would give him the benefit of it.

The jury turned round, and in a few moments the foreman pronounced "Guilty of the crime laid to his charge."

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—Do you find on the second passage?

Foreman.—We think he is guilty of the whole.

A bill of exceptions was now handed to his lordship. He did not think it could be received, but he would keep it.

The King v. Dalby.

This was an indictment against the defendant for libel, preferred by the Bridge-street Society.

On the panel of the special jury being called, three gentlemen only—William Fisher, esq. John Pattison, esq. and Francis Tatton, esq. answered to their names.

Mr. Gurney (for the prosecution) then prayed a tales.

Mr. Scarlett (for the defendant) interposed. The sheriff, by whom the common jury was returned, was one of the prosecutors of the indictment before the court, and he could not be permitted to return a jury, which jury was, in fact, to try a prosecution of his own.

Mr. Gurney said, that Mr. Scarlett, in that case, ought to challenge the array.

Mr. Scarlett was about to do the very thing. He merely wished,

first, to have cited an authority for so doing.

The Lord Chief Justice had so understood Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. Scarlett was then proceeding to state his authority, when

The Lord Chief Justice observed, that the challenge ought first to be put in.

The challenge was then put in, and read. The ground of objection taken was this:—That John Garratt, esq. and alderman, one of the sheriffs by whom the common jury panel was returned, was, in truth, at the time of his returning such panel, one of the prosecutors of the present indictment.

Mr. Gurney observed, that the challenge was written upon paper. It ought, properly, to have appeared upon parchment.

Mr. Scarlett said, that it might be put upon parchment hereafter.

The Lord Chief Justice thought that, whether upon parchment or paper, it ought to be presented in the form in which it was to remain.

Mr. Scarlett said, that it could, if necessary, be copied upon parchment in a few moments.

Mr. Gurney then withdrew his formal point, and denied the matter contained in the challenge.

Mr. Scarlett was content to put the fact in issue.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The next thing, then, is the appointment of triers. In a case, I believe at Maidstone, two special jurymen appeared, against whom there was no objection; and upon a challenge to the array, those two gentlemen were named as triers. As there are now three special jurymen in the box, I

think we cannot select any triers more likely to be disinterested.

Mr. Scarlett assented.

William Fisher and Francis Tatton, Esqrs, were then named, and sworn to try the issue in dispute. The issue was put to the triers thus:—Was John Garratt, Esq., or was he not, one of the prosecutors of the present indictment, at the time when he returned the common jury panel?

Mr. Scarlett addressed a few words to the jury, merely to inform them of the question they had to decide. Mr. Alderman Garratt, the present Sheriff, in the course of his duty, returned the common jury: and he (the Alderman) was member of a society calling itself "Constitutional," and prosecuting the present indictment. That Mr. Garratt was a member of that society would be distinctly proved. His name, in fact, appeared in a list of subscribers furnished by the solicitor for the prosecution to the solicitor of the defendant, and that list had since been printed and made public. The Alderman was a subscriber at the commencement of the prosecution; and if he had since withdrawn his name from the lists, he had not withdrawn his money from the funds, of the society; and the money was the sinew which enabled the society to act.

William Nettlefold being called and examined, said—I am attorney to the defendant in this case. I appeared at the Crown-office, to strike the special jury, and I then demanded from Mr. Murray a list of the members and subscribers of the Constitutional Society; Mr. Murray admitted that the society were the prosecutors, and sent me, on the 29th of May, the list I have in my hand. In

that list I find the name of Garratt occurring twice: there is a Sir George Garratt, and a John Garratt, styled an Alderman. Opposite to Mr. John Garratt's name, there appears a subscription of 5*l.* 5*s.* I have no doubt that the Mr. John Garratt there named is the present sheriff.

John Roberts knew the person of Alderman Garratt, and was at Guildhall at the time when the Alderman was chosen sheriff. At the conclusion of the first day's poll, Mr. Garratt stated, that he had been a member of the "Constitutional Association;" but that, since he had been chosen Alderman, he had thought it incompatible with his duty to remain among them, and he had therefore ceased to be a member. Witness was at Guildhall on several following days during the poll for sheriffs; and either on the first or second day after that to which he had already alluded, he heard Alderman Garratt retract his former declaration.

The witness was pressed, upon his cross-examination, and upon his re-examination, and also by the Judge, to give the words which Mr. Garratt had used; but he could only, he said, give the sum and substance. Being taxed, on a subsequent day, with his declaration, that he had abandoned the Bridge-street Society, Mr. Alderman Garratt did retract that declaration.

Mr. Gurney, considering that the sheriff had really nothing to do with the choice of the jury, was a little surprised at the course which Mr. Scarlett had taken. The objection, if it could be made out, was, notwithstanding, sufficient. The learned gentleman

then commented upon the inconclusive nature of the evidence adduced, and proposed to set the matter completely at rest by calling John Garratt, Esq. Alderman and Sheriff.

Mr. Scarlett submitted, that Mr. Garratt was not a competent witness. The objection being to the sheriff's return, the sheriff could not in person give support to his own act. Besides, by supporting Mr. Gurney's case, and obviating his (Mr. Scarlett's) objection, Mr. Garratt would further the indictment of which he was a prosecutor.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that he would endeavour, if possible, to recollect some authority.

Mr. Scarlett confessed that he could furnish none.

Mr. Tindall, during a pause of some minutes which ensued, observed that jurymen had been allowed to give evidence as to their own competency.

The Lord Chief Justice thought, that the cases were dissimilar.

No authority whatever occurring upon the point, the learned counsel were driven back to argument.

Mr. Gurney contended, that the question before the triers was merely a collateral issue, and an issue in which Mr. Garratt could have no interest.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I think not.

Mr. Scarlett begged to be understood, in what he was about to say, as casting no imputation upon Mr. Alderman Garratt. To show that he meant any thing rather than an offence, he would begin with citing a case in which a namesake of his own, a man named Robert Scarlett, had been the subject of criminal prosecu-

tion in a court of justice. The case, which appeared in Coke's Reports, was this:—Robert Scarlett became a member of the grand jury of the county of Essex; and he was indicted before the Court of Star Chamber upon a charge of having so become a member of the grand jury, to aid in the finding of certain indictments in which he (R. Scarlett) was personally interested. It appeared, therefore, that if a person knowing himself to be interested, voluntarily, and by his own seeking, did that office which the law required should be performed by an impartial hand, he subjected himself for such act to public prosecution. Now, put the case that a man became sheriff, in order, by returning particular jurors, to aid and support a particular indictment; he would for so becoming sheriff be actually punishable; and such a sheriff (the case was merely a case supposed) would clearly have an interest in a collateral issue like the present: he would be called to give evidence in a collateral issue, when the effect of his own evidence might be, to purge himself from misdemeanor.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Supposing such a case, Mr. Scarlett, as you have imagined, could the verdict upon the collateral issue be admitted afterwards as evidence upon an indictment?

Mr. Scarlett clearly apprehended that it might. The issue would be tried before a court of competent jurisdiction; a verdict of acquittal would be an answer to the indictment; and therefore a verdict of guilty would be evidence. Such a verdict would not only be evidence, but conclusive evidence. A court of law must

take it in the same way that the House of Lords took the verdicts of ecclesiastical courts, without reference to the proceedings upon which those verdicts had been obtained.

The Lord Chief Justice, in the absence of all authority, thought the safer course would be, to treat the witness as incompetent. He by no means meant to pledge himself as to the law upon the point, and wished distinctly to be understood, that his decision could afford no precedent. The question deserved much serious consideration, and he was only desirous, at present, of taking the safer side.

Mr. Scarlett merely understood that Mr. Gurney withdrew his witness on account of the novelty and uncertainty of the case.

Mr. Gurney.—Certainly. Call Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp got into the box.

Mr. Scarlett.—I mean to object to you too. You are are a prosecutor in this case?

Witness.—I apprehend that there can be no doubt of that.

Mr. Scarlett.—I apprehend, my lord, that it is the witness's interest to complete that which has been begun by the sheriff.

Mr. Gurney said, that the point was a good joke; but his learned friend could not be serious.

Mr. Scarlett was quite serious.

The Lord Chief Justice thought, that that would be going a little too far. If he did not receive the evidence of Mr. Sharp, he might exclude, upon the same ground, all possible evidence.

Mr. Sharp was then examined by Mr. Gurney.

Have you attended every meet-

ing of the committee of the Constitutional Society since January last?—I have.

In the months of May and June was Mr. John Garratt, a member of the society?—In May certainly, and, I think, in June.

Did he cease to be a member some time before he was elected sheriff?—Yes.

Had he ever attended any meeting of the society?—No.

Has he done any thing but give 5*l.* 5*s.*?—Nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.—What are you?—I am the Honorary Assistant Secretary.

You do not mean to say that that is your business: I ask you what you are—what is your business?—I mean to say that I hold that situation.

Yes; but what business do you follow?—I am of no business.

Then this is your only business?—I have no business whatever.

You live on your fortune?—I live on means that I possess.

Were you ever in any business?—I was in the Manchester trade.

How long ago?—Two years.

And you have been two years without any business?—Yes.

You say that Mr. Garratt became a member of this Association by subscribing his money?—Yes.

That was the case with a great many people, I believe?—Yes.

Have you returned the Alderman his money?—I am not aware, that the money has been returned.

What has become of it?—It has gone into the general fund.

Were you treasurer?—No; Mr. Alderman Atkins is.

And what do you mean by Mr. Garratt's having ceased to be a member?—He did cease.

The Lord Chief Justice.—What act did he do?—He addressed a letter to me as secretary.

Have you the letter?—No, it is at home.

Mr. Scarlett thanked Mr. Gurney's witnesses for the support they had given to the defendant's case.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence.—The question was, whether, at the time of his returning the jury, the sheriff had, or had not, been a prosecutor of the indictment. The indictment was preferred on the 17th of May; and on the 29th of May, Mr. Garratt's name appeared upon the list of the Association. The name stood Mr. "Alderman Garratt;" it was clear, therefore, that Mr. Garratt was a member subsequent to the time at which he became an alderman. The evidence had clearly proved to the jury, that

at the time of the finding of the indictment, and for some time after, the sheriff was a member of the Prosecuting Association; and the only question was, whether, before his return of the present jury, he had withdrawn himself from that situation. The fact of his having been a member being in proof on the one side, it was incumbent on the other side to show the withdrawal, and to show that withdrawal by very satisfactory evidence. If the triers were satisfied that Alderman Garratt had withdrawn himself before the return in question, they would find their verdict for the prosecutor; but if they were not fully satisfied upon that point, the safer course would be, to find for the defendant.

The question was then formally put to the triers, whether Mr. Garratt, at the given time, was or was not a prosecutor of the indictment; to which they replied without hesitation, that he was

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

I. DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.—FIRST REPORT of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of the means of Improving and Maintaining the FOREIGN TRADE of the Country: Ordered to be printed 9th March, 1821.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider of the means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the Country, and to report their opinion and observations there-

upon from time to time to the House; and to whom the report relative to the timber trade, which was communicated from the Lords in the last session of parliament, and

the several petitions respecting the duties on timber, presented to the House in the present session, were severally referred;—Have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following Report:

Your Committee have deviated from the course which their former report appeared to prescribe, and instead of proceeding to examine some of the burthens that were stated to press with considerable weight upon the foreign trade of the country generally, have applied their consideration to that particular branch of it, which embraces the importation of timber from the northern states of Europe, and the British colonies in North America. This they have done, as well on account of that branch having (as appears by a report referred to them) already occupied the attention of a committee of the other House of parliament, appointed for similar purposes; as of the anxiety they understand to prevail among the commercial and shipping interests, connected with the trade in question, and the inconvenience of a continued suspense in respect to the system which parliament may deem it expedient to adopt, on the expiration of the existing law, which, according to the latest extension of it, will terminate on the 25th of March in the present year.

In the imposition of the several duties, at present in force, on the importation of timber, the consideration of the legislature appears to have been directed to two distinct objects; first, to

the protection and encouragement of the wood trade in the British American colonies; and secondly, to the augmentation of the revenue.

Regarding them in this point of view, the first question that obviously presented itself was, to the maintenance of what part of these duties, if of any, the public faith might be supposed to be committed; a short reference to the laws which imposed the respective duties, and to the circumstances attending the periods at which they were imposed, has been sufficient to satisfy your Committee on this head.

Although the policy of giving encouragement to the trade in timber from the British American colonies, may be inferred to have been previously entertained, from the acts 3 and 4 Anne, and 5 Geo. 3, by which, bounties upon the export of it were granted; it does not appear to have been acted upon with much effect before the year 1809; at that time the course of events had placed our relations with the northern states (from whose territories our supplies of timber, as well for domestic as for naval purposes, had been chiefly derived) in a situation which gave rise to a well-founded apprehension, lest the resources in that quarter might entirely cease to be available for the demands of this country.

Under the influence of this apprehension, it was deemed advisable by parliament to resort to the hitherto neglected though abundant supplies to be found in our American colonies, and by adequate protection to encourage the transport of them to meet the exigency with which we were

threatened; to accomplish this object, a virtual exemption from duty was granted to the timber imported from our North American possessions, while a large addition was made to that levied on timber from the north of Europe, first, by the 49th Geo. 3rd, c. 98, and in the ensuing year by the 50th, c. 77, by which the duties of the preceding year were doubled, making the whole duty on northern timber, including the temporary duty imposed in the same years for the support and during the continuance of the war, amount to 2*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per load. These duties were again augmented by an addition of 25 per cent to the permanent duties on timber, in common with all other duties of customs, for the express purpose of assisting the revenue. The whole of these duties were consolidated by the 59th of the late king, and now amount to 3*l.* 5*s.* per load, when imported in British ships.

From this statement it will appear, that of these duties (how ever they may all alike have operated in the way of protection to the colonial timber trade), a part only can be said to have been intended for that purpose; viz. those which were imposed by the acts passed avowedly with the object of giving encouragement to that trade, amounting to 2*l.* 1*s.* per load, and which may be contended to have led to its extension by the application of capital, which, except for such inducement, would never have been so invested. With respect to the exemption from duty in favour of colonial timber, that advantage was originally temporary, and has been since continued from time to time for

limited periods; and although the persons concerned in the colonial timber trade may have had a just expectation that they should enjoy for a considerable period the advantages afforded them, as well by the exemption granted, as by the duties imposed by the 49th and 50th Geo. 3rd; so far from any expectation being held out, that the encouragement so given had been considered by government as permanent, or was intended to be indefinitely continued to them, that means seem to have been studiously taken to produce by explanation a conviction of a contrary tendency, and to impress them with the assurance, that previously to the expiration of the existing law, the timber trade would be brought under consideration of parliament with the view of introducing an alteration into the scale of the present duties, that should render them more equal and more favourable to our intercourse with the foreign states with whom it was carried on. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that there is nothing which precludes the consideration of these duties, nor any part of them which in strictness may not be open to any modification, either in respect to the rate at which they shall continue, or the mode in which they shall be levied, that parliament under a sense of the public interest, may deem it prudent to introduce.

The policy most advantageous to the country, as far as the mere supply of timber is concerned, would be, to obtain it of the best quality, and at the lowest price, without reference to the quarter from whence it might be derived; and the course of your

Committee has been, to inquire, first, to what extent the operation of this policy is infringed by the system of duties now in force; in the next place, to examine how far the limits imposed on its operation are sustained by adequate considerations of expediency; and lastly, to determine whether, by the adoption of any and what alterations, the duties might be rendered, as far as circumstances allowed, more consistent with the regard due to the principle on which this policy proceeds, and generally more beneficial to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom.

It appears, that previously to the imposition of the duties in 1809-10, the supplies of wood required for the consumption of the country were principally furnished by the northern states of Europe; that subsequently to that period, a great and gradually increasing proportion of its supplies has been drawn from the British North American colonies; that at present the use of the timber from the north of Europe, owing to the price it bears in comparison to American timber, is in a great measure confined to the higher and more valuable description of buildings, and to purposes for which increased strength in bearing is necessary or desirable; that for less substantial buildings, and for the inferior purposes to which wood is applicable, the American timber and deals have been generally brought into consumption, and although the red pine of America (of which the quantity is relatively small) is said by several witnesses to be equal in quality to the fir from the north of Europe, yet the yellow pine of which the

great importation consists, is stated, when used in this country, to be inferior to it, except for particular purposes and in particular situations, from its supposed greater liability to dry-rot, and comparative deficiency in strength and durability. At the same time, there is reason to believe, from other evidence, that much prejudice subsists on this head, and that in Lancashire, where the yellow pine has been a longer time in general use than in any other part of the kingdom, as well as in the neighbourhood of Shields, its qualities are considered as more valuable than they are generally esteemed; and there is repeated testimony, that when used in America, both in the construction of ships and buildings, it has been found to be free from the particular defect alluded to, and of a durability equal to that of the best timber of Europe.

The scale of comparative value attached by different witnesses to the wood drawn from each particular country, will be seen in the evidence of Sir R. Seppings, Mr. Holland, Mr. White, Mr. Copland, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Smith, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Bellhouse and others, to which your Committee think it sufficient to refer.

That the supply of wood to meet the demands of the British and Irish market might be obtained with greater facility and cheapness to the consumer (if the means of purchasing and transporting it at the lowest rate were the only considerations to be attended to), a reference to the account of the charges of obtaining and transporting it from the northern ports of Europe, independent of the duty,

will leave no doubt; and although under the pressure of the duty, the demands of the country for superior purposes may have been such as to lead to the importation, to a certain amount, of timber from the Baltic, it yet must be obvious, that while this duty bears upon it with its present weight, it is to those higher purposes alone to which that species of timber can be applicable; and that a great proportion of wood of an inferior quality must be forced into consumption, both in avowed substitution for the superior timber in buildings, which thereby becomes less solid and lasting; and in a fraudulent application of it, when that of a superior kind has been contracted for, which, according to the evidence, if practised, can be with difficulty detected; expedients of this nature would probably not be resorted to, if the difference of price was reduced, and the inducement to prefer the American wood were less powerful. It appears, too, by the admission of some of the principal dealers, that the difference is at present such, as to be prejudicial to the trade itself, and to bring into the market from the colonies an excessive quantity of timber of a very inferior description, both in point of quality and preparation; and that some alteration of the duty, calculated to approximate the relative prices of the timber from the north and from the American colonies, would be desirable, if only to confine the supply of the market to a more carefully selected and better prepared commodity. In addition to these inconveniences, the amount of the duty levied on Baltic timber, and the increased

price which, under the operation of that duty, the American timber must have borne, may be considered as a bounty paid by the consumers of the United Kingdom for the benefit of the North American colonies, and the support of the superfluous shipping, to which the transport of their wood is said to afford the only employment.

The prudential considerations by which the application of the same principle appears to have been limited, are, the danger incident to want of competition, from the exclusion of colonial timber, and from a reliance for our supplies on a single source; the possible failure of supply from the north of Europe, in a moment of necessity; the maintenance and employment of our shipping; and the effect that might be produced on the various interests connected with our American trade, and the capital embarked in the establishments for carrying it on. The same prudential considerations, in the opinion of your Committee, at present forbid any recommendation on their part, tending entirely to take away the legislative protection hitherto enjoyed by the colonial trade; but, as the extent of that protection is admitted, on almost all hands, to exceed the necessary bounds, they have directed their attention to ascertain to what amount, and in what mode that protection should be prospectively continued.

In so far as any alteration introduced is favourable to foreign trade, it must have a tendency to produce an increased importation from the north of Europe, and thereby possibly to induce an increased demand from that quar-

ter for the manufactures of Great Britain; and your Committee are inclined to believe, that an increased demand would be the result, as well from the desire for British manufactures that is said strongly to prevail in those countries, as from the extent to which the export of them has been maintained, notwithstanding the burthens imposed on the importation of this important branch of their produce into the United Kingdom. Your Committee do not think it improbable, that a diminution of the export of wood from the British North American colonies might, on the other hand, be experienced; some diminution, as far as the trade is concerned, would be desirable, and indeed can hardly fail to take place, even independent of any alteration of duties, owing to the excess beyond the consumption of the country, to which the importation has been, by peculiar circumstances, recently enlarged. The causes to which we may attribute this excess, are, in part, the prolonged expectation of an alteration in the rate of duties, combined with the desire to take advantage of the time the present law may continue, and to anticipate the impending change by the greatest possible previous importation; and in part, to the amount of shipping (greatly exceeding the actual demands of our commerce) which has been thrown out of employment by the conclusion of the war, and other circumstances, and which has been since engaged in this branch of trade, not so much because the employment was attended with advantage, as because it was preferable to the vessels lying en-

tirely idle, incurring expense, and deteriorating in value.

As our intercourse with the northern states must be liable to be influenced by the fluctuations of political events; and as the exclusion from their ports, which has been once experienced, may at some future period recur, your Committee are apprehensive, that the consequences of any measure that might have the effect of placing our dependance for a supply of timber exclusively on those countries, might become eventually the occasion of serious political inconvenience and danger; and by the exclusion of competition, possibly defeat the expectation of comparative cheapness to the consumers of this country.

The alarms represented in the petitions from the shipping interest in various quarters, which have been referred by the House to your Committee, appear to proceed on a presumption of the necessarily destructive effects of any alteration made in the existing duties, a measure which is accordingly deprecated with corresponding earnestness. Your Committee feel the respect due to an interest so important to the power and safety of the country; and if all the weight is not given to the representations of the petitioners which they may expect, it is because the alarms expressed in them appear to be carried to excess, and the objects sought, not conducive to the general commercial interests of the kingdom, in which their own must be inseparably involved.

Your Committee see no reason whatever to imagine, that the alteration which they have in contemplation, would be attended with the effect of depriving the

American colonies of their due participation in the benefits of the wood trade, although it might have a moderate and temporary tendency to the reduction of the importations from thence, and so far may, in the first instance, and for a given period, affect the interests of the ship-owners. In fact, the interest of the ship-owners is the one most concerned in the present question; while that of the colonies themselves, important as it is, is still a comparatively subordinate one. Your Committee fully concur in the wisdom of that policy which has rendered the British shipping a favourite object of the attention and vigilance of parliament; but they cannot feel that, beyond the extent which may be rationally deemed essential to the safety and defence of the country, every other consideration is to be sacrificed to that object, or that it is consistent with the public welfare, that the care due to the interests of our merchants and manufacturers, and every regard to our foreign commercial relations, should be foregone, for the purpose of supporting by artificial means a mercantile marine in a state of magnitude, at which it has arrived from accidental causes alone, and which is neither conducive to the commercial prosperity, or essential to the political security of the nation; and in which (unless by the opening of new sources of employment, or the extension of those existing), the regular trade of the country is incapable of maintaining it. Of this, the great depreciation which all property in shipping is represented to have undergone, appears to your Committee to furnish sufficient proof.

The degree in which the shipping may be affected by any change that is adopted, must depend upon the influence which such change is likely to have in reducing the export of wood from the colonies. From the evidence of persons conversant in the uses to which wood is applied, your Committee collect, that for many of those uses, the wood imported from America is either indispensable, or preferable, or as good, or nearly so, as that brought from the north of Europe. In reference to the first description, are mentioned masts for ships of large dimensions, both ships of war, and the more valuable description of merchantmen, which can only be found in our North American colonies, and which must therefore form a considerable article of import into this country under almost any state of duties. To the second, all articles in which facility of working, and an extensive surface and freedom from knots is required, and to whatever extent pine timber for these purposes is employed, the American wood even at equal prices would have a preference. To the last, the application to all inferior purposes, as for packing chests, and various objects in the interior of houses, or in situations where it has the benefit of a free circulation of air: for such uses it may be fairly supposed, and indeed it is more than once admitted, that the consideration of mere cheapness would cast the balance in favour of the produce of our American provinces.

The aggregate of these applications of timber, form a very considerable proportion of the general consumption of the coun-

try; and it appears to your Committee, that it would require something little short of equality in point of price with those of the Baltic, to exclude the timber and deals of the British colonies from importation for these purposes. Nor must it be forgotten that the experience, obtained within the last few years, of the qualities and value of the American wood, which has had the effect of removing much of the prejudice that prevailed against it, in so far must probably have contributed to induce a permanent extension of its consumption.

By the estimate of some of the witnesses, the excess of supply of American pine beyond the demand, is stated to be at present considerable, inasmuch that a heavy loss is incurred by the importers. This circumstance, even under the existing duties, cannot fail to lead to a reduction in its future importation, and of course to a diminution of employment, in the same degree, of the shipping engaged in the trade. If the effect of an alteration of duty should for a time increase the demand for northern timber, it must also undoubtedly tend to a similar consequence, not likely to be more than partially counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of demand for British shipping in the trade with the north of Europe from the ports of which a smaller number of vessels may be sufficient for an equal amount of importation.

By a diminution of the demand from America, the capital invested in saw-mills and establishments in those colonies, stated at 150,000*l.*, may be liable to some

injury. It must be recollected, however, that the advantage given to the American colonial trade, on which these establishments were founded, has already extended beyond the period on which those engaged in it had any right to calculate; and having speculated on their own views of public policy, they can have no just ground of complaint, in the event of parliament taking a different view of what that policy requires, and subjecting these duties to some modification beyond the expectation which they had formed.

To the Canadian propriety; the principal value of the timber trade appears to consist in the employment it affords to the persons concerned in agriculture and their servants, during a certain period of the year, in conveying the wood from the places where it has been felled, to the places from which it is to be conveyed to the ports of export; while the part of the business which belongs to cutting and rafting, is in many instances performed by axe-men passing from the United States for this purpose, who are understood to be more expert in these operations than the labourers of the British territories.

If what has been stated by your Committee leads them to expect some diminution of the export of the American colonies, from a change in the scale of existing duties, they have also reason to believe, that it is only by a temporary restraint of that export that the character of the wood is likely to be improved, and its value eventually increased; such a diminution, therefore, is in itself by no means in the

contemplation of your Committee, a sufficient ground of objection on the part of the colonies to any alteration that may be proposed, unless it be such an alteration as shall be calculated extensively to exclude from consumption the timber of the North American colonies, and transfer the trade to foreigners. Within certain limits, the trade of the colonies of Great Britain have a just claim to encouragement and support from the mother country; and to such claim your Committee are anxious to give full weight. It is not, however, a question whether this encouragement and support should be given or withheld; but, admitting it to be due, to what extent it should be carried, in justice to other interests, which have also their peculiar claims to attention, and which are, in the opinion of your Committee, also deeply involved in this discussion. On the fair regard shown to foreign countries, the extent of our commerce with them may depend, and in providing with too much partiality for the interests connected with the trade to and from our American colonies, we may put in hazard all those still more extensive interests that are engaged in the export to those countries which are directly concerned in the timber trade (if not of our foreign trade generally), by such a proof of deliberate preference of a principle of restriction, as the rule of our commercial policy.

In maintaining the original duty imposed expressly for the purpose of encouragement to the North American trade, it cannot be contended that every claim on public faith is not fully satisfied.

In point of expediency, however, and in consideration of the interests involved, your Committee are disposed to think it may be allowed to go even something further in favour of the colonies. The difference created by duty on timber amounts at present to 3*l.* 5*s.* per load; if, by the effect of the alteration, that should be reduced to 2*l.* 5*s.*, which would leave a protection, after providing for the ordinary difference in freight, in the actual selling price of the respective descriptions of timber, of 1*l.* 10*s.* per load in favour of the imports from our North American provinces, your Committee cannot but think, in recommending such a difference, they shall at least be free from the charge of not having sufficiently listened to the pretensions of the parties whose interests are involved in the colonial trade, and tendered as great sacrifice on the part of the country, both to the shipping and the colonies, as they can persuade themselves the House will be disposed to sanction. At this rate of difference, it appears to your Committee, a fairer competition will be given to foreign produce, and a freedom of choice (which, under the present relative prices can hardly be said to exist) will be secured to the consumers, between the descriptions of wood brought from the respective points of supply, while a certain and large proportion of the consumption of the United Kingdom will be assured to the American colonies, in the applications of their timber to those uses for which its qualities and comparative price must give it a preference.

However the tendency of the evidence generally may be, to re-

commend an alteration in the duties, to such an amount as may prove a corrective to the trade, without impairing materially the consumption of the American timber; a considerable variety of opinion was expressed by the witnesses examined, as to the extent to which an alteration of the existing duty might be carried, without danger to the fair demand for the produce of our American colonies. Amidst the different opinions given, it was difficult for your committee to determine the precise amount by which the relative difference between the colonial timber, and that from the northern states should be reduced, and in fixing upon 20s. they have not only taken that sum as a point between the extremes, but have been influenced by a reference to the accounts of the market in several years, and particularly in 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819, as it is given in a paper added in the appendix, and in the evidence of two of the witnesses; when it appears to have been, according to the remarks of one of them, in a natural and healthy state; when a fair competition existed; when the prejudice entertained against American timber seemed to be on the decline, and the demand for it augmenting. The relative price was, at this period, about or nearly three to four, which has recently been reduced to one-half, owing to the unnatural situation into which the market has been brought by excessive importations, produced by the various circumstances which, at the present moment, have contributed to disturb the channels, and change the character of the trade.

Your Committee next proceeded to consider, in what mode that alteration of duty should be effected, whether by reduction of duty on Baltic timber, by an imposition of duty on American, or by a combination of both; and the result of their consideration has been, a preference of the last mode of producing the relative approximation they have recommended, in the prices of the respective descriptions of timber, by the imposition of 10s. on the American timber, and a corresponding reduction from the duty on that imported from the north of Europe; this they conceive to be most effectual to produce the advantages they have in contemplation; by removing the excessive inequality of the present system, facilitating our intercourse with foreign nations, and marking our desire, as far as circumstances will permit, to adopt more liberal principles than those by which our commerce with them has been hitherto governed.

The state of the duty on deals will not, in the opinion of your Committee, allow the same degree of relative reduction to be applied to it, which has been recommended for that on timber.

The rate of duty on long deals at present falls considerably below that on timber, whilst on those of short lengths, it rather exceeds it. In what principle this distinction in favour of deals, as compared with timber in the log, originated, your Committee are at a loss to discover, and are averse to recommend a continuance of it, at least to its present extent. They feel, however, considerable difficulty in proposing to equalize the duty on timber and deals, which, if effected by a reduction

of the duty on timber, must be attended with a large sacrifice of revenue, and if by an addition to that on deals, might tend in some measure rather to impair than assist the foreign trade of the kingdom, by the effect it would have on the exports of wood from those states, of which deals form the greatest proportion. This, in the opinion of your Committee, precludes the application of a rule of strict equality to deals and to timber; but it appears to them, that while the amount of duty on timber is reduced in the degree proposed, a small increase on deals of large dimensions, will in some measure lessen the distinction, at least as far as that class of deals is concerned. On the shorter deals, they recommend some reduction of duty, less with reference to the manner in which the duty at present bears upon this description of deals in comparison with timber, than in consideration of the difference in the quantity of wood contained in a given number of deals of the larger and smaller dimensions, which seems to call, in respect of the latter, for a more favourable assessment. Another alteration which has suggested itself to your Committee, is one that has reference to deal ends, on which a comparative low duty has been hitherto levied, in order to accommodate the ship-owner in broken stowage; this indulgence has been found to lead to great abuse in covering the introduction of timber of this description as cargo (a practice never contemplated), to an extent most injurious to the revenue. They therefore submit the propriety of confining the length of this class of deals to six feet, and making a moderate re-

duction in the duty to which they are at present liable.

In consequence of the report referred to them, the mode of levying the duty on deals as wood of the other denomination under which it is imported in this country, according to the cubic measure, has been an object of your Committee's examination; and although the reduction of them all to their cubic contents in assessing the duty, seems, on the first view of it, the most easy as well as the most equitable principle that could be adopted, your Committee have found reasons in support of continuing the existing mode (both as a matter of convenience and as producing a degree of equality between the countries by which our importations of wood are furnished), sufficient to prevent their proposing to the House to relinquish it; in preserving the mode, however, they are of opinion, that an improvement may be introduced into the scale now in use, by admitting a graduation of duty, between the deal ends and deals of the largest class, which, it appears to your Committee, would attain more effectually that advantage by which the existing mode of levying the duty is chiefly recommended.

Your Committee have abstained from entering, in this report, into details upon the subject of battens, oak-plank, staves, split-plank, paling-boards, masts, spars, and the other various denominations under which timber is imported, to which their attention has been directed. The duties on these will be influenced by those on the more important articles, and will make a necessary part of any measure that may

hereafter be submitted to the House.

The policy of a legislative preference being given to the importation of timber in the log, and the discouragement of the importation of deals, seems to your Committee very doubtful, both because they are of opinion that any advantage to be expected from the conversion of timber into deals in this country, will not be sufficient to compensate for the corresponding disadvantage to the general consumer (to whom the deals would come with a considerable increase of cost), and because it is founded on a principle of exclusion, which they are most averse to see brought into operation in any new instance, without the warrant of some evident and great political expediency.

Your Committee have discovered in the accounts before them, that the protective duty in favour of British shipping has been made to operate in different degrees on the importation of wood of different descriptions, varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent, and in some unimportant instances falling below, as in others considerably exceeding these rates, on the value of the particular article imported; for this inequality, which introduces much perplexity into the collection of the duty, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason, and they therefore submit to the consideration of the House, the propriety of making the same duty attach on all importations of wood in foreign ships alike, and that the amount of difference between the importation in the foreign ship and that in the British ship,

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should be fixed for the future at 5 per cent.

One only further recommendation has suggested itself to your Committee, which, in concluding their report, they are desirous of offering to the House. It has appeared in the evidence, that a great proportion of the timber which is imported from the province of Canada, is the growth of the United States, and has been permitted to be received into that province free from duty, and has from thence been exported to the United Kingdom, with all the benefits and immunities conceded to the produce of the British territory. To obviate the objection to which this practice appears to your Committee to be liable, they are of opinion, that with every exportation of timber from the British provinces in North America, a certificate of its being the produce of those provinces should be required, and that timber imported without such certificate should be hereafter charged with the same rate of duty as would be payable on it, if imported directly from a foreign state.

In submitting the result of what has occurred to them in the course of their inquiry into this important subject, your Committee have only to add, that in the recommendations which they have tendered, it has been their endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to conciliate the claims of adverse interests and the contending considerations of policy that demanded their attention. If what they propose falls far short of a recurrence to those sound principles by which all commerce ought to be regulated,

they trust it will appear to the House, that they have proceeded as far as, under present circumstances, is consistent with an equitable regard to the protection due to extensive interests that

have grown up under an established system, and which must be deeply affected by any material and sudden change to which that system is subjected.

9th March, 1821.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.—SECOND REPORT of the *Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of the means of Improving and Maintaining the FOREIGN TRADE of the Country*: Ordered to be printed 18th May, 1821.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider of the means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the country, and to report their opinion and observations thereupon from time to time to the House;—Have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following Report:

From the period of their submitting to the House their last report, the attention of your Committee has been directed to the commerce of the United Kingdom with India and China, and the trade between those countries and other parts of the world. The advanced state of the public business, and the additional evidence, yet to be received, before they can consider themselves as having completed their investigation into that branch of their inquiry, affords them no expectation of being able to produce a report, embracing a general view of the subject, in sufficient time to admit of any measure being founded upon it, and receiving the approbation of parliament previously to the close of the session.

It has however occurred to your Committee, in the course of their inquiry, that there are some branches of the trade, in reference to which further facilities may be afforded, with great advantage to the interests of British commerce and navigation; and that such facilities cannot be delayed to a future year, without the risk of losing much of the beneficial results which, at the present time, may be expected from them. This impression is founded rather upon general principles, and circumstances of general notoriety, than upon any particular evidence adduced before your Committee, however the tendency of that evidence may have been further to establish the expediency of the measures about to be proposed.

In adverting to the peculiar system of laws by which the trade of the East Indies is regulated, the House cannot but observe, that the subjects of foreign nations, whether European or American, are in possession of privileges far more extensive than those which are enjoyed by his majesty's subjects generally; and greater, as to many branches of circuitous and foreign trade, than have been accorded to the East India Company itself. To

relieve the commerce and shipping of this country from a situation of such comparative disadvantage (for the continuance of which your Committee can discover no sufficient reason) they feel the expediency of some measure, the principle of which may be, to allow British subjects, as well private traders as the East India Company, to carry on every sort of traffic between India and foreign countries (with the exception of the trade in tea, and that with the United Kingdom and the British colonies, with which they do not propose any interference) which foreigners

are now capable of carrying on; and have therefore come to the following resolution, which they submit to the House:

Resolved, "That it is expedient to permit his majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except the dominions of the emperor of China) and any port or ports beyond the limits of the said charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his majesty.

18th May, 1821.

EAST INDIA TRADE.—REPORT *relative to the TRADE with the EAST INDIES and CHINA, from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the means of extending and securing the FOREIGN TRADE of the Country, and to report to the House: Ordered to be printed 11th April, 1821.*

By the LORDS COMMITTEES appointed a SELECT COMMITTEE to inquire into the means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the country, and to report to the House; and to whom were referred the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament for the like purpose; and also the several Petitions, Papers, and Accounts which had been referred to that Committee; and also the several Petitions presented in the present Session of Parliament on the subject of Foreign Trade:—

ORDERED TO REPORT,
That the Committee have met,

and have proceeded in the inquiry, which had been entered upon by the said Committee appointed in the last session of parliament, into the state of British commerce with Asia, including as well that which is carried on with the territorial possessions of the honourable East India Company, as that with the Independent States in the same part of the globe.

In the conduct of this inquiry, the Committee have not thought it necessary to direct their attention to the commercial concerns of the East India Company, as administered by the Court of Directors with a view to the interests both political and financial of that corporate body, further than was necessary to elucidate

the present state and future prospects of free trade, as affected by existing regulations.

This subject, therefore, naturally divides itself according to the various restrictions to which different descriptions of commerce in these regions are now subjected by law: that to the territorial possessions of the Company being carried on by licence only from the Company; that to other parts of Southern Asia (China excepted), and to the islands of the Indian ocean, by licence from the board of control; that to China being entirely prohibited to all British vessels but those in the actual employment of the East India Company, and the whole trade confined to ships of a certain fixed amount of tonnage.

The trade which is carried on by licence with the territories of the East India Company is confined to the presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and the port of Penang.—Some inconveniences and injury to individuals are stated to have arisen where circumstances have made it desirable to change the destination of vessels from one of these ports to another, after their arrival in the East, in consequence of the delay attendant upon obtaining a permission to do so from the local government. This, indeed, may be obviated by obtaining licences including the above-named ports generally, which have been sometimes applied for, and do not appear to have been refused. But the system of requiring licences does not appear to be attended with any public benefit; and a fee is charged for each of them.

A more material advantage might probably accrue to the free trader from being permitted to trade with other smaller ports on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, where the Company have already established collectors of the customs, who might effectually counteract an illicit trade; whereby a wider field of adventure may be opened, and an additional stimulus to commercial intercourse afforded to the native inhabitants. It would, however, be necessary in this case to provide by regulations, which it could not be difficult to establish, against any abuse of this extension of privilege by British vessels carrying on the coasting trade, in which there is every reason to believe they might successfully compete with the native ships, which have hitherto been considered as enjoying a monopoly of that trade, of which the East India Company could not reasonably be expected to deprive their subjects as long as they are precluded from carrying on the direct trade to Europe in India-built vessels. It must be observed, however, that the coasting trade is now open to vessels of other nations, those of the United States not being excluded from it, and instances having been stated to the Committee in which the Portuguese flag has been allowed to pass from one port to another, carrying on trade, from which British European ships are excluded.

The Committee cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without observing, that although it is difficult from the great fluctuation which the free trade to the Peninsula of India has experienced

since it has been admitted upon the terms of the renewed charter granted to the East India Company in 1813, to estimate fairly the precise amount of its increase, it must be admitted, that its progress has been such as to indicate that neither a power to purchase nor a disposition to use commodities of European manufacture are wanting in the natives of British India; whilst the minute knowledge of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, acquired by a direct intercourse with this country, would naturally lead to a still further augmentation of our exports. The great increased consumption cannot be sufficiently accounted for by the demand of the European residents, the number of whom does not materially vary; and it appears to have been much the greatest in any articles calculated for the general use of the natives. That of the cotton manufactures of this country alone, is stated, since the first opening of the trade, to have been augmented from four to five-fold. And the taste of the natives for such articles may not improbably have been created in some instances, and extended in others, by that very glut in the market, which has doubtless, by its excess and consequent lowering of prices, frequently defeated the speculations of private merchants. The value of the merchandize exported from Great Britain to India, which amounted in the year 1815 to 870,177*l.*, had in the year 1819 increased to 3,052,741*l.*; and although the market appears then to have been so far overstocked as to occasion a diminution of nearly one-half in the exports of the following year

(1820), that diminution appears to have taken place more in the articles intended for the consumption of Europeans than of natives; and the trade is now stated to the Committee by the best-informed persons to be reviving. When the amount of population and the extent of country, over which the consumption of these articles is spread, are considered, it is obvious that every facility which can, consistently with the political interest and security of the company's dominions, be given to the private trader for the distribution of his exports, by increasing the number of points at which he may have the option of touching in pursuit of a market, cannot fail to promote a more ready and extensive demand.

If the restriction of trade to vessels of the burthen of 350 tons and upwards, in all seas and countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, has any tendency to check the operations of the private trader in a direct commerce with the dominions of the East India Company, it can hardly fail to operate still more as an impediment to his exertions in seeking new channels of commerce, or extending those which already exist with other countries and islands in the same part of the globe. Here a field in a great measure new, would be opened by the free admission to trade of vessels of a smaller burthen. It is stated to the Committee, by persons who have been most interested in forming a correct opinion upon the subject, that in a trade with the native powers in the Gulph of Persia, along the Red Sea, and on the Eastern



coast of Africa, as well as with the islands and countries to the eastward of the company's dominions in Asia, small vessels would be employed in preference to large, from the nature of the navigation, the great value and small bulk of some of the articles, as well as the description of markets where such trade would be carried on. Some apprehension, indeed, has been stated to exist, that vessels of that description might be exposed to frequent depredations from pirates who infest those seas, but it does not appear, that there is any difference in the rate of insurance required from large and small ships: if there is a risk, however, the private merchant might safely be left to consider, how far it applies to his particular case; while the American trade in those seas, which is carried on as well in vessels below as above the burthen of 350 tons, is not stated at any time to have suffered materially from such dangers. It may be remarked, that although the native governments of India have been generally supposed to be unfavourable upon system to foreign commerce, no recent instance of such disposition has been adduced: the French, on the contrary, are stated to have been remarkably successful in some recent attempts, to open a commercial intercourse with Cochin China; and the recent knowledge which has been acquired of the manners and habits of the inhabitants in some of the islands of the Malay race, leads to a much more favourable opinion of their character and aptitude for civil and commercial intercourse than was previously entertained.

The maintenance of a free

port, eligibly situated amongst the Indian islands under British protection, which the magnitude of our establishments in that quarter of the globe may enable us to support at much less expense than any other nation, may be attended with the greatest benefit to commerce and civilization. The importance of such a station, and the quick perception of its advantages, formed by the native traders in that part of the globe, may be estimated by the rapid rise of the port of Singapore during the year that it has been in the possession of the British government, and opened for the purposes of general trade. The population, which had before scarcely amounted to 200 souls, in three months increased to not less than 3,000, and now exceeds 10,000 in the whole; while 173 sail of vessels of different descriptions arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months.

The commerce with China is carried on by the East India Company, in whom the sole and exclusive right of trading with the ports of that empire, as well as the sole and exclusive right of trading and trafficking in tea to and from all the islands and ports between the Cape of Good Hope and Straits of Magellan, is now vested by law. The value and extent of this trade has naturally attracted the attention of the private merchant; and although it could not be contemplated that the East India Company would willingly relinquish so important a privilege, an earnest desire has been expressed, that the British free trader might be permitted, even previously to the expiration of the charter, to embark in those branches of the trade which the

Company neither carries on itself, nor appears to be immediately interested in, and in which the only competition to be encountered by the British merchant would be that of the foreign trader.

Of this description may be considered the trade in tea and other articles between Canton and foreign Europe; the tea trade within the limits of the Company's charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire; and the trade between Canton and the western shores of North and South America.

The hopes entertained by merchants and others, who have the best means of information, of benefit to commerce from such an extension of its freedom, as well as the apprehensions, felt by persons of great experience in the direction of the affairs, and in the service of the East India Company, of the risk with which such an extension may be attended to their political and commercial interests, will be found fully stated in the evidence and documents contained in the Appendix to the Report.

On the one hand it is confidently stated, that the low rate of British freight, and other advantages possessed by the British merchantmen, would enable the British free trader to enter into an immediate and successful competition with those of other countries, and more particularly of the United States, by whom these branches of commerce have been carried on for some years past with every appearance of progressive increase and prosperity; that thus a portion of Europe might be supplied with tea by the British trader; that

the export of furs from America, which now takes place even from the British territories in American vessels, would be carried on by British shipping; and that at all events, that portion of the Eastern trade, which is carried on by the export of British manufactures in American vessels, would fall into the hands of the British merchant, with greater opportunities of extending it, afforded by a more direct intercourse; and on the other hand, it is stated to afford reasonable ground for alarm, that the seamen, who would be admitted under such circumstances to the port of Canton, might probably be of a character so different from that of the seamen employed on board the vessels of the United States, and be subject to a discipline so inferior to that which prevails on board of the larger description of vessels employed in the service of the East India Company, that disputes might take place and excesses be occasioned which might produce fatal consequences, by awaking the jealousy, or exciting the anger of the Chinese government.

It is also apprehended that the admission of new competitors into the market might lead to some deterioration in quality, or enhancement in the prices of teas, which are now regulated by arrangements made previously to their coming into the market between the servants of the Company and the Hong merchants, who enjoy a monopoly of the sale of that article.

To what extent such hopes or such apprehensions might be realized in the progress of a trade which has never yet been permitted to exist, it is difficult, per-

haps, to form an accurate judgment. The most natural, and indeed the only means of forming one, must be derived from the circumstances and progress of the foreign independent trade, and more especially that of the vessels of the United States with the Port of Canton. That trade, although carried on in vessels of nearly the same description that would probably be employed by the British merchants, has continued to flourish without being productive of injurious consequences, either to trade in general, or that of the East India Company in particular. It is stated, that it would not have done so, had it not been for the protection and other advantages derived from the establishment of the Company's factory at Canton; but no satisfactory reason has been assigned, why the British free trader should not derive the same benefit from its countenance and protection, to which he certainly would not be less entitled. It must also be observed, that the circumstance which has principally been relied upon as constituting the difference between the character of the American and British seaman, namely, the former having a share in the profits of the voyage, applies only to that portion (not a large one) of their trade with Canton, which is employed in the export of furs from North America, and might be expected to apply in the same degree, as far as respects that portion of trade, to British vessels, if permitted to engage in it. It is admitted also, that all danger arising from disputes is greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, by the abolition of the custom which

permitted seamen to go, at particular periods, in large bodies, and under no control, to enjoy liberty days on shore at Canton.

In the course of the last few years, the imports of the United States into China (comparing an average of the years 1804-5, 1805-6, 1806-7, with an average of 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, being the last years of which the Committee have received an account) appear nearly to have doubled. It is alleged, that the principal part of these imports consists of metals and other articles which the merchants in the United States have a greater facility in procuring than those of other countries; there can be no doubt, however, that articles of British manufacture are directly exported to China from this country by Americans; and it appears from an account procured at the Custom-house, that the declared value of those articles exported to countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, in foreign vessels, and presumed to be chiefly to Canton, was in the last year to the amount of 178,358*l.*; and it affords some indication of an increasing taste for British manufactures in China, that an opinion prevails that they are now introduced into the Northern parts of that empire, subject to all the delay and inconvenience of transport by land through Russia and the caravan trade, of which Kaiacta and its immediate neighbourhood is the great dépôt, and which appears recently to have experienced a considerable increase.

What portion of the teas and other articles exported from China in vessels of the United

States is destined for America, and what for European consumption, it is difficult precisely to determine. Although doubts have been expressed, whether the demand arising from the latter constitutes a permanent or a considerable portion of their trade, it may fairly be assumed, that a contrary opinion prevails in America, as it is stated in the report upon American currency, laid before the House of Representatives in 1819, "that the annual exports in American vessels from the United States and all other ports, to China and the East Indies, can hardly be estimated at more than 12,000,000 of dollars, and it cannot be doubted that the sales of East India articles in Europe exceed that amount. The value of merchandise from China and India consumed annually in the United States is probably equal to 5,000,000 dollars; and if this be so, the consumption of East India articles by the United States is paid for by the mere profit of the trade."

On the whole, the committee are inclined to the opinion, that regulations might be established at Canton, either by placing the free trade of Canton, under the superintendence of a consul, or investing the principal servants of the Company with some authority over the seamen engaged in the free trade, by which any apprehension or inconvenience might be removed; and without interfering with the monopoly of the British market enjoyed by the East India Company, the British merchant might be safely admitted to a participation in a trade which has proved safe, lucrative, and capable of great im-

provement in the hands of the foreign trader.

In the event of these obstacles, however, being considered insurmountable, the maintenance of the establishment at Singapore, to which vessels frequently come down from China in five days, or of any other free port as advantageous to the interests of British commerce, if permitted to engage in the tea trade within the limits of the East India charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire.

The Committee cannot conceal from themselves, that in the present state of the law, no material benefit or facility to free trade in this quarter of the globe can be obtained, without infringing in a greater or less degree upon the privileges vested in the East India Company, until the year 1834, when their present charter expires, and that their consent may be required to any measures which may be submitted for that purpose to the consideration of parliament. At the same time, considering that no propositions here suggested are intended directly or indirectly to affect the monopoly enjoyed by the Company of the home market, to which the greatest importance is justly attached, but that their object is confined to procuring for the British free trader an access to markets entirely new, or the means of fair competition with the foreign merchant in those which already exist, the Committee feel themselves justi-

fied in relying upon the liberality of the court of directors, upon the concern they have frequently evinced in the national prosperity, and the preference they may be expected to give to British over foreign commerce, for a disposition to meet, as far as may be consistent with their own essential interests, the wishes of their fellow-subjects, if sanctioned by the wisdom and authority of parliament.

At all events, there are some views of this subject to which the attention of parliament may be immediately directed; and the whole cannot fail to deserve its

consideration, previous to the renewal of the East India Company's charter.

The Committee have been informed, by the members of his majesty's government, who are members of the Committee, that a bill was prepared to be submitted to parliament in the course of last session, for extending the private trade between India and foreign Europe; and that the introduction of such a bill has only been postponed in consequence of the inquiries depending in parliament, connected with Asiatic commerce.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—*Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the several Petitions complaining of the depressed State of the AGRICULTURE of the United Kingdom were referred: Ordered to be printed 18th June, 1821.*

The SELECT COMMITTEE to whom the several Petitions which have been presented to the House in this session of Parliament, complaining of the depressed state of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom, were referred, to inquire into the allegations thereof, and to report their observations thereupon;—Have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee do not think it necessary to preface the observations, which they have to make upon the important matters referred to them by the House, by a recapitulation of the numerous laws which have

been passed, at different periods, for regulating the trade in corn. The most material of those laws have been brought under the consideration of the House by the reports of former committees on this subject. It is, therefore, sufficient to remark, that by the salutary law of 1806, a free interchange in grain of every description, was established between Great Britain and Ireland; and that the trade in foreign corn is altogether governed by the provisions of the acts of 54 and 55 Geo. 3rd, by which were, for the first time, enacted;—first, a constantly free exportation from the United Kingdom, without reference to price, or without such exportation being either encouraged by any bounty, or restrained by any duty whatsoever;

—secondly, an absolute prohibition against the introduction of every description of foreign grain, meal, or flour, into the consumption of the United Kingdom, when the average prices, ascertained according to the mode established by former acts, are below certain specified rates;—thirdly, an unlimited freedom of importation, from all parts of the world, without any duty whatever, when the prices are above those specified rates.

Such being the state of the law which affects, so far as legislative interference can affect, the important interests brought under the consideration of the House by the numerous petitions presented in this session, your Committee proceeded, in the first instance, to inquire into the allegations of those petitions. It is with deep regret that they have to commence their Report by stating, that, in their judgment, the complaints of the petitioners are founded in fact, in so far as they represent that, at the present price of corn, the returns to the occupier of an arable farm, after allowing for the interest of his investment, are by no means adequate to the charges and outgoings; of which a considerable proportion can be paid only out of the capitals, and not from the profits of the tenantry.

This pressure upon the farmer, is stated by some of the witnesses to have materially affected the retail business of shop-keepers in country towns connected with the agricultural districts. But notwithstanding this diminution of demand in particular parts of the country, it appears, by official returns, that the total consumption of the principal articles sub-

ject to duties of excise and customs have increased in the last year; compared with the average of the three preceding years; and also, that the quantity of cotton wool used for home consumption, and of cloth manufactured in Yorkshire, was greater last year than in the year preceding, although the export of woollens in 1820 appears to have diminished. Your Committee have not the same authentic means of ascertaining the consumption of iron, but there appears every reason to believe that it has also increased.

The opinion of your Committee, in respect to the present pressure upon the tenantry, is formed upon the best documentary evidence which the nature of the case admits of, confirmed by the testimony of many respectable witnesses, as well occupiers of land as surveyors and land-agents: and it is further strengthened by a comparison of the difference between the existing price and the average price of the last ten years, the period within which most of the present engagements, affecting the tenant of the soil, may be supposed to have been contracted. If the present price could, under all the present circumstances, be remunerative, the average price of that period must have afforded an excessive profit; which does not appear probable, nor warranted by any facts. The only fair inference perhaps, to be drawn from such a comparison, and from the state of our agriculture during the last war, is, that for a considerable part of that period, the returns of farming capital somewhat exceeded the ordinary rate of profit, and

that at this time they are considerably below it.

However much this revulsion is to be lamented, both as it affects the public interest, and the interests, and immediate prospects of a most meritorious class of the community, it is a revulsion of the same nature (whatever may be its degree) as many which have occurred in different periods of our history; and it is no more than an act of justice to the tenantry of Great Britain to state, that so far as your Committee have been able to ascertain, the rents, with some exceptions in particular districts, have hitherto been collected, without more arrear than has occurred on several former occasions. This punctuality, whilst it is highly honourable to the character of the tenantry, affords (your Committee trust) a ground of hope, that the great body of the occupiers of the soil, either from the savings of more prosperous times, or from that credit which punctuality will generally command in this country, possess resources which will enable them to surmount the difficulties under which they now labour. The pressure of these difficulties has led, in many instances, to a diminution of rents, varying in degree according to the proportion in which such rents had been increased between the years 1793 and 1814, which diminution is stated by several of the witnesses to have been made as well upon subsisting leases, as in cases where farms have been recently re-let.

Your Committee cannot allude to the state of rents in this country, without observing, that a large proportion of the increase of the rent which has taken place

within the last twenty years, is owing to the capitals which have been permanently vested in improvements, partly by the owners and in part by the tenants of the soil; by the judicious application of which capitals, in many instances great tracts of land, theretofore waste, or comparatively of little value, have been brought into productive cultivation.

A further proportion of the increase of rent is, unquestionably, to be ascribed to the diminished value of our currency, during a great part of the period when this rise took place. It may be difficult, upon an average of the whole kingdom, and still more difficult in specific cases, to determine what part of the increase of rents may have arisen from this cause; but it is certainly not inconsiderable, and was, during the war, sufficient probably to compensate to the landlords the effects of the derangement of the currency. The restoration of that currency will necessarily lead, as existing engagements lapse, to new arrangements between landlord and tenant; in the adjustment of which the permanent effect of that restoration, however difficult exactly to ascertain, will have its practical effect.

But your Committee cannot omit to state their opinion, that any attempt to determine that effect at this moment, would give an erroneous, and possibly an exaggerated measure of its prospective influence. Having been long below, the currency appears now to be forced above, its standard. In making this remark, it is by no means designed to offer an opinion upon the precautions which have been taken,

and the preparations which have been made by the Bank, for the resumption of cash payments. But it must be obvious, that if the effect of those preparations has been, to contract, in any considerable degree, the amount of coin previously circulating in Europe, by withdrawing it from that circulation into the coffers of the Bank, the value of money must have been raised generally on the continent; and if, coincident with that operation, the separate currency of this country has also been contracted, not only in the degree necessary,—first, to restore it to its relative par value with the metallic currency of other countries, but farther, to place it at a permanent premium above that metallic currency (itself enhanced in value in proportion to the amount withdrawn by the purchases of the Bank), it would seem to follow, that the proportion of our circulation is now somewhat below, and the value of the currency somewhat above, what would be requisite to maintain that currency upon a level with the diminished circulation, and consequently, with the increased value of money in the other countries of the world. The present price of standard silver in bank paper, the very high course of the foreign exchanges, and the immense influx of bullion for the last nine months, without any decline in those exchanges, now higher with all countries than at any former period, all concur strongly to warrant this conclusion.

It would be foreign to the immediate object of this report to pursue this subject farther; your Committee, however, cannot but

ascribe a proportion of the depression of prices, which (as they will hereafter have occasion to observe) now generally prevails in other countries, as well as in this, to the measures which the restoration of our currency had rendered necessary; the general effect of which has been, in some degree, to derange the markets of every part of the civilized world; an effect which has been aggravated in those markets, as well as in our own, by the endeavours of other countries to revert to a metallic currency simultaneously with ourselves.

Whatever therefore may be the ultimate operation of the restoration of the currency upon the nominal rental of the kingdom, your Committee incline to believe that it will fall far short of some of the exaggerated predictions to which the present alarms have given rise; and they see no reason to apprehend that the diminution can ultimately exceed that proportion of the increase which, during the war, grew out of the depreciated value of the currency.

Under circumstances favourable to the prosperity of the country, which they trust may fairly be anticipated from the continuance of peace, they are disposed to hope that this diminution may not be carried even to that extent; although, as a general principle, your Committee cannot doubt, that, in so far as the alteration of our currency has contributed to lower the price of commodities, the productions of agriculture have been, and must hereafter, in common with all other articles, be affected by the improved value of our money.

But your Committee are also satisfied, by the result of their inquiries, that, in the present year, the price of corn has been farther depressed by the general abundance and good quality of the last harvest, in all articles of grain and pulse; more particularly in Ireland, in which part of the United Kingdom the preceding harvest of 1819, was also uncommonly productive. Several of the witnesses examined, have stated their belief, that the prices of grain have further been depressed, in the present year, by the very large importations of foreign corn which took place before the ports were closed in the month of February, 1819; but looking to the very high prices, and to the constant and brisk demand which prevailed in our markets so long as the ports continued open in 1817 and 1818, it may be inferred, that the greatest part of those importations was necessary, and was disposed of during those years, to supply the daily wants of our consumption, and that it is therefore only in a remote degree that the present prices can be influenced by the occurrences of that period.

It can scarcely be necessary for your Committee to remark, that the growth of wheat has been greatly extended and improved of late years, in all parts of the United Kingdom, but principally in Ireland, since the year 1807.

Your Committee feel it an important part of their duty to recall to the recollection of the House, and the country, that, in the years 1804 and 1814, a depression of prices,—principally caused by abundant harvests, and a great extension of tillage,

excited by the extraordinary high prices of antecedent years,—appears to have produced a temporary pressure and uneasiness among the owners and occupiers of land, and a corresponding difficulty in the payment of rents and the letting of farms, in some degree similar to the apprehensions and embarrassments which now prevail; and, also, that in many earlier periods, similar complaints may be traced in the history of our agriculture.

Among numerous instances of these complaints, which may be found in other publications, between the middle of the 17th century and the beginning of the late reign, two have been pointed out by one of the witnesses, in which the House will not fail to remark the great similarity between the arguments and alarms which were then current with those which prevail in many quarters at this period.

That in these earlier and more remote stages of our agriculture these alarms were only temporary, and that the fears of those who reasoned upon their continuance and increase, were ere long dissipated by the natural course of seasons and events, is now matter of history. And it is impossible to look back to the discussions of the years 1804 and 1814, and more especially to the evidence taken before the Committee appointed by the House on the latter occasion, without being forcibly struck with the conformity of the statements and opinions, then produced, respecting the ruinous operation and expected continuance of low prices, with those which will be found in the evidence now collected. Indeed these statements,

in some instances, come from the mouths of the same witnesses.

Your Committee will not lengthen their report, by inserting any extracts from the report of 1814, but they feel that, upon this point, they may confidently refer, on the one hand, to the general tenor of the examinations of the several surveyors and intelligent occupiers of land, whose evidence will be found annexed to that report, and, on the other, to the minutes which are now submitted to the House.

Your Committee trust, that this reference to past experience will not be altogether useless and unavailing to allay the alarm, and to dispel some of the desponding predictions which, by unnecessarily increasing anxiety for the future, tend to aggravate the severe pressure of our present difficulties;—that the reflections which such a retrospect is calculated to excite, may lead the occupiers of the soil, as it has led your Committee, to infer, that in agriculture, as in all other pursuits, in which capital and industry can be embarked, there have been, and will be, periods of reaction; that such reaction is the more to be expected, in proportion to the long-continued prosperity of the pursuit, and to the degree of previous excitement and exertion which that prosperity had called forth. They must add, as a further inference from the experience of former periods, to which the present crisis bears no distant resemblance, that there is a natural tendency in the distribution of capital and labour to remedy the disorders which may casually arise in society from such temporary derangements, and (with-

out at all meaning to deny that it is the duty of the legislature to do every thing in its power to shorten the duration, and to palliate the evils of the crisis) that it often happens that these disorders are prolonged, if not aggravated, by too much interference and regulation.

It is by no means with the expectation that the suffering of our own community can be alleviated by the contemplation of a corresponding pressure upon other nations, that your Committee find themselves called upon to state, that many commodities of general and extensive demand, the staple productions of other countries, such as corn, cotton, rice and tobacco in the United States of America; sugar and rum in the West Indies; tallow, flax, hemp, timber, iron, wool, and corn, on the continent of Europe, appear to have fallen in price, in some instances, more, and scarcely in any less, in proportion to the prices of those articles prior to 1816, than the fall in the price of grain in this country:—with regard to several of which articles, and the countries producing them, some of the causes which have principally affected the value of grain in this country cannot be considered as operating.

The proofs of this great revolution of prices, in other parts of the world, may be found, as to most of those articles, in the evidence collected by your Committee, and the remainder in other authentic information now before the House. The facts, indeed, are, from their nature, matter of such notoriety to the commercial classes of the community, that they cannot admit of a doubt. So

far as this state of things tends to involve other countries in embarrassment, it must be matter not of satisfaction but of regret; and this natural feeling of every liberal mind will only be confirmed by reflecting upon the intimate connection which must exist between the advancement of other nations towards wealth and improvement, and the growing prosperity of our own. Entertaining this feeling, your Committee trust, that their motive for noticing the present state of the markets in other parts of the world, will not be misconceived. The fact is one which naturally came within the scope of their inquiry, as tending to affect the markets of this country, and it appeared not unessential to advert to it, for the further object of showing, that the causes which have produced this great change are not confined to any one country. It would seem that the influence of that general derangement which the convulsions of the last thirty years have produced in all the relations of commerce, in the application of capital, and in the demand for labour, is not yet spent and exhausted, and that neither the habits and dealings of individuals, members of the same community, nor the transactions and intercourse of different communities with one another, have hitherto altogether adjusted themselves to that more natural state of things, which we may now hope is likely to become again the more habitual and permanent condition of society.

It is impossible to have watched with any degree of attention, the state and condition of agriculture, manufactures, and trade,

under the influence of this depression in the prices of so many articles of general consumption, without being convinced that it has been attended with severe loss to several classes by whose capitals those articles have been either raised, or held for sale and distribution, to supply the wants of society; but as far as depression of price has been produced by redundant production, which, at this moment, appears to be one of the causes operating to lower the price of corn both in this and other countries, it admits of no adequate remedy, except that which must arise from the progressive adjustment of the supply to the demand, either by the diminution of the one, or the increase of the other, or more probably, by the combined operation of both.

In the article of corn, however, there is one consideration to be constantly borne in mind, most material to enable the House and the country to arrive at sound and safe conclusions on this important subject, namely, that the price of corn fluctuates more than that of any other commodity of extensive consumption, in proportion to any excess or deficiency in the supply. The truth of this proposition had not escaped several writers on this subject, and has been confirmed by many of the witnesses who have been examined; although it may be doubted, whether, generally, they were aware of its extent and practical operation in the present state of this country and of our corn laws.

The cause, which produces this greater susceptibility in the corn market, cannot be better explained by your Committee, than

in the following extract from the answers of Mr. Tooke, one of the witnesses who was particularly examined to this point:—

“Why should a different principle apply to corn than to any other general production?” “Because a fall in the price of any other commodity not of general necessity, brings the article within the reach of the consumption of a greater number of individuals, whereas in the case of corn, the average quantity is sufficient for the supply of every individual; all beyond that is an absolute depression of the market for a great length of time, and a succession of even two or three abundant seasons, must evidently produce an enormously inconvenient accumulation.”—“Is there not a greater consumption of corn when it is cheap than when it is dear, as to quantity?” “There may be, and possibly must be a greater consumption; but it is very evident that if the population was before adequately fed, the increased consumption, from abundance, can amount to little more than waste; and this would be in a very small proportion to the whole excess of a good harvest or two.”—“The whole population of this country and others do not subsist upon wheat, therefore when wheat becomes cheaper, those who were formerly fed upon other corn may take to feeding upon wheat?” “My remark was general as applying to corn. There is no doubt that if there is one description of corn applicable to human food which is abundant, and another that is deficient, then, the principle does not apply; my principle applies to corn generally applicable to human food. It may be observed,

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that abundant seasons generally extend to the leading articles of consumption, and that it seldom happens, that in what are called commonly good years, there is a complete failure in any one great article.”

In the substance of this reasoning your Committee entirely concur; and it appears to them that it cannot be called in question, without denying either that corn is an article of general necessity and universal consumption among the population of this country,—or that the demand is materially varied by the amount of the supply. This latter proposition, except within very narrow limits, altogether disproportioned to the fluctuations in production, is not warranted by experience. The general truth of the observation remains, therefore, unaltered by any small degree of waste on the one side, or of economy on the other; neither of which are sufficient to counteract the effect which opinion and speculation must have upon price, when it is felt how little demand is increased by redundancy, or checked by scantiness of supply.

In order to apply this leading principle, as affecting the trade in corn, to the present state of this country, and of our corn laws, your Committee will assume, what they believe is not far from our actual situation, that the annual produce of corn, the growth of the United Kingdom, is, upon an average crop, about equal to our present annual consumption; and that with such an average crop, the present import prices, below which foreign corn is by law altogether excluded, are fully sufficient, more espe-

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cially since the change in the value of our money, to secure to the British grower the complete monopoly of the home market. So long as he retains that monopoly, the fluctuation of prices in that market, will, it must be obvious, range between the *maximum* at which foreign corn is admitted, or (owing to the mode of ascertaining the averages) some temporary price not very much beyond it, and the *minimum* to which that price may be reduced, by a very abundant harvest, or a succession of such harvests, until British corn falls below the price of some foreign market, and finds a vent in exportation.

In mentioning a succession of abundant harvests as a contingency, which, by greatly reducing the price of corn, might ultimately force an exportation from this country, your Committee feel it incumbent upon them to remark, that an opinion, founded apparently upon long observation, has prevailed with respect to the continuance of favourable or unfavourable seasons, for considerable but irregular periods of years, or cycles, as they have been called by Mr. Burke; an extract from whose work, intituled, "Thoughts and Details on Scarcity," as also from the works of Dr. Adam Smith on this topic, will be found in the Minutes annexed to this Report.

If this doctrine, "That years of scarcity or plenty do not come alternately, or at short intervals, but in pretty large cycles and irregularly," should be well founded, your Committee need not enter into details or calculations to point out to the House,

how hazardous and embarrassing must be the situation of the grower of corn in a country, where the lowest price which is considered to afford him a remuneration, shall habitually and considerably exceed the prices of the remainder of the world; although up to that price, he should be secured in the complete monopoly of that country.

Upon this subject of a remunerative price, so far as relates to this country, your Committee apprehend that much misconception prevails, and particularly in the use and application of these words in the minds of the petitioners, and of several of the witnesses, who represent it as a fixed amount of 80 shillings for the quarter of wheat, and in proportion for other grain.

In the first place, it is obvious that what was deemed a remunerative price in 1815 under one state of things, may be more or less than a remunerative price in 1821 under a very different state of things. The sum of 80s. may represent a different value now from what it did then, and assuming rent to remain the same, the expense of seed, labour, and all other outgoings, may have been materially diminished; but, making ample allowance for these grounds of variation, it would by no means be an impossible case, that, in the ordinary acceptation of these words "remunerative price," 80s. at this time, may not be more, or even so much "remunerative," as that sum was held to be in 1815. The meaning usually attached to these words, is, the price at which corn can be raised, paying all present charges, and leaving to the grower a fair profit upon his capital.

Now, if the country should require for its annual consumption one-fifth, for example, more of corn than was sufficient in 1815, this increased demand would require an extended tillage. Lands which, in 1815, would not have paid for cultivation, would be applied to the raising of corn, and it would be very possible that upon those lands paying no rent, and notwithstanding the increased value of money and diminished expense of production, corn could not be raised for 80s. a quarter. In this supposition, therefore, if it should be the policy of the state to preserve the monopoly of the home market to the home grower, it would be necessary to raise the scale of import price above 80s. a quarter; but then inasmuch as the cost of raising corn on all lands, upon which it was before produced with profit, would not be augmented, that profit would be proportionally increased for the benefit, first of the tenant, during the remainder of his engagement, and afterwards of the landlord, from the period of its termination; and, after a new engagement, 80s. would no more be a remunerative price upon the richest land, paying the highest rent, than it would upon the poorest, paying no rent at all.

If therefore the population of the country and its power of consumption should continue to increase, it would be necessary, in order to preserve in efficacy the principle and system of our corn law, from time to time to advance the import prices, even though all the charges of producing corn should remain the same.

The change in the value of our money is, virtually, such an ad-

vance; and the result of every such advance, supposing prices not to undergo a corresponding rise in other countries, must be, to expose this country to greater and more grievous fluctuations in price, and the business of a farmer to greater uncertainty and hazard, according to the alternations of good or bad seasons.

This is the part of the present system of our corn laws, and of the principle involved in that system, which appears most to require earnest and serious consideration, with a view to the future interests and welfare of the country. The ruinously low prices of agricultural produce at this moment, cannot be ascribed to any deficiency in the protecting power of the law. Protection cannot be carried further than monopoly. This monopoly the British grower has enjoyed for the produce of the two last harvests; the ports (with the exception of the ill-timed and unnecessary importation of oats during six weeks of the last summer) having been uninterruptedly shut against all foreign import for nearly thirty months.

Now the produce of the harvest of 1819 in the United Kingdom, does not appear to have exceeded an average crop; but that of 1820 was more abundant.

On the continent of Europe, the harvests both of 1818 and 1819 are stated to have been very abundant. Against the produce of those harvests our ports have been closed. The result is, an accumulation on the continent held at prices so low, that, whatever may be the depression which abundance may produce in this country, we can look to no relief

in exportation, till that accumulation shall be disposed of by a scarcity on the continent, or a failing crop here; either of which will restore the markets to their natural level.

Upon a series of years, a general scarcity is, perhaps, less to be dreaded on the continent, taking its whole surface together, than in this country; because the United Kingdom, from its comparatively limited territory, is liable to greater fluctuations in the produce and quality of its harvests. The risk of these fluctuations must increase in proportion as the produce of Ireland (the part of the United Kingdom of which the climate is the most fickle) may become a more extended part of our general supply. It must, therefore, be manifest, that the evil of a failing crop would be aggravated as our dependence upon Ireland increased. It may, also, be a question, whether the produce of the poorer soils in England is not more likely to be affected by ungenial seasons; and it is certain, that the great magnitude of our consumption, as compared with former periods, must render the pressure of any deficiency created by those circumstances more severe, and the means of providing against it more difficult and more costly. A harvest which should be one-third below an average in wheat, would bring upon this country a very different degree of suffering, and would require a very different degree of exertion and sacrifice to supply the deficiency, from what would have been required under a similar failure fifty years ago.

If, on the one hand, the risk of a defective harvest is increased

by these circumstances, so, on the other, will the occasional pressure of very inadequate prices be more severely felt by the grower, whenever an abundant harvest, or, possibly, more than one in succession, shall lead to a glut of produce, without the relief of a vent from exportation.

Taking therefore, as the basis of all wise regulations on the subject of the corn laws, the undeniable positions,—that the landlord, the tenant, and the consumer, have one great and common interest in maintaining a permanent and adequate supply of corn, at prices as steady as possible,—and that steadiness of price must depend, on guarding, as much as legislative interference can guard, against the effects of fluctuation of seasons;—your Committee have examined the practical operation of the present system of our foreign trade in corn, with a reference to these two points.

To prohibit the foreign supply altogether, so long as from the casualty of seasons, we are subject to years of deficient or damaged produce, has at all times been felt to be impossible. But, since the year 1815, we have had recourse to an absolute prohibition up to a certain price, and an unlimited competition beyond that price.

This system is certainly liable to sudden alterations, of which the effect may be at one time to reduce prices already low, lower than they would probably have been under a state of free trade, and at another, unnecessarily, to enhance prices already high;—to aggravate the evils of scarcity, and to render more severe the

depression of prices from abundance. On the one hand, it deceives the grower with the false hope of a monopoly, and by its occasional interruption, may lead to consequences which deprive him of the benefits of that monopoly, when most wanted;—on the other hand, it holds out to the country the prospect of an occasional free trade, but so regulated and desultory, as to baffle the calculations and unsettle the transactions, both of the grower and the dealer at home;—to deprive the consumer of most of the benefits of such a trade, and to involve the merchant in more than the ordinary risks of mercantile speculation. It exposes the markets of the country, either to be occasionally overwhelmed with an inundation of foreign corn, altogether disproportionate to its wants; or, in the event of any considerable deficiency in our own harvest, it creates a sudden competition on the continent, by the effect of which, the prices there are rapidly and unnecessarily raised against ourselves. But the inconvenient operation of the present corn law, which appears to be less the consequence of the quantity of foreign grain brought into this country, upon an average of years, than of the manner in which that grain is introduced, is not confined to great fluctuations in price, and consequent embarrassment, both to the grower and the consumer; for the occasional prohibition of import, has also a direct tendency to contract the extent of our commercial dealings with other states, and to excite in the rulers of those states a spirit of permanent exclusion against the productions or manufactures

of this country, and its colonies. In this conflict of retaliatory exclusion, injurious to both, the two parties, however, are not upon an equal footing;—on our part, prohibition must yield to the wants of the people; on the other side, there is no such overruling necessity. And inasmuch as reciprocity of demand is the foundation of all means of payment, a large and sudden influx of corn might, under these circumstances, create a temporary derangement of the course of exchange, the effects of which (after the resumption of cash payments) might lead to a drain of specie from the Bank, the consequent contraction of its circulation, a panic among the country banks,—all aggravating the distress of a public dearth, as has been experienced at former periods of scarcity.

That the present system of our corn law has a tendency, according to circumstances, at one time to reduce prices lower than they would probably have been under a state of free trade; and at another time, to enhance those prices, when already perhaps too high, will not appear paradoxical to the House, if it be considered that the practical operation of this system, in its sudden and desultory transitions, may be, not only slightly at variance with, but in direct opposition to, the principle on which it is founded;—that principle being, to shut out foreign corn from home consumption, in seasons of sufficient or abundant crops, and to give every facility to its introduction, in years of scarcity. For example, let it be supposed that on the 15th of August next, the average price of wheat, ascer-

tained in the usual mode, ~~should~~ be 79s. 11d. per quarter, whatever may be the possible scantiness of the forth-coming harvest (a fact not then capable of being ascertained), the ports will remain shut till the 15th of November; but if that average should be 80s. 1d. whatever may be the abundance of the forth-coming harvest, the ports and the warehouses of foreign corn will be opened at least for six weeks; and, in reference to the principal exporting countries, for three months. Pursuing the supposition a little further,—if the first case should occur when there was no accumulation of foreign corn in the warehouses of this country, and very little at the shipping ports of the continent (a state of things by no means rare), the prices at home, after a failing harvest, would rise very rapidly, and become very high, before any material supply could be drawn from the north of Europe; as both the passage down the rivers, and the navigation of the Baltic would be interrupted during the winter. In the meantime, the prices on the continent would be regulated by those of this country, rising as our prices rose. In the Spring, there would be a great demand for shipping to bring over the supplies purchased during the winter, by which the charge of bringing the corn to our market would be still further increased; and thus, in various ways, prices would unnecessarily be enhanced in this country; first during the most distressing period of the year, from the want of a timely and regular supply from abroad; secondly, from the eager and general competition to procure

that supply upon the sudden opening of our ports, a competition which will immediately raise the price on the continent against ourselves, until, together with the charges of conveyance, and the probable loss upon the fall of exchange, it becomes upon a level with the scarcity price of this country; and thirdly, by the direct tax which may be laid upon the export from countries to which we resort for our supplies. This tax, in the Prussian dominions, was about 10s. a quarter during the extreme scarcity which prevailed in this country, in the years 1800 and 1801; and it was expressly declared, that the continuance or removal of this tax would depend altogether upon the continuance or cessation of the wants of this kingdom.

But if the second supposed case (that of our ports being opened at a fraction above 80s.) should arise, when there was a great stock of foreign corn in the warehouses of this country and at the shipping ports of the continent (which is the present state of things) in proportion to the low and ruinous price to which that corn, from long accumulation, and want of vent, would be reduced, would be the temptation, and consequent eager competition, and simultaneous effort, to pour it upon this country; where, in the case supposed of an abundant harvest, no part of it would be wanted, and its rapid influx would not fail to lower the prices to a pitch which they never would have reached, had the trade not been liable to such sudden alternations.

The case here assumed, is precisely what occurred in the month of August last, so far as relates

to oats. Your Committee think they cannot better illustrate the possible operation of the present law, than by inserting a short extract of a dispatch, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, from his majesty's consul at Hamburgh, to the marquis of Londonderry, on this occurrence:—"Agricultural produce has progressively declined during two years, the demand for export has been unusually small, and there has been no stimulus to animate the agriculturist. The only great change which took place during that period was in the article of oats. On the opening of the English ports in August last for this grain, an immediate rise of from 30 to 50 per cent occurred; the shortness of the time allowed for importation, occasioned shipments to a much greater extent than would have been the case had the ports remained open. There was no anticipation here of the sudden fall of this grain in England, and from the rapidity with which shipments were made to arrive in time, many persons were induced to send their grain to England, who would not have done so, had they had time to ascertain the quantity shipped from various quarters, and the ruinous effects to be expected from so vast and so sudden an importation. Had the English ports been open for a year, it is probable that the importation would not have been much greater, but it would have been more gradual, and consequently not so ruinous; a moderate advance on the continent, and a moderate reduction in England, would have taken place. The consumer in England has

alone profited, the importers from the continent having on the whole lost much money by the speculation. The nett price produced from England, has been found insufficient to pay the moderate price of the continental farmer.

"The result, therefore, of this transaction, has been a ruinous depression in the markets here, and a very heavy loss to all engaged in the importation."

Your Committee cannot but remark, that this importation, large as it was, amounted to no more than 726,873 quarters; and that our annual consumption of oats has been estimated, for Great Britain only, at near 30 millions of quarters; thus forcibly illustrating the effect of a comparatively trifling excess in a market of grain already abundantly supplied.

If such be the consequences of the present system, they sufficiently point out the nature of those inconveniences to which it may expose the grower, the dealer at home, and the foreign importer in his speculations abroad. When your Committee find, for instance, in the seventeen months which passed between January 1816 and June 1817, the price of wheat varying from 53s. 1d. to 112s. 7d.; and again, in the three months which ensued from June to September 1817, from 112s. 7d. to 74s. they cannot but ask, whether fluctuations so rapid and extensive have existed in any other commodity of universal supply and demand, or in any other country? and whether these fluctuations may not have been aggravated by some of the effects of the present law?

With respect to the effects which may be produced in this

country, all the internal and commercial transactions of which so mainly depend on circulating credit, by a sudden revulsion in the foreign exchanges, the experience of the last thirty years is a sufficient warning. Your Committee therefore feel a confident assurance, that when the attention of the House is called to the subject, it will examine with a jealous care for the public interest, how far the present system of the corn trade has a tendency to bring upon the country the renewal of this calamity.

They are the more anxious to press upon the attentive consideration of the House, the possible tendency of this system of alternation between absolute prohibition and unlimited competition, from feeling that it is not founded upon a principle which has the sanction of long usage in its favour. Both the alternatives of the present system, in their present full extent, may be said to have been introduced, for the first time, by the act of 1815. Until that period positive prohibition was unknown to our corn laws, and importation was never permitted without the payment of some duty. The amount of that duty, it is true, when grain was above certain prices, which were reckoned the incipient indications of an inadequate supply from our own growth, was very little more than nominal; at prices somewhat lower, it was very moderate; and it was only when the prices had fallen, and remained for some time below that second stage in the scale, that any duty sufficiently high to check the importation attached, but subject to that duty the trade still continued to be free. The scale, for in-

stance, by which importation was regulated in the article of wheat, up to the year 1815, was as follows:—When the average price was at or above 66s. duty on importation 6d. a quarter: between 66s. and 63s. duty on importation 2s. 6d.; below 63s. duty 24s. 3d. The latter duty, your Committee think it fit to observe, operated generally as a prohibition during the short periods that it was payable.

This was the principle of our corn law, as far as relates to importation, ever since the year 1773, although the scale at which the different rates of duty commenced had more than once been raised. Its practical operation appears to have been as follows:—That from the year 1773 to the year 1814,—during which period the total imports of corn have greatly exceeded the total exports, the former amounting to 30,430,189 quarters, and the latter to 5,801,440 quarters, the ports have been constantly open and the trade free, upon the payment of a duty merely nominal, with the exception of a few short intervals when the high duty was demandable:—that from the year 1773 to the year 1792 (with the exception of the years of the American war, in which freights and insurance might be somewhat increased) the only advantage of protection which the British grower had over the foreigner, was in the amount of this nominal duty, together with the ordinary expense of peace freights, and other charges of conveyance in bringing the foreign grain to market;—and that from the year 1792 to 1814, that protection continued the same, so far as related to the duty, but was, in fact,

considerably enhanced by the high rates of charge incident to the late war, and particularly by the peculiar circumstances of the continent, during the last ten years of that war. It is also to be remarked, that, up to the year 1806, the trade in corn with Ireland was under restriction; and that, since the operation of the wise law passed in that year, the importation of grain from that part of the United Kingdom, free from any charge or duty, has amounted, up to the 5th of Jan. last, to 12,304,780 quarters, whereas the whole import from Ireland in thirty-two years, between 1773 and 1806, was only 7,534,202 quarters.

The necessary consequence of the trade in corn having been virtually open with the continent, and the importation allowed at duties merely nominal, during this period of forty years, has been, that the general price, at the shipping ports on the continent, has not, upon an average, been materially lower than the price in England, except to the amount of the charges to be incurred in bringing the foreign corn to the markets of this country. The price, at a distance from those shipping ports, and in the districts which have not the benefit of good roads or internal navigation, it is true, has been much lower, but this difference was absorbed in the expense and risk of transporting it from those districts. The quantity that can be supplied, without incurring that expense, is limited; and in proportion as the prices in England have been high, has the interior circle on the continent, from which the supplies have been drawn, been extended.

The severe scarcities which we

have experienced, have furnished us, therefore, with something like a measure of the degree in which they could be relieved from the surplus produce of the continent, within the prices which those scarcities respectively occasioned: whilst the mode in which every rise in the price at home adds to the power and inducement of increasing the foreign importation, shows that any increase of the rates, at which the import commences under the present system, would only tend, whenever the ports should open, to aggravate the fluctuation, and the other inconveniences which appear to your Committee to appertain to the principle of alternate monopoly and free importation.

Your Committee are the more anxious to impress upon the attention of the House the real state of our trade in foreign corn, between the years 1773 and 1814, as it appears to them, taken in connexion with the progress of general prosperity in the country, and more especially with the great improvements in agriculture, and its highly flourishing condition during that period, to suggest to parliament, as a matter highly deserving of their future consideration, whether a trade in corn, constantly open to all nations of the world, and subject only to such a fixed duty as might compensate to the grower the loss of that encouragement which he received during the late war from the obstacles thrown in the way of free importation, and thereby protect the capitals now vested in agriculture from an unequal competition in the home market, is not, as a permanent system, preferable to that state of law by which the corn trade is

now regulated. It would be indispensable, for the just execution of this principle, that such duty should be calculated fairly, to countervail the difference of expense, including the ordinary rate of profit, at which corn, in the present state of this country, can be grown and brought to market within the United Kingdom, compared with the expense, including also the ordinary rate of profit, of producing it in any of those countries from whence our principal supplies of foreign corn have usually been drawn, joined to the ordinary charges of conveying it from thence to our markets.

In suggesting this change of system, for further consideration, as a possible improvement of the corn laws at some future time, the Committee are fully aware of the unfitness of the present moment for attempting such a change, when, owing to the general abundance of the late harvests in Europe, and to the markets of this country having been shut against foreign corn for near thirty months, a great accumulation has taken place in the shipping ports on the continent, and in the warehouses of foreign corn in this country; and when that accumulation, from want of any vent, is held at very low prices; and might tend still further to depress the already overstocked markets of this country, if allowed to be introduced at this period, except at such a high rate of duty as it would be inexpedient to attempt, and moreover very difficult to determine. The present market price of the corn thus accumulated, is not the measure of the cost at which it has been produced, or of the rate at which it

can be afforded by the foreign grower, but the result of a general glut of the article, of a long want of demand, and of extreme distress and heavy loss on the part of those by whom it has been raised, and of those by whom it is now held, either in the warehouses of the continent or of this country.

Assuming, therefore, that under the present circumstances of the case, parliament would not now deem it expedient to abandon entirely the principle of the existing law, your Committee have anxiously directed their attention to the possibility of, in some degree, modifying its operation, so as to remedy that inconvenience to which they have more particularly referred in the earlier part of their Report;—which consists in the sudden and irregular manner in which, in many cases, foreign corn may be introduced upon the opening of the ports, under circumstances inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the law. They conceive that this object might be attained by the imposition of a fixed duty upon corn, whenever, upon the opening of the ports, it should become admissible for home consumption. It would, however, be necessary, in case this suggestion should be carried into effect, that the present import price should be fixed at a lower rate, because it is obvious that the duty would otherwise not only check the sudden and overwhelming amount of import, but also enhance the price beyond what it might reach under the present law; an effect which your Committee are so far from desirous of producing, that they think it would probably be expedient additionally to guard against

it, by providing, that, after corn should have reached some given high price, the duty should cease altogether.

If such a change in the operation of the corn laws should have the effect of checking extravagant speculation and extensive import, it would be equally beneficial to the grower and the consumer. It would apply some remedy to the evil of which almost all the petitions referred to your Committee so loudly complain, and it has no tendency, either hastily or prematurely, to affect the principle upon which is rested that protection which the law now gives to the agricultural interest of the country.

It is not the province of your Committee to specify any precise permanent duty for the protection of the British grower; nor should they, perhaps, be adequately prepared so to do without further inquiry; nor until the obstacle to that inquiry, created by the present accumulation and glut, shall be removed. At the same time, they incline to the opinion, that, leaving to every part of the United Kingdom the inestimable public benefit of the most full and free competition in the home market, without regard to the difference of fertility in the soil or of expense in its cultivation, either from a difference in the price of labour, or in the amount of local and public burthens directly affecting the land,—it may, perhaps, be difficult, if not impossible, putting rent out of the question, for the occupiers of some of the poorest and most expensive soils now under tillage in Great Britain, to bring their produce to market in competition with the more fertile lands of this

country, and especially of Ireland. Your Committee would be anxious to suggest, for the consideration of parliament, as the principle and basis of the trade in foreign corn, such a protecting duty upon the produce of other countries, as would not aggravate to the occupiers of such soils the present difficulty of that competition. The general question, how far the forced cultivation of some of those inferior lands may have been expedient or advantageous for the public interest, is one upon which it is unnecessary to offer a positive opinion. They can, however, have no difficulty in stating that, within the limits of the existing competition at home, the exertions of industry and the investment of capital in agriculture, ought to be protected against any revulsion, but that the protection ought not to go further;—and that, if protected to that extent, the growth of our population, the accumulation of our internal wealth, affording increased employment to that population, and consequently increased means of purchasing all those articles of consumption and enjoyment, which must be derived from the soil of this country, will continue to give, as they have given during the last sixty years, the most effectual stimulus and encouragement to the progressive improvement of our agriculture, and to the consequent value of the landed property of the kingdom;—that, under such a system, there can be no apprehension that either will permanently retrograde (except in so far as rents may be nominally affected by the resumption of cash payments) or even be for any time stationary,—so long as our

institutions continue to afford, to capital and industry, that superior degree of security and protection which they have hitherto found in this country,—so long as public credit and good faith keep pace with that security and protection, and as we avoid any course which, in a time of peace, and possibly of improving confidence in the stability of the institutions of other countries, might drive capital to seek a more profitable employment in foreign states. It is under the impression that the present corn law, together with the amount of our taxation, by diminishing the profits of capital, have such a tendency, that your Committee suggest the modifications which have been pointed out, as fit for further inquiry and investigation; and that they feel it their duty, also, to accompany that suggestion with a most earnest recommendation, that every opportunity should be watched, and every practical measure adopted, for reducing the amount of the public expenditure; as the only means of approximating to a state of finance, which, without impairing the credit of the country, may lead to a diminution of the existing burthens of the people.

Your Committee have abstained from urging, in favour of an open intercourse in foreign corn, those general principles of freedom of trade, which are now universally acknowledged to be sound and true, in reference to the commerce of nations. If it be for the wisdom of the House, on the one hand, to endeavour to revert to those principles as far as practicable, in this, and in all other cases; on the other, it is also for its prudence and its jus-

tice to take care, in that application, to spare vested interests, and deal tenderly with those obstacles to improvement which the long existence of a vicious and artificial system too often creates, and sometimes even to modify a limit that principle, in reference to considerations of general policy connected with the institution, or the safety, of the state. Looking to the possible contingencies of war, your Committee are not insensible to the importance of securing the country from a state of dependence upon other, and possibly hostile countries, for the subsistence of its population;—looking to the institutions of the country, in their several bearings and influence on the practice of our constitution, they are still more anxious to preserve to the landed interest, the weight, station, and ascendancy, which it has enjoyed so long, and used so beneficially. Their first wish, therefore, is, that, whatever general suggestions they may offer, should be scrupulously examined with a due regard to these two considerations.

As they have adverted to the state of the country between 1773 and 1814, as connected with the important subject of their inquiry, it may perhaps assist others, in their researches and reflections, to state, that your Committee selected that period, because the year 1773 was, in fact, the commencement of a great change in the practical operation, if not in the avowed policy of our corn laws. From that date, the aggregate balance of our imports of grain, taken upon a series of years, began to exceed the balance of our exports. But upon

looking back from that year to the period of the Revolution in 1688 (a space of 85 years), our exports taken for any number of years, on the contrary, exceeded our imports. From the year 1697 (the earliest date from which accurate returns have been made) to the year 1773, the total excess of exports was, 30,968,366 quarters; upon which exports bounties amounting to 6,237,176*l.* were paid out of the public revenue. A course, somewhat similar in principle, of exciting an export by a bounty, but more desultory in its application, and more frequently interrupted by arbitrary interference, prevailed under the princes of the house of Stuart; and if we look to a still earlier period, we find that the same policy of forcing the growth of corn was attempted, by harsher expedients, during the reigns of the Tudors. Between the reign of Henry the 7th and the 89th of Elizabeth, numerous acts* of parliament were passed, for the express purpose of encouraging tillage. Those laws proceeded upon the principle of compulsion, limiting, for instance, the number of sheep and livestock, prohibiting the conversion of arable land into pasture, and enjoining the breaking up of pastures, which had at any previous period been arable, either under a pecuniary penalty, or a forfeiture of half the land, "until the offence be reformed."

These compulsory laws (all of which, it may be observed, preceded the introduction of that act which laid the foundation of the

system of our poor-laws), appear to have been principally suggested by a wish to find employment for the population, and to relieve their misery, by enforcing an extension of cultivation beyond the wants of the country. But, neither under those laws, nor under the subsequent attempt to augment the produce of our agriculture, by the creation of a fictitious foreign demand, excited by a large bounty on exportation, did the agriculture of this country make any advance, at all to be compared to that unparalleled prosperity, which began with the decline of that system, about the beginning of the last reign, and which, with some few temporary interruptions, has marked its progress up to the present time. In comparing the two periods, each of nearly equal duration, between the peace of Utrecht and the commencement of the seven years war,—and between the years 1773 and 1814,—and recollecting that the first period was one of almost uninterrupted peace; and that nearly thirty years of the latter, have passed away in the exertions of two most expensive wars:—that, during the former period, the market interest of money was generally much below, and during the latter, frequently as much above the rate fixed by law:—that during the former, the aim of the legislature was, by artificial means, to divert the application of capital from other employments to that of agriculture, as well by positive bounties which forced an export of grain to other countries, as by duties which generally altogether precluded its import either from the continent, or from Ireland;—that during the latter, agriculture has, in point of

* 4 Hen. 7, c. 19. 7 Hen. 8, c. 1.
2 Hen. 8, c. 13. 27 Hen. 8, c. 32.
5 & 6 Edw. 6, c. 5. 3 Eliz. c. 2.
39 Eliz. c. 2.

fact, been without either of those stimulants;—your Committee cannot look at these contrasted circumstances, coincident during the first period, with a comparative stagnation of our agriculture; and, during the second, with its most rapid growth and improvement, without acknowledging that there was nothing in the system pursued up to 1773, which necessarily promoted this most essential branch of public industry and national wealth; and also, that there is nothing incompatible with the success of both these objects, in the system which has practically prevailed since that date. If the quantity of wheat, the growth of Great Britain, was truly estimated, as it was estimated in 1773, at four millions of quarters, and if it cannot now be stated so low as at double that amount, it is evident that the change of system has been attended with no defalcation of produce. If, since that year, the number of cattle and sheep has been vastly augmented, their breeds improved, and, by those improvements, their size and aptness to fatten, and in sheep their fleeces greatly increased; if, by this augmentation of live stock, a greater quantity of manure has been produced; if all the most important but expensive meliorations of modern husbandry have been introduced; if scientific drainages have been undertaken, and extensive wastes inclosed, to augment the produce of the land,—it cannot be said that there has been a want of encouragement to invest large and adequate capitals in this branch of national industry.

If, from agriculture, your Committee look to the permanent im-

provements, which have been made in the country itself within the same period, the bridges which have been built, the roads which have been formed, the rivers which have been rendered navigable, the canals which have been completed, the harbours which have been made and improved, the docks which have been created,—not by the public revenue, but by the capitals and enterprize of individuals; if they look, at the same time, to the unexampled growth of manufactures and commerce—in the contemplation of this augmentation of internal wealth, which defies all illustration from comparison with any former portion of our history, or of the history of any other state;—your Committee may entertain a doubt (a doubt however, which they wish to state with that diffidence which a subject so extensive naturally imposes upon their judgment),—whether the only solid foundation of the flourishing state of agriculture, is not laid in abstaining, as much as possible, from interference, either by protection or prohibition, with the application of capital, in any branch of industry?—whether all fears for the decline of agriculture, either from temporary vicissitudes to which all speculations are liable, or from the extension of other pursuits of general industry, are not, in a great degree, imaginary?—whether commerce can expand, manufacturers thrive, and great public works be undertaken, without furnishing to the skill and labour which the capitals thus employed put in motion, increased means of paying for the productions of the land?—whether the principal part of those produc-

tions which contribute to the gratification of the wants and desires of the different classes of the community, must not necessarily be drawn from our own soil, the demand increasing with the population, as the population must increase with the riches of the country?—whether a great part of the same capital which is employed in supporting the industry connected with manufactures, commerce, and public works, does not, passing by a very rapid course into the hands of the occupier of the soil, serve also as a capital for the encouragement of agriculture?—whether, in our own country in former times, and in other naturally fertile countries up to the present time, agriculture has not languished from the want of such a stimulus?—and whether, in those countries, the proprietors of the land are not themselves poor, and the people wretched, in proportion, as from want of capital, their labour is more exclusively confined to raising from their own soil, the means of their own scanty subsistence?

If these questions should be answered in the affirmative, it follows, that the present solidity and future improvement of our national wealth depend on the continuance of that union by which our agricultural prosperity is so closely connected with the preservation of our manufacturing and commercial greatness.

It will be for the House to appreciate this view of the subject, to watch the progress of events affecting any of the great branches of our industry, and, in its wisdom, to determine, according to circumstances, how far, and by what arrangements, it can best

reconcile those considerations of state policy, which make it desirable that this country should not become too habitually or extensively dependent for the subsistence of its people on foreign supply, with the necessity of guarding, as much as possible, against creating, by artificial means, too great a difference between the cost of that subsistence here and in other countries;—not only in regard to the people themselves, but also from the risk, which must be in proportion to that difference, of driving much of the capital, by which their industry and labour are supported, to seek employment in other countries. For there cannot be a doubt, that this difference operates, in the same manner as taxation, to diminish the profits of capital in this country, and there can be as little doubt, that though capital may migrate, the unoccupied population will remain;—and remain to be maintained by the landed interest, upon whose resources, diminished in proportion to diminished demand, this additional burthen would principally fall.

In some of the petitions referred to your Committee, the depression and distress of all those concerned in agriculture, are mainly ascribed to the extent of our public burthens coupled with their diminished means of bearing them.

The general influence of taxation upon the state of the country, is a subject too extensive to be entered upon by your Committee, without exceeding the bounds prescribed to them by the nature of the reference made to them by the House. They lament its weight, because, however im-

posed, taxes must necessarily abridge the resources and comforts of those by whom they are ultimately paid. But the question for more immediate consideration is, whether, in the distribution of this unavoidable evil, the profits of farming capital have been theretofore, or can permanently be more affected, than the profits of capital engaged in other branches of industry. They cannot discover any grounds for believing that, during the war, when taxation was carried to its greatest amount, the profits of farming capital was lowered in its relative proportion to the profit of other active capitals; and whatever may be the temporary effect of a casual derangement, it is obvious that this proportion must permanently be maintained, because the application of capital would otherwise be changed from one mode of employment to the other, until the proper level was restored.

So far therefore as taxes fall upon the profits of the active capitals of the country, whatever may be the objects upon which they immediately attach, or the parties by whom they are, in the first instance, paid, they operate, in their ultimate effect, as an abatement of those profits, equally affecting the trading, the manufacturing, and the farming interests, by diminishing their means either of enjoyment, or of accumulating further capital by savings from their annual incomes.

The manner and extent in which other classes of the community and other sources of income may be affected by taxation, do not come directly within the scope of the present inquiry;

but your Committee think it necessary to notice a doctrine which has prevailed in some quarters,—that the price of corn in this country, in order to remunerate the grower, must increase in the same ratio as the amount of our public revenue, so that if the latter be doubled, the price of corn must be doubled also. If this assumption were well founded, it would follow, that, exclusively of any change in the value of money, the remunerating price in 1821, would be nearly one-third lower than it was in 1814, taxes not much short of that proportion to the whole of our revenue having been taken off in Great Britain since that year. But, without denying that the price of corn may be in some degree affected by adding to our general taxation, and that any charges particularly paid by the farmer, such as tithes and poor-rates, must tend more directly to raise that price, it is obvious, from what has been already stated, that the cost of growing corn in any country is regulated by the amount of capital necessary to produce it upon lands paying no rent, and that it is the price of the portion of corn which is so raised that determines the price of all other corn; and that an increase of general taxes, affecting alike the profits of capital in all the different branches of industry, would not necessarily raise the price of the particular produce of any one. The price of corn, therefore, might fall in a country, notwithstanding additional taxation, if the quantity required for the consumption of that country could be raised, either by the cultivation of more fertile and productive soils, or by the application of a diminished

capital to the same soil, in consequence of increased skill or improvements in husbandry.

In fact, no rise in the price of corn appears to have taken place during three of the wars in which this country was engaged during the last century, compared with the prices of the years preceding and succeeding those wars; and during the last of them, the American war, prices were lower than during the peace. This circumstance is the more to be remarked, as there never was perhaps a period at which the burthen of taxation appeared to press more heavily upon the resources of the country, and in which an annual increase of taxes, accompanied with an annual diminution of revenue, and a general stagnation of improvements indicated more strongly that a part of these taxes must have been paid out of the capital, and not out of the income of the nation.

On the other hand, however immense the expenditure of the last war, it is impossible to review the vast private undertakings, begun and completed during that war, in every branch of industry, without feeling that those funds by which alone the productive powers of the country can be put in motion, must have been greatly increased, and that the accumulation of national capital, however impaired by loans, or retarded by taxes, has, upon the whole, been large and progressive during that period.

If, in the same space of time, the national capital of some other country has not increased, or has increased only in a much smaller proportion, the mere comparison of the nominal amount of the public revenue of that country

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with the public revenue of this country, as they stood at the commencement of the period, and as they now stand, might lead to an unfair inference in respect to the degree in which each country has been affected by increased taxation. If the weight of the public burthens of a country be considered in reference to its population only, then (with the exception of Holland perhaps) England is the most taxed portion of Europe; but if it be measured by the aggregate of national capital, or income arising from capital, divided by the total number of people among whom that capital or income is distributed, it may then be doubted, whether, upon such an average, the proportion of tax to the income or capital of each individual, be not less in England than in several states of the continent, or even in Ireland; and whether it be materially greater now than at former periods, when both the capital, the population, and the public revenue of England, were far below what they now are. But whatever might be the consolatory result of such a comparison, if the means of making it could be accurately ascertained, and however sanguine a hope your Committee may entertain that peace will afford increased facility and encouragement to further accumulation, it is not less the duty of government directly to aid that accumulation, by diminishing our expenditure, and thus both to improve the comforts and to stimulate the skill and enterprize of those classes, by whose industry and savings, the capital of the whole kingdom is augmented. This duty, important at all times, appears to your Committee to be

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still more so, under the present circumstances of the country; for, whilst they are desirous of correcting the mistaken opinion, that the depression under which our agriculture now labours, is either exclusively or principally to be attributed to taxation, they cannot disguise from themselves, that the weight of the public burthens of the country, their nominal amount remaining the same, must be more severely felt, in proportion as the money incomes derived from trading, farming, and manufacturing capital and industry, are diminished. No exertion, therefore, should be omitted to endeavour to reduce those burthens, as nearly as circumstances will permit, in the degree in which such incomes may have been reduced; for, in considering this subject, it is important to bear in mind, that the general amount and real pressure of taxation have been positively increased in the proportion of the improved value of our currency.

Your Committee cannot conclude the observations which they have found it their duty to submit to the House, without observing, that most of the petitions referred to them, complain of the inadequate and injurious operation of the present corn law, and pray generally for protection, not for grain only, but for all the productions of our agriculture, equal to the protection given to the manufactures of this country.

Within this principle, the petitioners appear to be friendly to an open trade; but in the application of it, as expounded in some of the petitions, and illustrated in the examination of some

of the witnesses, your Committee cannot but apprehend, that the duties which they contemplate, would be altogether prohibitory.

It cannot be necessary to enter into any statements to show, that, practically, this would be the result, in all but seasons of scarcity, of a fixed duty of 40s: a quarter upon wheat. Your Committee will merely repeat what they have already stated, that when the trade in corn with the continent was open, subject to the scale of duties imposed by the acts of 1773, 1791 and 1804, and in force till 1815, there never was an importation of foreign corn to any amount during the short intervals when the high duties were demandable; and yet those duties at no part of the time exceeded 24s. and 3d. per quarter. To this fact, they will only add, that what is proposed, in addition to the amount of the duty, namely, that it should be permanent, "whatever may be the price," is a proposition which your Committee are confident the legislature could never entertain, nor any considerable portion of the community ever countenance.

The suggestions with respect to duties equally prohibitory on every other article the production of the soil of this country, all come under the same principle, and are open to the same objection. The principle would, in fact, go far to annihilate commercial intercourse altogether; and is moreover founded, as it appears to your Committee, upon a mistaken statement, as well as an erroneous view of what is deemed protection to our manufactures.

In the first place, they feel the more warranted in affirming, that

the argument of the petitioners rests in part upon a misconception of facts; as they observe, that one of the witnesses, in order to illustrate his ideas and the wishes of the petitioners, has furnished a table of the duties payable on foreign manufactured articles, of which several are subject to direct heavy duties of excise in this country; and upon which the importation duty, as for instance upon the article of glass, is imposed in a great measure to countervail the duty upon that article manufactured in this kingdom.

But the main grounds upon which your Committee are disposed to think that the House will look with some mistrust to the soundness of this principle, is—first, that it may be well doubted, whether (with the exception of silk) any of our considerable manufactures derive benefit from this assumed protection in the markets of this country: for how could the foreign manufactures of cotton, of woollens, of hardware, compete with our own in this country, when it is notorious that we can afford to undersell them in the products of those great branches of our manufacturing industry, even in their own markets, notwithstanding that cotton and wool are subject to a direct duty on importation, not drawn back upon their export in a manufactured state, as well as to all the indirect taxation, which affects capital in these branches, in common with that capital which is employed in raising the productions of the soil? Secondly, that there exists this most essential difference between the effect of protection given to the manu-

facturer (even if he did not enjoy from natural causes, a preference in the home-market) and the attempt at a similar protection and monopoly to the produce of the soil;—that in all employment of capital, either in trade or manufactures, profits are limited by competition. If, for any length of time, or from any circumstances, profits are increased, in any particular branch, above the accustomed average, additional capital seeks employment in that branch, and profits are again speedily reduced to their former level. This would equally be the case if the demand for that particular article were doubled; and it may further frequently happen, as we have witnessed of late years (in all goods, for instance, wrought of iron and cotton) that, owing to discoveries in mechanical and chemical science, and improvements in the manufacture, an immense increase of consumption may be concomitant with, and probably, in a great degree, the result of, a great fall in price.

The same principle, it is true, applies to the capital and business of the farmer; but with this important distinction, that the price of corn, taken for any series of years, is necessarily regulated by the expense of production upon the lands which, at that price, make no return beyond the charge of raising it, together with the ordinary profit of the capital employed upon those lands. The cultivator of such lands, for the time, is upon a footing with the merchant and the manufacturer; but if the demand for corn were doubled, it would force into cultivation poorer lands, requiring a larger

capital to raise the same quantity of produce; the price of that produce would determine the price of the whole, or those poorer lands could not be maintained in cultivation; for there cannot permanently be two rates of profit in the same occupation. It is sufficient for your Committee to point out this ground of difference, and to leave it to the judgment of the House, in connexion with the observations which they have already submitted in a former part of this report.

Another wish expressed by some of the petitioners, and some of the witnesses, is for the repeal of that clause in the last act, which allows the warehousing in the United Kingdom of foreign corn, when it cannot be taken out for home consumption.

The grounds upon which this alteration of the law is suggested, for the relief of the British grower, are two-fold. 1st. That the foreign corn absorbs the capitals of the dealers which would otherwise be employed in speculating in corn of British growth; and, secondly, that it enables them to hold, in the warehouses of this country, a large stock of foreign wheat, the notoriety of which depresses the markets, from the dread of its being poured in as soon as it is set free by the prices rising above 80s.

The first objection proceeds upon two assumptions, both of which appear to your Committee doubtful; 1st, that the capitals of the dealers are absorbed in this foreign speculation; and 2ndly, that, if not so employed, they would speculate with them in British corn. Your Committee conceive that there is no fixed

amount of capital assigned to this trade, and that it is governed by the same principles which stimulate the application of capital in all other branches of foreign or domestic commerce. The value of all the foreign corn now in this country, which cannot be sold for home consumption till the price shall for some weeks, have exceeded 80s. a quarter, is probably less than one million sterling. British corn, by the last return, was about 53s. per quarter. Can there be a doubt, if an impression prevailed generally, that it would rise to 79s. before the next harvest, that abundant capital would be found for speculation; and is not the want of it, at this moment, rather to be received as evidence of an apprehension, that in the event of another productive harvest, the present low prices would not be improved?

Upon the second objection, your Committee have only to remark, that it is unquestionably true, that the present accumulation of a great quantity of foreign corn, the surplus of the two or three last harvests on the continent, would have a considerable influence upon the prices here, in the event of the ports being opened in consequence of a deficient harvest. But the question is, whether that influence would not be nearly, if not altogether, the same, under that contingency, if that accumulation were altogether at the shipping ports of Holland, or other parts of the continent, instead of being divided between them and the warehouses of this country? Should the prices here be fluctuating between 70s. and 80s. some small difference might, per-

haps, be produced by the knowledge of the accumulation in our own warehouses, stimulating the British grower to bring his own corn to market, to keep down the price when it was approaching to the import rate, in order to shut out the foreign supply. But in this respect, accurate information must be to him an advantage. The time might also be a little varied at which a part of the foreign corn, upon the ports being opened, might find its way hither. But this difference would not be considerable, the ports of Flanders and Holland being as convenient for the Thames as most of our own ports from which corn is shipped for London.

Having stated the grounds upon which your Committee are of opinion that the expectations which have been entertained of advantage from the repeal of this clause, are not likely to be realized, they conceive that the views in which it was introduced of making this country a deposit of foreign grain, from which, either our own occasional wants, or those of other nations, might be supplied, are, independently of other considerations, too much in unison with our general warehousing system, from which this country derives such important commercial advantages, to be abandoned, without further proof of their prejudicial effects to our agriculture, than any which your Committee have been able to collect from the evidence.

It is material to observe, also, that the warehousing of foreign corn in this country, has this great advantage, that it places the supply of our wants, to the extent of the quantity ware-

housed, out of the reach of foreign states, putting it out of their power, in a season of scarcity, to aggravate the pressure of those wants, either by prohibiting the export of corn, or by imposing a heavy duty upon that export. The fact of upwards of 100,000 of quarters of wheat having been recently sent from the warehouses of this country to the Mediterranean, further shows that this facility of deposit is not a matter of indifference to the commerce and navigation of this country.

An impression prevails in many quarters, that large quantities of corn, imported since February, 1819, have recently been introduced into home consumption. This could only have occurred by a fraudulent evasion of the law. Of the existence of this practice to a great extent, your Committee have received many intimations. They appear, however, to rest upon vague rumours, which the parties, when called upon, have not come forward, or not been able to substantiate, except in one instance, the particulars of which your Committee forbear to state, as it is understood that the persons concerned in the attempt, are now under prosecution. They will only observe, that the quantity stated to have been withdrawn was considerable, and that it appears to them if further security be requisite against the recurrence of this fraud, that regulations for that purpose may easily be devised and introduced into the bill, now before the House, for better ascertaining the averages.

Instead of expressing doubts with respect to the remedies which have been suggested by

others, it would have been far more satisfactory to your Committee, to have been enabled to conclude their labours by pointing out some immediate measure of alleviation, which would have been efficacious at once to mitigate the distress, and to allay the alarm which prevail among the agricultural classes of the community.

If such an expedient could have been found, even in a temporary departure from any sound and recognized principle of general policy on this subject, or in any modification of the existing law which could now be attempted, they might have been disposed to submit it to the favourable consideration of the House; but when, after a long and anxious inquiry, they have not been able to discover any means, which, in their estimation, are calculated immediately to remove the present pressure, they know too well their own duty to the House, and feel too much respect for the manly character of that class of the community, whose difficulties have been the object of their investigation, either to attempt to disguise the view which they have taken of the origin and nature of those difficulties, or to recommend that specific plan of relief pointed out by the suffering parties, which, however sanctioned by the arguments and prayer of their petitioners, appears to be founded in delusion, and likely, therefore, to lead only to disappointment.

So far as the present depression in the markets of agricultural produce is the effect of abundance from our own growth, the inconvenience arises from a cause which no legislative pro-

vision can alleviate; so far as it is the result of the increased value of our money, it is one not peculiar to the farmer, but which has been, and still is, experienced by many other classes of society. That result however is the more severely felt by the tenant, in consequence of its coincidence with an overstocked market, especially if he be farming with a borrowed capital and under the engagements of a lease; and it has hitherto been further aggravated by the comparative slowness with which prices generally, and particularly the price of labour, accommodate themselves to a change in the value of money.

From this circumstance, combined with other causes, the departure from our ancient standard, in proportion as it was prejudicial to all creditors of money and persons dependent on fixed incomes, was a benefit to the active capitals of the country; and it cannot be denied, that the restoration of that standard has, in its turn, been proportionally disadvantageous to many individuals belonging to the productive classes of the community, and especially to those who had engaged in speculative adventures, either of farming or trade.

That restoration must also be accompanied with embarrassment to the landowner, in proportion as his estate is encumbered with mortgages or other fixed payments, assigned upon it during the period when land and rents were raised to an artificial value, in reference to the impaired value of the money in which those encumbrances were contracted.

From the cessation of public loans, the probability of large

accumulations of capital, and the constant operation of such a sinking fund, as in the present state of our finances, may, henceforward during the continuance of peace, be regularly appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, your Committee trust that the rate of interest of money, may, in a short time, be so far reduced below the legal *maximum*, as to make those encumbrances a lighter burthen upon the landed interests of the kingdom. It is an alleviation which former intervals of peace have produced, at periods in many respects less favourable to its attainment; and if, in the present instance, the want of that alleviation is become more urgent, your Committee venture to hope that, from the greater accumulation of capital in the country, co-operating with the effects of a positive and steady reduction of the public debt, this salutary result will also be more speedily brought about. They look forward to this mode of easing the encumbrances of the landlord with the more anxiety, as, amidst all the injury and injustice which an unsettled currency—an evil they trust never again to be incurred—has in succession cast upon the different ranks of society, the share of that evil which has now fallen upon the landed interest, is the only one which, without inflicting greater injury and greater injustice, admits (now that we are so far advanced in the system of a restored currency) of no other relief. The difficulties, great as they unfor-

tunately are, in which it has involved the farming, the manufacturing and trading interests of the country, must diminish in proportion as contracts, prices, and labour, adjust themselves to the present value of money. That this change is now in progress, and has already taken place to a considerable degree, is in evidence before your Committee. They are satisfied that it will continue until that balance is restored, which will afford to labour its due remuneration, and to capital its fair return. And, although they deeply lament the derangement which the fluctuations of the last ten years, in the value of the currency, have occasioned in all the transactions of life, together with the individual loss and suffering unavoidably produced by the return to a fixed standard, they are satisfied that this was the only course which it was in the power of parliament to adopt—as well to prevent the continuance of a derangement, leading, as it must have led, to the aggravation of those losses and sufferings, as to manifest to the world the inflexible determination of this country, rigidly to adhere to that good faith of which the moral character of the people is the sure guardian, and which, with that character, has placed our greatness and our power upon the foundation, hitherto unshaken amidst all our vicissitudes, of public credit and national honour.

18 June, 1821.

*REPORT from the Select Committee on WEIGHTS and MEASURES.
—From the Reports of the House of Commons. Ordered to be
printed, 28th May 1821.*

The SELECT COMMITTEE, appointed to consider of the several Reports which have been laid before this House relating to Weights and Measures, and of the proceedings which have taken place for determining the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, and to report their observations and opinion thereupon to the House; have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee concur entirely in opinion with the Commissioners on Weights and Measures, as to the inexpediency of changing any standard, either of length, superficies, capacity, or of weight, which already exists in a state of acknowledged accuracy; and where discrepancies are found between models equally authentic, they deem it right that such a selection should be made as will prove most accordant with generally-received usage, and with such analogies as may connect the different quantities in the most simple ratios.

They also concur in recommending, that the sub-divisions of Weights and Measures employed in this country be retained, as being far better adapted to common practical purposes than the decimal scale.

For the reasons assigned by the Commissioners, your Committee recommend that the parliamentary brass standard of three feet,

now in the possession of the House of Commons, and made by Bird, in 1760, be henceforth considered as the authentic legal standard of length of the British empire, so that the distance between the centres of the two gold pins inserted in that scale, the brass being at the temperature of sixty-two degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, be one yard. And it appears from the experiments made for determining the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at London in a vacuum, and reduced to the level of the sea, that the distance from the axis of suspension to the centre of oscillation of such a pendulum, is 39.1393 inches of the above standard distance: and that the length of a platina metre at the temperature of thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, supposed to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, corresponds with 39.3708 inches of the said distance.

Your Committee recommend, that superficial measures remain as they are now defined by law, namely, that the perch, pole, or rod, be a square of 16½ feet, that the acre consist of 160 such perches, and so of the rest.

They further recommend, that the standard brass weight of two pounds, also in the possession of the House of Commons, and made in 1758, be considered as authentic; that one-half thereof, as gravitating in air at the mean

height of the barometer and with the thermometer at 62°, be henceforth the legal troy pound of the British empire, containing 5,760 grains: and that 7,000 grains troy be declared to constitute a pound avoirdupois.

And it appears that a cubic inch of distilled water weighs in a vacuum, opposed to brass weights in a vacuum, also, at the temperature of 62 degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer, 252.72 such grains; and consequently a cubic foot of distilled water, under similar circumstances, will weigh 62.886 pounds avoirdupois.

In proceeding to measures of capacity, which, for convenience, your Committee have postponed to those of weight, they find themselves embarrassed, as the commissioners have been, not only by various measures designated by the same name, but by a discrepancy in the multiples and sub-multiples of the same measure. They are, on the whole, however, induced to believe, that the gallon of England was originally identical for all uses; and that the variations have arisen in some cases from accident, and in others from fraud.

The definition of a Winchester bushel, in the act of king William for laying a duty on malt, seems to have been made for the purpose of facilitating the construction of cylindrical measures by a near coincidence, without minute fractions. From this definition, the dry gallon would consist of 268.835 cubic inches.

The gallon measure in the Exchequer contains 270.4 cubic inches; and derived from the pint, quart, &c. the gallon will stand as follows:—

	Cubic inch.
From the bushel	266.1
From the definition by king William	268.8
From the gallon measure....	270.4
From the pint	276.9
From the quart	279.3
By an Act of Parliament, made for revenue purposes, the beer gallon is 282	
By an Act, 42 Geo. III. the Winchester gallon is estimated at.....	272½

The wine gallon is supposed to have continued gradually shrinking in dimensions, till its progress was arrested by a fiscal definition at 231 cubic inches.

This last measure differs so materially from all the rest, that it must either be retained as one quite distinct, and applicable to its peculiar uses, or, as seems most expedient, it must be abolished. But, amidst the variations and uncertainty of the remainder, your Committee agree with the Commissioners, in recommending, that they may be all brought back to an equality, and at the same time made to bear a simple relation to the standard of weight by taking the pint for a basis, which contains 20 ounces of distilled water avoirdupois, at the temperature of 62°, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain by experiment, on a vessel of that construction and workmanship.

If then the pint be considered as equal in bulk to 20 ounces of distilled water, at the temperature of 62°, the cubic inch weighing 252.456 grains in air, at the mean height of the barometer, the imperial gallon will contain 277.276 cubic inches weighing exactly ten pounds.

If the proposition now submitted should be sanctioned by the House, your Committee recommend that leave be given to bring in a bill for declaring these standards of length, of capacity, and of weight, to be the imperial standards for Great Britain and Ireland, and for its colonies and dependencies; and they recommend, that several copies of the standards be made with the utmost possible accuracy for the use of the Exchequer, for the three capitals, for the principal foreign possessions, for the government of France, in return for the communication of their standards; and especially for the United States of America, where your Committee have reason to believe that they will be adopted, and thus tend, in no small degree, to facilitate the commercial intercourse, and by so doing, to consolidate a lasting friendship between the two greatest nations of the world most assimilated by their language, their laws, religion, customs, and manners.

Your Committee cannot close their Report, without adverting to the extraordinary knowledge and ingenuity, and to the indefatigable industry displayed by captain Kater, by whom all the experiments have been gratuitously conducted, for ascertaining the various standards, and for determining the length of the pendulum, by a method peculiarly his own, and by which he has arrived at a degree of accuracy and precision, that, but a few years since, was declared to be utterly unattainable.

This gentleman, in compliance with his majesty's directions, given in pursuance of an address

of this House, has also observed the variations of the pendulum on the principal stations of the trigonometrical survey; and from these observations deductions have been made of great importance with respect to the general figure of the earth, its density and internal construction. So that your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that it will be highly proper to extend similar observations over a still larger surface, so as to connect the measurements and astronomical observations made by the different nations of Europe, as much as possible, into one whole.

Your Committee having directed their attention to the best and most practicable method of bringing the imperial measures into general use, beg leave further to recommend a legislative enactment, by which it shall be declared, that all bargains and sales, where nothing appears to the contrary, shall be deemed and taken to be made in conformity with these measures of length, superficies, capacity, and weight; but that for a time to be limited, it shall be competent for all persons to deal by any other measures, established either by local custom, or founded on special agreement, that they may select; provided always, that the ratio or proportion of such local measures to those established by law, may be a matter of common notoriety; and that in the case of a special agreement, the ratio or proportion be therein expressed.

Your Committee subjoin in an Appendix, some computations and proportions, which they think may be of general use.

APPENDIX.

The pendulum vibrating seconds of mean solar time at London in a vacuum, and reduced to the level of the sea, is 39.1393 inches, consequently the descent of an heavy body from rest, in a vacuum, will be 193.145 inches in one second of time. The logarithm 2.2858828.

A platina metre at the temperature of 32°, supposed to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, is 39.3708 inches. The ratio to the imperial measure of three feet is 1.09363 to 1, the logarithm 0.0388717.

The five following standards have been measured as follows:—

	Inches.
Gen. Lambton's scale used in the trigonometrical survey of India.....	35.99934
Sir George Shuckburgh's scale (which for all purposes may be considered as identical with the imperial standard).....	35.99998
Gen. Roy's scale.....	36.00088
Royal Society standard....	36.00135
Ramsden's bar	36.00249
Weight of a cubic inch of distilled water in a vacuum at the temp. 62° as opposed to weights in a vacuum also, 252,722 gr. l.	2.4026430
Consequently a cubic foot of 62.3862 p. avoird l.	1.7950887
Weight of a cubic inch of distilled water in air at 62° of temperature, with a mean height of the barometer, 29.2, 456 gr. l.	2.4021857
Consequently a cubic foot,	

of 62.3806 p. avoird.... l. 1.7948314
 And an ounce of water,
 1.73298 cubic inch..... l. 0.2387924
 Cubic inches in the imperial gallon. 277.276 l. 2.4429124
 Diameter of the cylinder containing a gallon at one inch high, 18.78933 l. 1.9739112
 Specific gravity of water at different temperatures, that of 62° being taken as unity:

70°.0.09913	56°.1.00050	44°.1.00107
68°.0.99936	54°.1.00064	42°.1.00111
66°.0.99958	52°.1.00076	40°.1.00113
64°.0.99980	50°.1.00087	38°.1.00113
62°.1.	48°.1.00095	
58°.1.00035	46°.1.00102	

The differences of temperatures between 62° and 39°, where water attains its greatest density, will vary the bulk of a gallon of water, rather less than the third of a cubic inch.

And assuming from the mean of numerous estimates the expansion of brass 0.00001044 for each degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the difference of temperatures from 62° to 39° will vary the content of a brass gallon measure just one-fifth of a cubic inch.

It appears, that the specific gravity of clear water from the Thames, exceeds that of distilled water at the mean temperature, in the proportion of 1.0006 to 1, making a difference of about one-sixth of a cubic inch, in a gallon.

Rain water does not differ from distilled water, so as to require any allowance for common purposes.

MAKING AND SALE OF BREAD.—*Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the existing Regulations relative to the MAKING and the SALE of BREAD.*

The SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take into considera-

tion the existing regulations relative to the Making and the

Sale of Bread, and to report their observations thereupon to the House,

Have proceeded, in pursuance of the orders of the House, to consider the operation of the act now in force, viz., the 59th Geo. 3rd., c. 36, entitled, "An act to repeal certain acts now in force for regulating the Making and Sale of Bread out of the city of London, and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, where no assize is set; and for establishing other provisions and regulations relative thereto." And they have further taken into consideration the report of a committee dated 22nd May, 1818, to whom the several petitions of country bakers, presented to the House on the 11th February, and on the 3rd and 10th March, of the same year, were referred, to examine the matters thereof, and report their observations thereupon to the House; and your Committee have to express their entire concurrence in the said report, "That under the statutes referred to in the above-named petitions, the operation of the said statutes has, in many instances, been made an instrument of oppression against the fair tradesmen, who, by the power given to informers of seizing bread, at any time distant from the period of its being baked, and of keeping it three days after seizure, before he can be compelled to have it weighed before a magistrate, are liable to informations and consequent convictions, from which the necessary waste of the article from keeping, makes it impossible for them to protect themselves, but by baking their loaves of such an excess of

weight beyond what the law requires, as must totally exhaust their reasonable gains, and make their trade no longer an object worth the employment of their time and capitals. From these vexations, aggravated as they have been by the practice of common informers, your Committee feel the country bakers are entitled to the earliest consideration of the legislature to relieve them; and though they do not consider that they have either had time, or that the late period of the session is likely to give them time, to investigate all the minute details of the subject that might be necessary to enable them to recommend any measure of permanent legislation, they see no difficulty or inconvenience that can occur to the public, if the legislature should think proper to extend to the country bakers the provisions of the act of the 55th of the king upon this point, with some alteration only as to the period within which bread should be liable to be weighed, for a limited term, which would give time for a more full and detailed examination of the subject."

But it does appear to your Committee, that the provisions and regulations proposed by that Committee, and subsequently adopted by the House, with a view to redress the grievances complained of in the aforesaid petitions, and with a view, doubtless, at the same time, to retain for the benefit of the public, those means of protection against imposition in the manufacture and sale of bread which previous acts of parliament were intended to afford, have not been effectual for either of the above-named purposes. It has, in fact, been prac-

tically found, that in the attempt to protect the baker from unjust prosecutions, the public has been exposed to material injury. In provincial districts, reports from the counties of Norfolk and Dorset especially, prove that it has been found extremely difficult, if not impossible, to convict the baker or seller of bread deficient in legal weight.

1st. Because the complaint must be made, the summons must be served upon the accused, and the bread alleged to be deficient in weight must be weighed before a magistrate, within 24 hours of the time at which it was drawn from the oven.

2nd. Because the bread supposed to be deficient in weight must be proved, when produced before the magistrate, to be in the same state as it was when taken from the baker or seller of the bread; proof of which must be afforded by a disinterested witness or witnesses on behalf of the complainant.

On the part of the baker and seller of bread, it has been proved by the evidence, taken before your Committee, of respectable bakers in the metropolis, that it is impossible for the baker, even under the present law (enacted especially for his protection), to guard against vexatious and unjust informations for selling bread deficient in weight. It appears that, unless the baker makes all the loaves in a batch, upon an average, so heavy as to cover the partial deficiency of weight in any of them (occasioned either by their particular position in the oven, or from some part of one loaf unavoidably adhering to the other), there must be loaves which, without any fraudulent intention on

the part of the baker, would be deficient in weight, and render him liable to conviction under the existing law. It is obvious, that, were the baker to adopt the only course which could give him security, namely, that of making the batch of loaves so much over weight as to cover the partial deficiency in any of them, his price being fixed upon the minimum of weight among the loaves of the batch, he must lose his profit upon the average of loaves, or sell at a rate above the prevailing prices, which would be the means of losing his customers. It has also been stated in evidence, that the present law relative to the sale of bread, fails in affording the baker protection against the persecution of common informers. Individuals of their trade, known to themselves, have been induced by threats from that class of persons to enter into a sort of compromise with them, and to bargain, that upon payment of a certain sum per month, they should be allowed with impunity (so far as the informer of the district is concerned) to impose upon the public by selling their bread deficient in weight. Whatever their original disposition therefore might be, it is natural to conclude, that after entering into such an agreement, they indemnify themselves to that amount at the expense of the public.

The nugatory, and consequently mischievous, tendency of the existing law, holding forth to the public an expectation of protection, which in reality it does not afford, thereby suspending the caution natural to all men in their own defence, appears to be sufficient objection to the existing law, so far as concerns the public; and on the part of the

baker, sufficient evidence of the inutility of the law has been afforded by the persons extensively engaged in the trade, who have been examined before your Committee.

It thence became a question, what improvement in the law could be made. A deliberate review of the subject has been taken by your Committee; and confirmed, as they have been, in their consequent opinions, by letters (subjoined in the appendix) from individuals of high respectability in different parts of the kingdom, they have no hesitation in recommending that the law relative to the sale of bread should in future (or for one year at least) impose no restriction as to the denomination of loaves, or their weight. It has been perceived, that from the act of 51st Henry 3rd, which went the length of regulating the sale of provisions generally, the legislative restrictions then imposed have from time to time gradually abated. Competition has been found, in most cases, effectually to supply the place of legislative regulation. It is competition alone which now regulates the price of bread where no assize is set. And your Committee cannot discover any reason for supposing that it would fail, upon trial, equally to secure to the public a fair quantity of this, as of all other articles of subsistence

which are sold by weight generally without restriction.

Your Committee have been informed, that the practice of selling bread, free from all restrictions, has prevailed in some districts of the kingdom for many years. Communication has been had with some of those districts, and the letters subjoined will state, that no complaint is there heard against the bakers, and that bread has been and continues to be sold in such places, of excellent quality and at the lowest possible price.

Your Committee have no intention to recommend an alteration of the law so far as it relates to the adulteration of bread, otherwise than by the increase in some small degree of the penalties attached to any person convicted of selling bread adulterated by the mixture of ingredients not allowed by law.

The retaining part of the existing law also, which enacts, "that every baker or seller of bread shall keep legal weights and scales in his shop to weigh bread when required by his customers, and that he shall be liable to a penalty in case of his refusal to weigh when so required," appears to your Committee to be most expedient; but when by these means facility has been afforded to the public to protect itself, it appears conclusive that the legislature can do no more to secure it against imposition.

POOR-RATES.—REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the several RETURNS relative to the sums assessed, levied, and expended on account of the Poor in England and Wales.

The SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the several Returns made to the Orders of this House in 1819, 1820, and 1821, relative to the sums assessed,

levied, and expended on account of the Poor in England and Wales, and to report an Abstract of the same, together with their observations thereon, to

the House:—Have, pursuant to the Orders of the House, considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following Report:—

The returns referred to your Committee contain a statement of the total sum raised by assessment in each parish and township in England and Wales, in the five years ending on the 25th of March, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

The mode of obtaining, by orders of the House of Commons, addressed to the parish officers, information as to the amount of the assessments and expenditure on account of the poor, was suggested by the committee appointed to consider of the poor-laws, in the year 1818; and your Committee have the satisfaction of informing the House, that the returns so procured are very nearly complete. The deficiencies are very few in number, and, with the exception of one parish in Middlesex, arise in inconsiderable parishes.

This is the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and the deficiency appears to have arisen from litigation with respect to the custody of the books, and not from any wilful neglect on the part of the churchwardens or overseers. Your Committee have directed the expenditure of this parish to be estimated in the abstract according to its amount in the preceding year.

The returns for the first four of the years mentioned were called for by an order of the House, dated 30th April, 1819, and those of the last of these years by an order of the 5th of July, 1820.

It is necessary to make this distinction, because there is a slight variation in the wording of

the two orders. That of 30th April, 1819, which was carefully framed so as to require as little as possible of detail from the officers, required an account, "showing the total amount of the money assessed and levied, upon each parish, township, or other place maintaining its own poor; distinguishing in the said account the amount of money paid out of such assessments for any other purpose than the relief of the poor." The remainder, after deducting the latter of these amounts from the former, was taken as the amount expended on account of the poor.

Before the order of 1820 was issued, it appeared that this mode of ascertaining the expenditure on account of the poor was not quite accurate, inasmuch as the sum "assessed and levied," and the sum "expended" for all purposes, do not always, in each particular year, correspond in amount. The expenditure of any year may be defrayed in part out of the balance of the assessment of the preceding year; or there may be a debt remaining at the end of the year, which in some returns may be included in the account of the sum expended, and in others excluded.

Some of the parish officers appear to have supplied this defect in the order, by stating separately the sum expended on account of the poor; and it is owing to this circumstance, that in the abstract of the four years ordered to be printed on July 17, 1820, the second and third columns, which were intended jointly to state the total expenditure, do not exactly agree in amount with the first, which contains the amount assessed and levied. The difference,

however, is very inconsiderable; and your Committee are satisfied that the corrected account now given of "money expended solely on the poor," contains a sufficiently accurate statement of the expenditure for any purpose of comparison.

The order calling for the returns of the year ending March 25, 1820, required, as before, an account of the sum assessed and levied, and also "the total amount of money expended in that year;" when from this latter sum the amount of the expenditure "for other purposes" is deducted, the remainder comes out accurately as the amount of the expenditure on account of the poor.

There may possibly still be some difference between different parishes in the mode of making up the return; some officers may perhaps include in one column, and some in the other, monies expended in litigation and other matters immediately connected with the poor, but not applicable to their relief. The amount, however, of this mixed expenditure, though considerable in one point of view, does not bear so great a proportion to the whole expenditure, as to constitute a material objection to the accuracy of the returns.

The Committee have the further satisfaction of adding, that the returns under the late order have been made more promptly, and in a more regular form, than those called for in the preceding year.

It may be convenient here to observe, that in the order recently made by the House for returns for the year ending 25th March, 1821, a still further correction is made of the form. Instead of calling for the amount "assessed

and levied," the requisition is now for the amount levied only; this alteration was certainly proper, as the whole sum assessed may not always be levied within the year.

Your Committee having been instructed to report to the House an abstract of the late returns, together with their observations thereupon, conceive that they cannot more usefully execute the duty assigned to them, than by connecting the returns of the five years referred to them with those of former periods, which are to be found in the Journals and papers of the House.

Returns are already before parliament, in different degrees of detail, of the amount and expenditure of the poor-rates, in the years ending at Easter 1748, 1749, 1750, 1776, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1803, and 1813, 1814, 1815; your Committee have, therefore, included in their abstract so much of the account of those former years as can be compared with the more recent accounts: so that the House has now before it a statement of the amount of the poor-rates, at several periods, commencing in the middle of the last century, and reaching the year preceding the last.

The first statement which your Committee submit to the House, shows, in gross sums, the amount of monies assessed and levied in England and Wales, at each former period, and in each year, comprised in the late returns; and the amount expended upon the poor; and for other purposes, with other distinctions to be found in some of the returns.

Your Committee present to the House, in the second place, an account of the sums expended in each county for the relief of the

poor only, in each of the eight years, ending on the 25th of March, 1820, being the latest period for which there are the means of giving complete yearly accounts: of these eight years, the accounts of the first three are taken from the return of 1815, the others are from the returns referred to your Committee; these they have combined, in order that the eight years may be viewed together.

Your Committee have not thought it expedient to give the detailed account of each parish. The House having lately called for returns of the poor-rates, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1821, it appears to your Committee more convenient that a parochial account, embracing nine years, should be prepared early in the next session of parliament, when the House will have the additional advantage of an opportunity of considering these returns in connexion with the result of the late numeration of the people.

They have at the same time the satisfaction of informing the House that all the parochial returns, and correct abstracts in which each parish is distinguished, are carefully arranged, so as to facilitate reference by any member of the House to the return of any particular district.

The Committee lay before the House, thirdly, a statement in which the former returns, so far as they relate to the expenditure upon the poor only, are also distinguished by counties; and the eight later years are averaged in three periods: the first of three years, ending in March, 1815, being the period which was under the consideration of the Commit-

tee of 1817, and which reached to the first year of peace; the second, embracing a like period of three years, ending in March, 1818; and the third, comprising only two years to March, 1820, which may be completed to a triennial period, when the returns recently ordered shall have been received.

To this abstract, with the view of facilitating any comparisons which the members of the House may think it desirable to make, of the relative expenditure of the poor-rates in each county, with its population, your Committee have also annexed a table of the number of people in each county, according to the enumeration taken in 1811.

And they have brought from the abstract of 1815 the account of the property assessed in each county under schedule A.

They have also thought it useful to annex an account of the average price of corn in England and Wales, in such of the years ending on the 25th of March, included in their abstracts, as have occurred since the establishment of the office of Receiver of Corn Returns. The accounts of these averages already before the House are generally made up to a period of the year not corresponding with that of the poor-rate accounts; and as comparisons are sometimes made between the amount of the poor-rates and the price of wheat, they trust that this account of the prices may be acceptable to the House.

Your Committee do not feel themselves at liberty to make any observations which are not suggested by the mere inspection of the several abstracts.

These observations, they trust,

the House will permit them to commence, by the statement of a few results drawn from the returns of the earlier periods, which have indeed been formerly stated to the House, but which it may be useful to place here :—

The pecuniary amount of the levies, by way of poor's-rates progressively, and very largely increased from 1789 to 1812:

The amount of the sums applied to the relief of the poor, increased within the same period progressively, and very largely:

The amount expended for other purposes increased progressively, and still more largely than the expenditure on account of the poor.

In reference to comparisons with the year 1803, your Committee have to observe, that there is no account of any average of years between 1789-4-5, and 1813-14-15; nor any account of any single year between those periods, except that of the year 1803. The House will judge, whether there would have been any materially different result, if an average of 1801-2-3 had been taken, instead of the year 1803 only. However this may be, it is clear, that in 1812-13 the expenditure, both for the poor and for other purposes, greatly exceeded the amount in 1803. Since 1812, the total expenditure in both branches has still further increased; and the remark made upon the former statements, that the expenditure for other purposes rose more rapidly than the expenditure on the poor, is not applicable to the later years.

The subsequent remarks your Committee will confine to the amount of money expended upon the poor within the last eight years.

It appears, on an inspection of the table of averages, that the expenditure has continued to increase from 1812 to 1820;

The first period averaging	£. 6,122,844
The second - - -	6,844,290
The third - - -	7,430,622

But the annual abstract shows, that this increase has not been progressive, year by year, throughout the whole period, and that it is not now progressive.

From the year 1812-13, the amount declined gradually in the two subsequent years (which were years of war); rose again in the next three years, so as to be in 1817-18 greater in pecuniary amount than at any former or subsequent period of which returns exist. In each of the two succeeding years, forming the first and second of the third triennial period, the expenditure declined again, but not very considerably. The returns for the year 1820-21 recently required, will show whether the amount has continued to decrease; and your Committee have been informed, that the greater number of the returns which have already been received exhibit a more or less considerable diminution.

These comparisons are taken from the total amount of England and Wales; your Committee have considered the county abstracts with the view of ascertaining the exceptions which are to be found, in particular counties to the results drawn from a general average.

These exceptions are most numerous as to the first triennial period. In the counties of Durham, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, the amount was considerably greater in 1813-14 than in 1812-13, and in seven other

counties of England, and in eight of Wales, there was also a slight excess. But there is no exception to the statement, that the year 1814-15 was below the average of the two earlier years, and below the year immediately preceding.

As to the second period, there are three exceptions to the gradual rise to the year 1817-18, and to the statement that that year was the highest which had at that time been known. In the county of Nottingham the year 1816-17 was the highest: and in Wiltshire and Berkshire the year 1812-13 exhibited an amount which has not since been equalled.

There are more numerous exceptions to the statement, that the year 1817-18 was higher than any subsequent year; for it appears, that in the counties of Devon and Surrey there was an excess, not inconsiderable, in 1818-19 over the preceding year; and a slight excess in Bedford, Cumberland, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Rutland, Westmoreland, and the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. In other counties of England there was scarcely a diminution; and in Wales, generally, an excess. In Cumberland, Leicester, Lincoln, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the year 1819-20 shows the greatest amount.

The exceptions to the statement, that as to the two years of the third period, of which there are returns, there was a slight diminution in the second, arise in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Reverting to the averages, it is to be remarked, that there is no exception to the general excess of the second period over the first; and that Berkshire, Norfolk, and Salop, afford the only exceptions to the general excess of the third period over the second.

At the foot of the table of yearly amounts, the House will find a statement, in which the returns from towns are distinguished from all others. The towns included in this distinction are those which in the abstract of population in 1811 are set down in Roman capitals.

This separate account of the towns affords no exceptions to the general statements which are worthy of particular remark.

It appears that select vestries, under the act 59 George 3rd, c. 12, have been appointed in 2,006 parishes; and assistant overseers in 2,257. The whole number of parishes, townships, or other subdivisions, from which returns have been required, is about 14,700.

Your Committee have not thought it necessary to make any selections from the "Observations" which, in conformity with the orders of the House, have in some instances been subjoined by the parish officers to the returns. Many of these are irrelevant; some, such as the Committee must have noticed with reprobation; but there are others of a different character; and your Committee conceive, that much useful information would be obtained, if parish officers would, whenever their returns exhibit a remarkable variation, whether of excess or diminution, from the preceding year, give some ex-

planation of the causes of the variation.

And here your Committee cannot avoid observing, that returns, stating merely the gross amount of the expenditure fall very short of what is necessary to enable the House to judge of the nature and causes of the variations in the amount. For that purpose it would be necessary to have accounts, showing the different circumstances under which relief has been afforded, and the rate and principle of relief adopted in each district. The able-bodied entirely out of employ; the able-bodied earning wages not sufficient for the maintenance of his family; the married, the single, the sick and impotent, the aged, the labourer in husbandry, and the manufacturer or mechanic, should

all be distinguished. And it should be known, whether the relief is afforded at the discretion of the parishes themselves, or by order of the justices of the peace.

The Committee are not of opinion that returns in this detail could conveniently be called for by order of the House.

It is for the House to consider whether overseers, in rendering their accounts under the act 50 Geo. 3rd, c. 49, should be required, by a new law, to state these or any other particulars in a prescribed form, so that a more complete and useful account of the expenditure of the poor-rates than any which has hitherto appeared might be rendered periodically to parliament.

10th July, 1821.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to Inquire into the State of LONDON BRIDGE.

“The Committee appointed in the last session of parliament having in their report stated, that it appeared that much inconvenience and damage were occasioned to the craft navigating the river, from the construction of London-bridge, and your Committee seeing no reason to alter such opinion, they proceeded to inquire into the best means of preventing such inconvenience; and they have annexed to this report the evidence which has been adduced before them, together with copies of various documents upon the subject.

“A plan was suggested in the year 1814, in a report made to a committee of the Corporation of London by Messrs. Dance, Chapman, Alexander, and James

Mountague, to enlarge the water-way through the bridge, by substituting four large arches for eight of the present small ones. The expense of effecting such work has recently been estimated at the sum of 92,000*l.* founded on the supposition that the piers are sufficient to sustain the increased weight; but if on examination they should prove insufficient, the expense would be greatly increased. It appears likewise by the evidence of Mr. Rennie and Messrs. William and James Mountague, that no satisfactory mode of ascertaining the strength of such piers can in their opinion be adopted, but by the means of as many coffer dams as there are piers upon which the new arches are to be erected.

Mr. Rennie stated, that the expense of each coffer dam would be about 18,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*, which is not included in the before-mentioned estimate.

"An excavation has recently been made, by the direction of the corporation of London, into one of the piers, for the purpose of examining its stability, which your Committee have inspected; Mr. Chapman, Messrs. Ralph and James Walker, and several masons, have expressed themselves satisfied with the examination they have thereby been enabled to make, and they are of opinion that a similar examination of the other piers would be sufficient to enable them to form a decided opinion as to the practicability of effecting the proposed alteration; whereas in the opinion of Mr. Rennie, such examination has rather tended to decrease his confidence in the strength of the piers; and your Committee are of opinion that the reasons he assigns fully justify this conclusion.

"Your Committee are further of opinion, that a work of such public importance should not be undertaken without the greatest and most unequivocal certainty of ultimate success, and even if such success could be secured, without adopting the expensive mode of examination before-mentioned, the comparative advantages which a new bridge would possess over the old one, which must under any circumstances be supported by starlings, are so great as to warrant your Committee in discountenancing the proposed alteration; and it should be observed that the professional men who proposed the plan of alteration did not them-

selves recommend its adoption; but distinctly state, that in every respect, except with a view to economy, a new bridge would be preferable to any alteration of the old. Your Committee, from the evidence adduced, think it extremely doubtful whether a new bridge will not ultimately be found less expensive than the proposed alteration.

"Although your Committee cannot therefore recommend the adoption of the plan suggested in the before-mentioned report of Messrs. Dance and others; yet as it contains much valuable general information upon the subject under consideration, they have thought proper to annex it to their report.

"Your Committee have not been unmindful of the effect which will be produced upon the navigation of the river by the removal of the dam which the present bridge occasions; upon which subject they refer to the testimony of several of the witnesses examined before them, and particularly to the opinion of Dr. Hutton; the harbour-masters of the port of London; the report of Messrs. William Mountague, Rennie, Chapman, and James Mountague; the report of Mr. James Walker and Mr. Leach; and the evidence given by Mr. Rennie, Mr. Chapman, and Captain Ludlam, before a committee of the Corporation of London; by which it will be seen, that scarcely any difference of opinion exists as to the decided advantages which will be derived by a free current of water through the bridge. It is evident, that such free current will destroy the motive power of the London Bridge water-works. Your Committee

have been furnished with the particulars of a negotiation which has taken place between a committee of the Corporation of London and the proprietors of those works, which not having met with a successful termination, and not being within the reference made to your Committee, it is unnecessary to detail. Your Committee, however, think it proper to remark, that in the event either of altering or rebuilding the bridge, the obstruction caused by the water-works, which are evidently a public nuisance, must be removed.

"If the supply of Thames water be necessary to the public, your Committee conceive that other means, of a more certain, and, in all probability, of a less expensive nature than those now adopted, may be resorted to, for affording such supply.

"Your Committee have made inquiry into the state of the finances applicable to the support of the bridge, the particulars of which will be found in the evidence annexed to this report.

"After attentively considering all the evidence, your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the present construction of London-bridge, causes great impediment to the navigation of the river Thames, and is very injurious to the interests of the owners of the vessels which navigate the river, by occasioning frequent damage to the craft, and the loss of many lives.

"That it appears to your Committee, that the only effectual remedy which can be applied to remove all the inconveniences and obstructions now existing, is by the entire removal of the present bridge with the starlings

and water-works, and the erecting a new bridge with not more than five arches.

"That it appears to your Committee, that considering the local interests connected with the approaches to the present bridge, a new bridge should be erected on the present site, or as near as possible to the same.

"That it appears to your Committee, that the city of London hold in trust certain large estates, which were left to, and have otherwise become vested in them, for the purpose of sustaining London-bridges; that the yearly rental of such estates, subject to certain charges made thereon by acts of parliament and otherwise, and to expenses of management, the particulars of which will appear in the evidence of Mr. Robert Finch Newman, the Bridge-house comptroller, now amount to upwards of 23,000*l*, and which, upon falling in of leases, will be gradually increased; that the trustees also possess stock and cash, of the present value of 112,000*l*. and which sum is applicable to the same purpose.

"Your Committee further state, that in the event of the funds applicable to the proposed works proving insufficient, which they have no reason to believe will be the case, they are of opinion, that adequate means of raising the money may be found without imposing a toll on passengers passing over the bridge.

"That your Committee recommend that a bill be brought into parliament early in the next session for carrying into effect their report; and they also further recommend, that the notices required by the standing orders of the house, preparatory to the

execution of such a plan as may finally be approved of, ought to be given by the city Remembrancer, previous to the next sessions of parliament, in order

that the work, if sanctioned by parliament, may proceed without delay.

"25th May, 1821."

Copy of the Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, dated 12th April, 1821.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Percy-street, April 12, 1821.

MY LORD;—It is with great regret we announce to your lordship that the small-pox has occasioned the loss of many lives in various parts of the United Kingdom since our last report; and that not less than 792 persons have died of that distemper, within the bills of mortality, in the course of the last year. This is about one third of the average number of those who perished annually in the metropolis before the introduction of vaccination; but so many deaths afford a strong presumptive proof that great prejudices still prevail against vaccination, and that the benevolent designs of the government are still far from being accomplished.

This board has laboured incessantly to set forth the comparative ease and safety of the indisposition of vaccination, and the difficulty and danger of the small-pox, whether occurring naturally or occasioned by inoculation; and it has been assisted most importantly, and in the true spirit of disinterested benevolence, by the master, governors, and members of the court of assistants of

the Royal College of Surgeons who have bound themselves individually to each other, by a solemn engagement, not to yield to any solicitations to inoculate for the small-pox. This good example has been followed by most of the respectable practitioners in the country; though some of them, we are sorry to say, have lent themselves improvidently to this injurious practice. And we find that the multitude in many places have been so infatuated as to accept the proffered services even of itinerant inoculators, in spite of their gross ignorance of all disease, and of the rudeness and inaptitude of the instruments which they employ to insert the poison. Hence a perpetual source of contagion is supplied and kept up, to the constant danger of all such as have not yet been vaccinated, or who may have undergone an imperfect process, or whose peculiarity of constitution makes them still susceptible of the variolous disease—a peculiarity similar to that which renders some persons capable of taking the small-pox twice; of which, within the period of three years only, we have received evidence of not less than 52 instances.

It is true, indeed, my lord, that we have received accounts from different parts of the coun-

try, of numerous cases of small-pox having occurred after vaccination: and we cannot doubt that the prejudices of the people against this preventive expedient are assignable (and not altogether unreasonably perhaps) to this cause.

These cases the board has been industriously employed in investigating; and though it appears that many of them rest only on hearsay evidence, and that others seem to have undergone the vaccine process imperfectly, some years since, when it was less well understood, and practised less skilfully than it ought to be; yet, after every reasonable deduction, we are compelled to allow that too many still remain on undeniable proof, to leave any doubt that the pretensions of vaccination, to the merit of a perfect and exclusive security in all cases against small-pox, were admitted at first rather too unreservedly. Yet the value of this important resource is not disparaged in our judgment; for, after all, these cases bear a very small proportion to the number of those who are effectually protected by it. The reports of the vaccinators at the several stations in the metropolis give only 8 cases of small-pox out of nearly 67,000 vaccinated by them, since the first establishment of this board; and as the small-pox has prevailed extensively in London, these persons so vaccinated must have been frequently exposed to contagion, and consequently the protecting effect of vaccination must have been submitted to as severe a test as can well be imagined. Moreover, we have the most undoubted proofs, from experience, that where vaccination has been per-

formed perfectly, small pox occurring after it is almost universally a safe disease; and though ushered in by severe symptoms, has hardly ever failed to be cut short before it had reached that period at which it becomes dangerous to life.

This controlling power of vaccination must be admitted as next in importance to its preventive influence, and surely justifies our high estimation of the value of this great discovery.

The board has taken care to promulgate to all its correspondents, by repeated admonitions, those modes of conducting the process of vaccination, which ample experience within its own immediate sphere of observation has ascertained to be the most successful.

It cannot be denied, my lord, that the continuance of the practice of inoculation for the small-pox is the main source of whatever disappointment we have met with; for, in those countries where the legislature has interfered to prohibit it, and to enforce vaccination, the small-pox has become almost unknown, and the full benefit of this valuable discovery is enjoyed: but similar results, we know, cannot be looked for in the United Kingdom, until the whole community shall concur voluntarily in this salutary practice.

We have only to add, that 6,933 persons were vaccinated last year at the several stations in London; that 48,105 charges have been given to the public; and that 77,467 have been vaccinated in Great Britain and Ireland by our immediate correspondents only; making a total of 84,400 vaccinated last year—a

number superior to any former year.

HENRY HALFORD, President.

RICHARD POWELL, M. D.

JOHN COOKE, M. D.

WM. MACMICHAEL, M. D.

P. MERE LATHAM, M. D.
(Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.)

T. FORSTER, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons.

EVERARD HOME,

WILLIAM BLIZARD, (Governors of the Royal College of Surgeons.)

By order of the Board.

JAMES HERVEY, M. D.

Registrar.

EXTRACT OF TREASURY MINUTE, *Dated Aug. 10, 1821.*—REDUCTION and ALTERATION in the ESTABLISHMENT.

MY LORDS ;—In calling upon the heads of the other departments of his majesty's civil government to enter upon a revision of their respective establishments, with a view to such economical reductions as may fulfil the intentions of his majesty, expressed in his answers to the addresses of both houses of parliament, think it right to state the principles upon which they have proceeded, and the course they have followed in the revision of the establishment of the Treasury under their immediate direction.

They have thought that they should best carry into execution the intentions expressed in the addresses of parliament, by keeping in view the following general rules :—

1st. That every office was to be restored to the situation in respect to the number of persons employed, and of their respective emoluments, in which it stood in 1797, unless some adequate cause continued to exist which rendered some alteration necessary in future; and that the mode of regulation which seems in all respects most eligible, is to require, that the individuals themselves who may hereafter enjoy the benefit of superannuation allow-

ances, should be called upon to contribute to a superannuation fund, to be administered under the direction of their lordships, and according to the following regulations, viz. :—

All persons holding offices, the salaries or pecuniary emoluments of which, after revision, amount together to 100*l.* a-year, or upwards, and who are entitled to superannuation under the act 50 Geo. 3rd, c. 117, to contribute 5 per cent of such salaries or emoluments to a fund to be called "The General Superannuation Fund." (My lords will have under further consideration what directions shall be given with respect to offices not amounting to 100*l.* a year.)

My lords are of opinion, that in addition to the above rate, which may be considered as a fair contribution to be required from the individuals who may be entitled to superannuation under the act of the 50th Geo. 3rd, c. 117, in aid of the charge incurred by the public in respect thereof, a further contribution may justly be required from those who are in possession of emoluments which have been increased since 1797, and which are greater than it is intended hereafter perma-

nently to attach to their respective situations. They therefore think that persons holding offices, the salaries of which are hereafter to be reduced, should be called upon to pay an additional contribution of two and a half per cent upon all offices exceeding 100*l.* a year, and not exceeding 500*l.* Five per cent from 500*l.*, and not exceeding 1,000*l.* And ten per cent exceeding 1,000*l.* Provided that the increase of such respective salaries since 1797 shall have been not less than double the amount of the additional contribution hereby required. Such additional contributions respectively to cease whenever the parties paying the same shall be promoted to a situation entitled, under the new regulations, to a salary equal to that which they now possess.

No superannuation to be granted to any such contributor, except by the Treasury, and by that board only, at four periods to be fixed in each year (except in cases of immediate urgency), when a special board or boards shall be held for the purpose of considering all applications received in the preceding quarter; notice of which board shall be given to the heads of the departments recommending such applications, from each of which some proper officer shall, if required, attend to answer all such questions as the board of Treasury may put, in order to enable them to decide upon the fitness or relative urgency of each application; and to distribute the disposable amount of the fund, or so much of it as may be requisite, in such manner as, upon an examination of all the cases before them, may appear most con-

ductive to justice and the public interest.

The interest accruing upon the contributions to be applied in the first instance to the expense of management of the fund, and the remainder to accumulate for the benefit of it.

If the aggregate sum now paid in superannuation allowances to public servants who hold offices coming within the description of the first article, shall be found to exceed one-tenth of the aggregate amount of the salaries and pecuniary emoluments of all the said offices, the new superannuations to be granted in any one year shall not exceed one-half of the saving arising from such of those allowances as may have lapsed in the preceding year, until the whole sum so granted shall be reduced to ten per cent, or under that amount, in conformity to the fourth article.

My lords are further of opinion, that it will be proper to propose to parliament to repeal the several rates of allowance enacted by the 5th Geo. 3rd, cap. 117, and to substitute the following in lieu thereof, viz:—

Above ten years' service, and not exceeding 15, 4-12ths of the salary; above 15, and not exceeding 20, 5-12ths; above 20, and not exceeding 25, 6-12ths; above 25, and not exceeding 30, 7-12ths; above 30, and not exceeding 35, 8-12ths; above 35, and not exceeding 40, 9-12ths; above 40, and not exceeding 45, 10-12ths; above 45, and not exceeding 50, 11-12ths; and exceeding 50, the whole. Such respective allowances to be calculated upon the salary and pecuniary emoluments of the office,

as charged to the payment made to the Contribution fund; and in no case to exceed the nett sum received by the officer after the deduction of such payment.

My lords are aware, that notwithstanding the extreme importance of adhering to this scale as much as possible, there may arise special cases which it would be difficult to foresee or enumerate, with respect to which some departure from this scale may become indispensable, and that authority to provide accordingly should be reserved to their lordships; they are of opinion, however, that it should be enacted, that in all such instances the cases should be laid before Parliament, together with a report of the circumstances which have led their lordships to make the exception.

2nd. That where increase of business, or the more correct and efficient execution of the public service, rendered it necessary to preserve establishments either created or enlarged since 1797, the emoluments of the officers composing those establishments should be assimilated, as nearly as the change of circumstances would admit, to those received by persons in similar situations in 1797.

3rd. That if any office existing in 1797 was found to be no longer necessary to the public service, or that its emoluments might be properly reduced, such office should be abolished or reduced in value, as the case might admit.

Proceeding upon the foregoing rules, my lords began by a careful comparison of the establishment of the Treasury in 1797, and as it now exists; and finding that

a very large increase had taken place both in respect of the number of persons employed, and the amount of their emoluments in some parts of the office, they directed a plan to be prepared of a new establishment, in which no greater number of officers should be retained than was necessary for the execution of the business of the Treasury in its present state, enlarged as it has been by the incorporation of the whole business of the Irish Treasury, as well as greatly increased in other respects, and in which the emoluments of each class of officers should be as nearly assimilated to those of corresponding situations in 1797, as the alteration of the circumstances of the office would fairly admit.

Such a plan having been prepared accordingly, and approved by their lordships, they have directed, that the new establishment shall be considered as taking effect from the 5th of January next, and that every new appointment or promotion which may take place from that day shall be considered as subject to the new regulations.

In order to introduce this new system as early as may be practicable, yet with as little inconvenience as possible to the individuals whose interests may be affected, they have directed that every person whose situation is not to be abolished shall retain his present emoluments (subject to such payment to the superannuated fund as may be due therefrom), until, by promotion, or allowance for length of service, he shall be entitled, under the new regulations, to a salary at least equal to that which he now possesses.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.—*Substance of the XVth REPORT of the African Institution.*

Fourteen years, say the directors, have now elapsed since the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade became an act of the imperial parliament of Great Britain; but, it having been found, that the penalties of that act were not sufficient to deter British subjects from continuing the slave-trade, parliament, in the year 1811, enacted that every British subject, and every person residing within the British dominions, who should in anywise be concerned in the slave-trade, should be deemed a felon, and might be punished by transportation, for a term not exceeding fourteen years; and thus the British law at present remains. This act tended greatly to restrain, if not to extinguish, except in the Isle of France, the British slave-trade; and, whilst the nation continued at war, the slave-trade of other states was also much diminished; so that Africa was, for a time, relieved in a considerable degree from the desolating effects of this traffic.

But the return of peace to Europe, having put an end to the belligerent right of search, was the signal for an extensive revival of the slave-trade in Africa, accompanied with more than its usual miseries.

France and the Netherlands were, however, prevailed upon to sign treaties stipulating for the total and immediate abolition of this trade. The result of the efforts used with Spain and Portugal was not so favourable. Both these powers, however, agreed forthwith to confine their

slave-trade within certain specified limits. Portugal still refused to fix any precise period for the final abandonment of it; but Spain consented totally to abolish it from the 30th of May, 1820, five months being allowed for completing the voyages that might have been commenced prior to that period.

Notwithstanding the stipulations entered into by France for the abolition of the slave-trade, the directors have had the painful duty, year after year, of exhibiting to the Institution numerous and irrefragable proofs of the continuance of this traffic by the subjects of that kingdom. They are much concerned to say, that the account which they have now to render of the state of the French slave-trade is even more afflicting than any which has preceded it. Indeed, so multiplied and so flagrant have been of late the violations of the French law on this subject; to such an extent, and with such impunity, has this trade been carried on, almost without the affectation of disguise; that the evil, practically speaking, could scarcely have been greater had it been actually tolerated by the government of France.

The statements thus made are confirmed by the circumstances developed in the case of a French slave-ship called the *Sylph*, detained by his majesty's sloop *Redwing*, captain *Hunn*, and brought into Sierra Leone, on the 10th February, 1819, with 364 slaves on board. From the examinations which took place

on that occasion, it appeared that when captain Hunn fell in with the Sylph, in latitude 7 deg. 50 min. north, and longitude 16 deg. 30 min. west, she had been fifty-one days at sea from Bonny, where she had taken in 388 slaves: twenty died before her detention, and four afterwards. It also appeared, that she was bound to Guadaloupe, where the traffic in slaves was stated to be carried on with scarcely any reserve.

Another case, that of a ship called *Le Rodeur*, whilst it proves the little risk that is run by French subjects in carrying on the slave-trade, furnishes also a most striking exemplification of some of the worst horrors which attend the Middle Passage.—“The ship *Le Rodeur*, captain B——, of two hundred tons burthen, left Havre the 24th of January, 1819, for the coast of Africa, and reached her destination the 14th of March following, anchoring at Bonny in the river Calabar. The crew, consisting of twenty-two men, enjoyed good health during the outward voyage, and during their stay at Bonny, where they continued till the 6th of April. They had observed no trace of ophthalmia among the natives; and it was not until fifteen days after they had set sail on the return voyage, and the vessel was near the equator, that they perceived the first symptoms of this frightful malady. It was then remarked, that the negroes, who, to the number of one hundred and sixty, were crowded together in the hold, and between the decks, had contracted a considerable redness of the eyes, which spread with singular rapidity. No great attention was at

first paid to these symptoms, which were thought to be caused only by the want of air in the hold, and by the scarcity of water which had already begun to be felt. At this time they were limited to eight ounces of water a day for each person, which quantity was afterwards reduced to the half of a wine glass. By the advice of M. Maignan, the surgeon of the ship, the negroes, who had hitherto remained shut up in the hold, were brought upon deck in succession, in order that they might breathe a purer air. But it became necessary to abandon this expedient, salutary as it was, because many of those negroes, affected with *nostalgia* (i. e. a passionate desire to revisit their native land) threw themselves into the sea, locked in each other's arms.

The disease which had spread itself so rapidly and frightfully among the Africans, soon began to infect all on board, and to create alarms for the crew. The sufferings of the people, and the number of the blind augmented every day; so that the crew—previously alarmed by the apprehension of a revolt among the negroes, were seized with the farther dread of not being able to make the West Indies, if the only sailor who had hitherto escaped the contagion, and on whom their whole hope rested, should become blind like the rest.* The

* This calamity had actually befallen the *Leon*, a Spanish vessel which the *Rodeur* met with on her passage, and the whole of whose crew, having become blind, were under the necessity of altogether abandoning the direction of their ship. They entreated the charitable interference of

Rodeur reached Guadaloupe on the 21st of June, 1819, her crew being in a most deplorable condition. Three days after her arrival, the only man who, during the voyage, had withstood the influence of the contagion, was seized with the same malady. Of the negroes, thirty-nine had become perfectly blind, twelve had lost an eye, and fourteen were affected with blemishes more or less considerable. Of the crew, twelve lost their sight entirely, among whom was the surgeon; five became blind of one eye, one of them being the captain; and four were partially injured.

It is stated, among other things, that the captain caused several of the negroes who were prevented in the attempt to throw themselves overboard, to be shot and hung, in the hope that the example might deter the rest from a similar conduct. But even this severity proved unavailing, and it became necessary to confine the slaves entirely to the hold during the remainder of the voyage. It is further stated, that upwards of thirty of the slaves who became blind were thrown into the sea and drowned, upon the principle that, had they been landed at Guadaloupe, no one would have bought them, and that the proprietors would consequently have incurred the expense of maintaining them, without the chance of any return!

The Rodeur having afterwards

the Rodeur; but the seamen of this vessel could not either quit her to go on-board the *Leon*, on account of the cargo of negroes, nor receive the crew of the *Leon* on board the Rodeur, in which there was scarcely room for themselves.

returned to Havre, was refitted by the same owners, and dispatched early in the last year on a second slave voyage; and the command of her has been given to the same captain who had her in charge on the former voyage!

In 1820 the French slave-trade had swelled to a more enormous extent than at any former period. During the first six or seven months of that year the coast of Africa is described as having actually swarmed with French slave ships. The French flag is eagerly sought after, not only by Spaniards, but by Americans and Portuguese, in order to protect their criminal traffic, it being the opprobrious distinction of France, that her flag alone can now be safely resorted to for the protection of slave ships to the northward of the equator.

On the 4th of March, 1820, after a long chase, a vessel was boarded by the boats of his majesty's ship *Tartar*, commanded by Sir George Collier, which proved to be la *Jeune Estelle*, of Martinique, M. ——— master. On being boarded he declared he had been plundered of his slaves, and that none remained on-board. His agitation and alarm however excited suspicion, and led to an examination of the vessel's hold. During this examination a sailor, who struck a cask which was tightly closed up, heard a faint voice issue from it, as of a creature expiring. The cask was immediately opened, when two girls of about twelve or fourteen years of age, in the last stage of suffocation, were found to be inclosed in it, and by this providential interposition were probably rescued from a miserable death. Sir George Collier,

conceiving that other slaves might still be secreted, ordered a fresh search. The result was, that a negro man was rescued from death. A platform of loose boards had been raised on the water-casks of the vessel, so as to form an entre-pont, or between-decks, of twenty-three inches in height, which was the only space allotted for the accommodation of this unfortunate cargo of human beings. Beneath this platform, one of the boards resting on his body, jammed between two water-casks, appeared the above wretched individual, whom it was a matter of astonishment to find alive.

It was recollected with horror by the officers of the *Tartar*, that, when they first began the chase of *La Jeune Estelle*, they had seen several casks floating past them, in which they now suspected that these wretched beings might have been enclosed, having been thrown overboard to elude the detection of his proceedings.

Since the British establishment of Bathurst was formed on the island of St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Gambia, no French vessel has been allowed to enter or leave the river without undergoing an examination. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, a very considerable slave-trade is carried on by the French factors of Albreda throughout the whole length of the river Gambia. For, although the authorities at Bathurst do not permit any vessel with slaves on board to pass that settlement, yet they are carried in canoes to the left bank of the river, and thence conveyed by land to Cachq or Cazamens, whence they are shipped for the

West Indies. By these means, the whole of that noble river, which would otherwise be entirely free from this traffic, is from one end to the other of its navigable course, exceeding 1,000 miles, made the scene of the atrocities of the slave trade; and thus, not only is the progress of civilization and improvement in that fertile region retarded, and the natives prevented from pursuing a course of peaceful industry, and beneficial intercourse, but wars are excited amongst them, and the surrounding districts are involved in depredation and blood.

Enough has been said to show the enormous extent to which the slave-trade is carried on under the French flag, not only from Senegal and Goree, but along the whole extent of the African coast, for the supply of the colonies both of France and of other powers. If it were necessary, this point might be further proved by almost daily occurrences in different ports of France itself, where associations are formed with little or no disguise, and vessels fitted out for the prosecution of this nefarious traffic. These ships are known to have several times completed and renewed their atrocious enterprises, without the smallest molestation or difficulty.

The directors have not failed to communicate these painful facts to his majesty's government; and they know that strong representations have been made on the subject to the government of France; with what effect remains to be seen. In the month of June last, the minister of the marine announced, in the chamber of deputies, his intention of

proposing a further enactment to render the abolition effectual; and the directors have learnt that a promise to the same effect was actually made to our government.

The vast extent to which the slave-trade on the west coast of Africa continues to be carried on, is further proved, by accounts received from the river Bonny. During the above period of five or six months, 120 sail of French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels had visited the river for the purpose of procuring slaves. The French flag is also prostituted to the protection of the Spanish slave-trade, which has now ceased to have any legal existence. This fact is confirmed by recent intelligence from the Havannah, which represents the slave-trade there as in a very flourishing state, and as chiefly carried on under the flag of France.

A flagrant instance of the barbarities which a familiarity with the slave trade has a tendency to produce, recently occurred in the case of a Portuguese vessel called the *Volcano do Sul*. She was captured by his majesty's ship *Pheasant*, with 260 slaves on-board; and, in the passage to Sierra Leone, her captain and crew rose upon the British officer and sailors, murdered them all, and then carried the vessel into Bahia, where the slaves were landed and sold.

The directors derive great satisfaction from being enabled to state to the meeting, that the colony of Sierra Leone continues in a state of progressive improvement. The total amount of the population of the colony, on the 8th of July, 1820, was 12,521,

giving an increase, since a former census in December, 1818, of 2,966 persons, including 943 liberated Africans landed at Sierra Leone from slave-vessels, eighty-five persons sent thither from Barbadoes, and the discharged soldiers of two West India regiments, and of the royal African corps, amounting, with their families, to 1,030 individuals.

Accounts received from Antigua state that, in consequence of the benevolent exertions of some individuals, subscriptions had been raised in the town of St. John's (the capital of the island), sufficient to enable the Committee of the Wesleyan Sunday-school Institution to erect, at Parham-town, a school-house calculated to hold 1,000 scholars. This school, it appears, was opened towards the middle of the last year, with about 700 slave children from estates adjacent to the town. There are besides, two Sunday-schools established in St. John's, connected with the Parham school, and one at East Harbour independent of it.

An American squadron has been stationed on the coast of Africa for the purpose of seizing and bringing to adjudication such American vessels as may be found violating their Abolition Laws. With respect to the plan of planting a colony in Africa with free blacks from the United States, the hopes of success of the American society have led them to form the project of an establishment on an extensive scale.

We must add, that the praiseworthy exertions of this association are made out of funds not exceeding 600*l.* per annum!

II. FOREIGN.

DECREE of the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS respecting the SLAVE TRADE.

DECREE.—We, William, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, &c., considering that, according to reports which have been received, slaves are now and then imported into the colony of Surinam from certain foreign colonies, where the slave trade with Africa direct is still permitted; referring to the treaty concluded between the Netherlands and Great Britain on the 4th of March, 1818; to the law of 20th November, 1813; and having examined the reports of our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice, Public Instruction, National Industry, and Colonies, by the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit and determined to prohibit the importation of slaves into the colonies of our

kingdom, and especially into that of Surinam, from those colonies where the direct slave trade with Africa is still permitted, as we do by these presents, and under the same penalties as are denounced against the importation of prohibited goods there.

Our Minister of Public Instruction, National Industry, and Colonies, is charged with the execution of this decree, of which communication is to be made to our Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice, and to the Council of State, and this our resolution is to be inserted in the official journal. (Signed) WILLIAM.

By his Majesty's command,
(Signed)

J. G. D. MEY VAN STREEFKERK.
Brussels, April, 16.

SPEECH of the KING of the NETHERLANDS at the opening of the States General, on the 15th of October, 1821.

"Noble and mighty lords;—I experience a lively satisfaction at the opening of the present session in being able to inform you that our relations with all the powers continue to be maintained with reciprocal good understanding. Although the troubles in the Levant have created uneasiness, a well-founded hope of preserving the peace is still entertained. May Providence bless the efforts which tend to this object: may the Divine Goodness re-establish tranquillity where trouble now reigns, and allow us to enjoy without interruption a

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blessing which is the first element of prosperity, and which must be dear to all who sincerely love their country.

"The interior situation of the kingdom offers in general a favourable view. The fear of a scanty crop is happily dissipated in most of the provinces, and we can promise ourselves abundance of provisions, and at a moderate price.

"Trade and navigation have not diminished, and we can cherish the hope of seeing them in future receive a new increase.

"Notwithstanding the favour-
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able influence of several years of peace, the situation of our manufactures does not present in all its parts an aspect equally prosperous; yet several of the most important among them have increased in activity, and almost no-where does the want of employment give ground for well-founded complaints.

"In the report presented recently to your lordships, you will have found proofs of the ardour with which the sciences are cultivated, and of the rapid development among the less wealthy classes of the community of the blessings of an education suited to their wants.

"More than one honourable competition—more than one exhibition attest the progress of the fine arts.

"The administration assumes every where in the provinces, as well as in the cities and rural communes, a more regular and more secure march. Improvements which experience recommends to my care become the objects of my serious deliberation. The communication between different parts of the kingdom becomes more and more easy. That between the two seats of the court has been considerably ameliorated, and I entertain the hope that, with the co-operation of the provinces most interested in the result, there will be opened a new source of prosperity to trade, to agriculture, and to industry, by the construction of a canal between Bois-le-duc and Maestricht.

"Among the improvements on which the happiness of my subjects fixes my attention, I regard as most important the changes made in the direction of the

waters of the Rhine for the purpose of preventing the disasters to which a considerable portion of the kingdom is exposed during the season of thawing or high tides. This object is at present subjected to a particular examination.

"For a long time the discipline of the prisons has appeared to me susceptible of useful modifications, having caused the subject to be examined in its details. The report which I have received has confirmed me in the opinion.

"If the system which, in consequence of the inquiry, is at present the object of my deliberations, and some provisions of which I have already adopted, is capable of being put into full execution in all its parts, the result will be not only an improvement in the moral condition of the prisoners, but a diminution in their demands on the public treasury. I shall endeavour to realize these ideas in the trials which I shall successively make.

"Unforeseen calamities have afflicted some parts of our transmarine possessions, but it is easily seen that they will surmount their consequences; and we have reason to flatter ourselves that the importance of the relations of the mother country with the East Indies will continue to increase.

"It is not less agreeable to me to announce to your assembly than for you to hear, that the view of the receipts and expenses on the second division of the budget presents a desirable equilibrium. This result, of which the nation will reap completely the advantages as soon as the new system of finance shall be

put in execution, has been prepared in a great part both by the retrenchments which are introduced wherever the well understood interests of the state permits, and by the plan which I have to propose to your lordships to meet the wants which must otherwise have been provided for in the budget, and to cover the arrears and extraordinary expenses, with particular means which will introduce no augmentation of the public burthens and no charge on the inhabitants.

"The special ordinances which were to be passed in consequence of the last law of finance are already, for the most part, drawn up; and will as soon as possible be presented to your assembly. In drawing up these ordinances, we have constantly kept in view the object of reconciling the efficient collection of the revenue with as great an alleviation as possible of the public burthens.

"The produce of the revenue during the present, announces

results similar to those of the preceding year. If the produce of certain taxes is improved, others, on the contrary, have been less productive; and the experience of this year establishes anew how necessary is the revision of our financial system, if we wish to put an end to an annual deficit, which would in time destroy the best constituted state.

"I am pleased to have seen disappear in the last session the difficulties which at first arose on the mode of examining the projects of the civil code. I have endeavoured on my part to facilitate on this subject our common agreement. In a short time new projects relative to important points which belong to this code, on which you have already deliberated, will be presented to your lordships. I rely on your constant co-operation in promoting the public welfare in this as well as in the other objects which during the session will be submitted to your deliberations."

PLAN of the Military Constitution of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Frankfort, April 17.

In conformity with the resolution adopted in the 15th sitting, held on the 9th instant, the diet this day assembled in a full sitting, and unanimously agreed to 24 articles of the plan for a military constitution, which were converted into an organic law of the German Confederation.

"Art. 1. The army of the confederation consists of contingents from all the confederate states, which are placed on foot according to the formation of the respective matricula.

"2. The proportion of the

different descriptions of force is regulated according to the principles of modern military tactics.

"3. The army of the confederation is formed even in time of peace, in order to be prepared, if it should be necessary, to march. Its strength and its internal division are regulated by particular resolutions of the diet.

"4. The army of the confederation consists of complete army-corps, partly unmixed, partly composed, divided into divisions, brigades, &c.

"5. No state of the confederation whose contingent forms

by time. The disorder and general confusion occasioned by war, the disasters which followed it, the immense destruction of capital, the confusion produced by divers usages and customs of the provinces, the viciousness of the administration, and the necessity of covering, without delay, the expenses of the state, have not permitted, as I would desire, the establishment of a uniform system of finances analogous to the new principles which we follow. I have confidence that the Cortes, in the present legislature, will bestow all their attention on so essential a subject. The perfection of such a system is the work of time; and to carry it into execution, the Cortes may depend on my invariable will, as I am assured of their co-operation.

"The minister of finance will submit to you the budget of expenses for the financial year; those of war and marine will inform you of the necessity of realizing the recruiting of the army, to render it as effective as it ought to be in existing circumstances, and to obtain that amelioration of the decay of the national marine which is imperiously called for.

"Meanwhile I have the consolation of exposing to the Cortes the general activity that we begin to remark in all the provinces of the monarchy, and which announces to us in future the progress of agriculture, of arts, and commerce. Our credit begins to be strengthened abroad, and it will be the same in the interior, when we shall have made completely manifest the powerful means at the disposal of a nation governed by a constitutional king, and a representative system.

"If the actual state of America has not changed in relation to us, war at least has suspended its ravages in Terra Firma. The effect which the events in the Peninsula will produce in those countries ought to make us hope to see them again united to the mother country, as integral parts of the same empire.

"But it is necessary not to dissemble, in the midst of the satisfaction which effects so salutary as those produced by the constitutional system ought to cause—in the midst of the universal content of the nation, and of its resolution to defend it, that the attempts of some discontented persons, supported by the illusions of those who, in all times, nourish chimerical and criminal hopes, have been so employed as momentarily to alarm the tranquillity of the capital, and of some provinces, and to cause in my heart the profoundest affliction.

"I hope that the Cortes, in filling its important functions, will be persuaded of the necessity of taking prompt measures to repress the audacity of those who, encouraged rather than repressed by the moderation of the system, would dare to disturb good order; and that they will give, at the same time, to the action of government the necessary power which, in existing circumstances, public tranquillity exacts, and without which it is impossible to cure the evils which have afflicted the nation for so many ages.

"The state of our diplomatic relations with other powers remains as it was. We happily preserve with them the relations of amity and good faith which existed at the epoch of the preceding legislature.

"The ratification I have thought it suitable to give, with the authority of the Cortes, to the treaties for the cession of the Floridas, and for the fixing of boundaries with the United States of America, should have a considerable time since reached that government; but we have as yet no advices on the subject.

"The apprehensions that, apparently with foundation, were conceived as to the hostile intentions of the kingdom of Algiers against our commerce, have not been realized; thanks to the vigilance of the combined divisions of the national marine, and of that of his majesty the king of the Netherlands.

"The resolution taken in the Congress of Troppau, and continued in that of Laybach, by the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to interpose in the changes of the political system established in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, has excited all my solicitude from consideration of that royal family, united to mine by ties of blood, and by the interest that I take in the happiness of that nation, and because it is of the utmost consequence to the independence of states, that the sacred rights of nations and their princes may be rightly respected. I have therefore thought it indispensable to the honour of my throne, and to the dignity of the great nation which it is my glory to govern, to make it understood by suitable communications, that I will not recognise any thing whatever that may be contrary to the positive rights of mankind, on which are founded the liberty, the independence, and prosperity of nations—principles which Spain, on its part, will

inviolably respect with regard to others.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to the Cortes that the allied sovereigns, according to all the communications that I have received to the present time, have been and are agreed in recognising these principles with respect to Spain.

"Such are the objects which I hope the Cortes will take into consideration, in order that the constitutional system may be consolidated, and to accelerate the prosperity and well-being of the nation.

* "I have now stated all that it is necessary to inform the Cortes relatively to the political situation of the nation, in all its relations, internal and external, with all the precision which so solemn an act imposes on me, and according to the information I possess on the different points which my discourse embraces.

"I have purposely deferred to the conclusion of my discourse to speak to you of my person, in order that it might not be thought I preferred it to the well-being and to the happiness of the people that Divine Providence has confided to my care.

"However, it is necessary that I inform, though with much chagrin, this wise Congress, that the ideas of some ill-disposed persons, who strive to seduce credulous people by persuading them that my heart conceals views opposed to the system that governs us, are not unknown to my mind.

* *N. B.* This latter part of the speech was not signed by the ministers, and was delivered by the king without any previous knowledge on their part. (See the history of this year.)

Their object is only to inspire diffidence as to my pure intentions, and on the rectitude of my conduct. I have sworn to the constitution, and I have always endeavoured to observe it, as much as depends on me. Would to God that every one did the same ! The outrages and the acts of irreverence of all sorts committed towards my dignity, in contempt of what order and respect for my person ought to exact as a constitutional king, have been published.

" I have no fears for my life or my safety ; God who reads my heart, watches both, and will preserve them, as will also the majority and the sound part of the nation. But I ought not to withhold to-day from the Congress, as principally charged with preserving the inviolability that it wishes to be observed towards its constitutional king, that these insults would not have been repeated if the executive power had displayed all the energy which the

constitution prescribes and the Cortes desires. The want of firmness and the little activity of many of the authorities have given room to the renewal of such excesses ; and should they continue, it will not be astonishing if the Spanish nation finds itself enveloped in numberless evils and misfortunes.

" I am confident that it will not be so, if the Cortes, as I must hope, unites intimately with their constitutional king, occupying themselves without relaxation to destroy abuses, to combine opinion, and to repress the machinations of ill-disposed persons who wish only for disunion and anarchy.

" Let, then, the legislative powers co-operate with me in what I promise to do in the face of the nation, viz. to consolidate the system which it has wished, and has acquired, for its good, and perfect happiness.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

SPEECH of the KING of SPAIN at the prorogation of the Cortes, and the Reply of the President.

"Gentlemen Deputies;—I have once more the satisfaction of presenting myself in this Congress, which, full of knowledge, of patriotism, and virtues, has given in the present session new proofs of its constant care for the public welfare. Its efforts to conclude and perfect our political regeneration, have been, if possible, beyond my hopes, and the nation will be eternally indebted to it for the great and numerous measures which it has taken in the short space of its sittings, of which I proposed the prolongation for the

term which our fundamental law admits, considering it conducive to the public good as it has proved to be.

" In effect, the new organisation of the army, so well adapted to the true end of its institution, is the work of the Congress. The decree on public instruction, divided into different classes, from the first letters to the highest sciences, will diffuse information and useful knowledge throughout all classes of the state ; the decree for the reduction of tithes, by which, while the necessary en-

downment of the clergy is preserved, the labourer is considerably relieved—thus encouraging agriculture, an inexhaustible source of our wealth; and, in fine, the system of finance, which, suppressing burdensome and useless taxes, or means of raising money, has fixed public revenues by preserving among the established contributions such as are less liable to abuse, and establishing new ones conformable to the principles of the political constitution of the monarchy, and adopted with success by the most civilized nations—all these objects are alike the work of the Congress.

"I offer to the Cortes the expression of all my gratitude, for the zeal and wisdom that they have displayed in adopting measures of the highest importance to the state. The government will not neglect any means for ensuring their execution, as effectually as its own dignity and the stability of the constitutional system, which I will cause scrupulously to be observed, requires.

"I also thank the Congress for the generosity with which it has provided for the wants and the dignity of my royal household and my family, as well as for the authorisation granted to the government, to have means for covering the more urgent public expenses.

"Our relations of good understanding and friendship with other powers have experienced no change since the opening of the session; and I will endeavour to preserve them by all the means which are in my power, and which may be consistent with the dignity of the heroic nation which I am proud of ruling.

"The treaty with the United States, which terminates our differences with that government, and includes the cession of the Floridas, has been ratified by the president, and the ratifications have been exchanged the 22nd of last February. I flatter myself that in consequence of this treaty, and of the settlement of our boundaries, which is to be effected by a mixed commission, our relations with the United States will hereafter experience no alteration.

"The firmness of my government and the generous and active co-operation of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, place for the present our commerce in safety from all hostilities on the part of the Regency of Algiers.

"In consequence of the new order of things, generously and spontaneously adopted by the king of the united kingdom of Portugal and Brazil, his most faithful majesty has taken the resolution of returning to Lisbon with his royal family, and leaving at Rio Janeiro the hereditary prince, in the quality of viceroy. I shall profit by the return of his most faithful majesty to resume the long-suspended negotiations relatively to the occupation of Monte Video and the eastern bank of the Rio de la Plata.

"I have made know to the Cortes my sentiments on the subject of the events in Naples and Piedmont—events to which some malevolent persons wished to give, as regards Spain, an importance which they could in no way possess.

"The interior of the kingdom enjoys tranquillity; the only band of factious men, which has existed in small numbers, has been dispersed and defeated by means of

the energetic dispositions of the government and the zeal of our troops. It is to be hoped that its ill success, and the amelioration of the public spirit, will cause enterprises so mad to be henceforward abandoned, impotent as they are to impede the majestic progress of our system.

"Agriculture, industry, arts, and sciences already experience the ameliorations which they owe to our constitutional system. All these sources of public prosperity will be further improved as soon as they experience the effects of the decrees passed for their encouragement. But this is not the affair of a day; the seed which is thrown in the earth does not produce its effect in an instant. Commerce will prosper in proportion; and especially when, thanks to the aid which the Cortes shall be able to give it, the Spanish nation shall have for its protection such a navy as it ought to have.

"I have seen with not less satisfaction that the Cortes have turned their eyes towards the administration of justice, which they have strengthened by measures taken to this end.

"I shall spare no effort to obtain the re-establishment of order in the provinces beyond sea; and my government, urged by the Cortes to take the measures which it may deem suitable for their happiness, taking into consideration the state of those countries, will obey the call with that promptitude and generosity which characterise it. The Spaniards of both hemispheres must be convinced, that I desire nothing so much as their happiness, founded on the integrity of the monarchy and an observance of the constitution.

"If, as I doubt not, the next Cortes imitate the noble example of the present, in their respect, their attachment to the throne, and their love to the country, I shall promptly have the satisfaction to see consolidated, in all these points, the system which is the principal object of my wishes."

The President of the Cortes replied to the King in the following terms:—

"The Cortes have this day the satisfaction, for the third time of seeing your majesty in the midst of them, exercising one of the most important functions which the fundamental law attributes to the august dignity of your majesty. They terminate the present session of the legislature, in receiving the most flattering recompense of their labours, by the approbation which your majesty has been pleased to confer upon them.

"Sire, the circumstances in which the Cortes were placed at the commencement of the session were difficult and complicated. The political situation of some of the states of Europe might have led them to fear that the dignity and tranquillity of the nation might have been put to hazard; the firmness wherewith your majesty's government demanded of certain foreign governments the explanations necessary to save both the one and the other, procured the double advantage of our seeing clearly recognised by those cabinets the justice and legitimacy of our political revolution, and of manifesting the respect and consideration which they entertain for your majesty as well as for the Spanish nation. This firmness has also

shown how vain and illusory were the hopes of some silly individuals who relied for the success of their criminal enterprises upon foreign intervention.

"The Cortes have seen themselves forced, by the obstinacy of a few factious persons, to adopt laws calculated to give your majesty's government the means of repressing their audacity, and of securing the public tranquillity. But if the justifiable anxiety that this chastisement should be accomplished by legal means, and not by popular effervescence, has placed the Cortes under the painful necessity of adopting measures of severity, they, at the same time, manifested their readiness to comply with your majesty's beneficent intentions, by prescribing regulations rendering the execution of those measures less rigorous, and by proclaiming amnesties in favour of individuals, who, by a prompt and sincere repentance, might prove that it was error, and not studied criminality, which had drawn them under the colours of the enemies of the constitutional system and of your majesty's throne.

"The Cortes, in thus combining severity with clemency, conceived that these two legislative attributes should never be so prominently manifested as at the period when, by the effect of reforms dictated by justice and the public interest, a multitude of passions—some engendered by ignorance or misguided opinion, others springing from the perverseness of the human heart—have burst forth in a manner equally criminal. A time will come when these persons, better advised, will detest the unjust cause which they embraced in a

moment of delirium, and in imitation of others who will ever be stigmatised as the disgrace of a free and civilized community.

"But if the consolidation of the constitutional system, and the concoction of the laws necessary to restrain the audacity of its enemies, have principally fixed the attention of the Cortes, they have occupied themselves, with the same ardour, with all the other objects which belong to the public administration. The formation of the codes of our jurisprudence, that of an economical system, the organization of the clergy and militia, the establishment of a wise and uniform system of public instruction, the diminution of the tithes, and other burdens falling exclusively upon agriculture, the encouragement of our nascent industry, the prompt extinction of the national debt, the examination of the general budgets of the national income and expenditure, and finally, the organization of all the branches constituting the political machine of the state, have constantly occupied the attention of the Cortes, and excited among them the noble ambition of leaving behind them, as the aggregate of their labours, a great and useful monument, worthy of the lights of the age, and of the wants of nations.

"In the midst of objects so important, the Cortes, whose session is limited by the constitution, beheld, though your majesty's foresight had prolonged the term, their labours about to terminate without the complete accomplishment of their purpose. They were leaving unattained several important objects recommended to their care. They were leaving the vessel

of the state tossed between the hope of seeing her future destiny secured, and the fear of seeing new pilots make her take an opposite direction.

"Your majesty, participating in these fears, has thought proper to announce to us the convocation of the extraordinary Cortes; and thus manifesting your ardent wish to see all the parts of the constitutional system consolidated, your majesty acquires fresh claims to the gratitude of the nation, and the veneration of all your subjects.

"Thanks be unto you, sire, for this resolution, by which, identifying your wishes with those of your people, your majesty shows how much you merit that glorious name, which not vile flattery, but the national gratitude has engraven upon your throne. The Cortes rejoice with your majesty in a measure, the mere announcement of which restores tranquillity to those who feel an interest in the glory of the country, and in the establishment of those laws which will at once secure her future prosperity, and impose silence on the enemies of our constitution, among whom there can

be none but those who are the enemies of your majesty's person and throne.

"In the confidence that your majesty's government will continue to give unequivocal proofs of energy and zeal, in the punctual observance and maintenance of the constitutional system, and in the execution of the decrees of the legislature, the deputies of the nation enjoy by anticipation the flattering prospect of the benefits which must result therefrom. When your majesty's vicer shall anew assemble them in this august edifice, they will meet with the same zeal to devote themselves to the discussion of such affairs as your majesty, in the exercise of your constitutional prerogative, may think proper to submit to them; and when the term of their powers shall have expired, they will return to their respective homes, where they will ever approve themselves models of attachment and respect towards the august person and family of your majesty, as they have been models of firmness and constancy in defence of the liberties of the nation and the prerogatives of your majesty's throne."

LETTER of GENERAL MORILLO, *in justification of his Conduct at MADRID, on the Night of the 20th August, 1821.*

"It is painful for a citizen who fulfils his duties, and for a military man, full of honour, who has often faced death in the field of battle, to appear criminal in the eyes of the public, and to see his opinion attacked in the most cruel and afflicting manner. In listening to the clamours of an infuriated populace, and the threats of blood and proscription of which I have been the object

within these three days, it would appear either that great crimes have stained the memory of general Morillo, or that the authors of these infamous reports have forgotten the principles of justice which distinguish the Spanish people.

"In the night of the 20th instant, I received several reports from an officer stationed at one of the posts of this capital, who

sent me notice, that his guard was surrounded and insulted by a number of ferocious men, who had already thrown stones, and in many other ways outraged the national arms, which I am proud of having the honour of commanding at this critical period.

"He who does not know the deep impression which such reports make upon a chief, the importance which a military man gives to every thing which can hurt or outrage the arms which his country has intrusted to his charge, and the effervescence which agitates all minds in these important movements (and mine in particular, who thought that I perceived the public safety compromised and in danger), he alone will be able to cast reproach upon my conduct for the recent transactions, and it is only on that day that he can represent it as 'horrible,' &c. &c. I shall not descend to minute details; it is sufficient for me to say, amid the grief with which I am afflicted, that in many facts I have been calumniated. I injured no one, and I suffered no one to be ill treated. I bore much abuse; and if I had been such as wickedness and bad faith have represented me, horrors of another kind would have signalized that night already too calamitous.

"The man who, at the head of the military force of this province, has always conducted himself as a citizen—he who, in all his actions, has breathed only a love for the liberty which we enjoy—he who, in the exigencies of authority cannot be reproached with committing the least violence—he who constantly has watched night and day over the public tranquillity,—such a man,

I say, ought not to be portrayed under such horrible colours, nor see himself condemned without being heard.

"Public men, who proceed in the path of duty, have in all cases a claim upon public consideration and respect; and in seeing myself placed on a level with those traitors who endeavour to overthrow the edifice of their country's freedom, I have a right to complain and to appeal to an impartial and sensible public against such injustice.

"My public life has been stained with no crime; my heart is pure and ardent for liberty; I have conducted myself at the head of the military command of New Castile with the same frankness and good faith with which I commanded the brave men whom I have so often led to battle. I appeal for the evidence of this to the whole nation. I pray, then, the men of elevated sentiments to enter for a moment into the situation of one so conscious of his own integrity. I ask the nation if men who have served it since they first drew breath ought to be judged with such intemperance regarding an incident so misrepresented.

"I shall content myself, therefore, for the present, with declaring to the public, in the most solemn manner, that injustice may afflict, but it will not humiliate General Morillo.

"I assure them at the same time, that I will accept of no command till this affair has been brought to a trial,—until my conduct on the present occasion has been represented under its true colours.

(Signed) "PABLO MORILLO.
"Madrid, Aug. 24."

REPRESENTATION of the MEMBERS of a PATRIOTIC CLUB in the City of VALLADOLID, and of other Citizens, to the KING of SPAIN.

"Sire;—The undersigned citizens think that the time is arrived in which their sacred duty of looking not less to the safety of the state than to that of your majesty, authorizes them to speak a language which, far from being deficient in respect, is the sincere expression of the most ardent patriotism, and the warmest affection to the person of your Majesty. Individual petitions against a particular abuse of power ought not in the present moment to be the object of the declaration of free citizens to your Majesty. Such declarations have rained like dew upon your palace, but they are either concealed from your view, or receive a sinister interpretation; therefore they produce no other results than such as are contrary to expectation.

"The unforeseen fall of General Riego may be considered as the exciting cause; but it is not, in truth, the principal, nor the sole cause of this exposition: his lot, whatever it may be, can never be indifferent to Spaniards who love their country: it is, if we may use the expression, identified with the constitutional system, and the whole nation has fixed its eyes on his prosperous or adverse fortunes. Publicity, Sire, is the soul of representative governments; but although it were not so, neither justice nor policy would advise that the violent measures of government should be covered with the veil of mystery, which, although they affect one individual only at first,

may in time compromise, as they really have compromised, the public tranquillity. Let his crimes therefore be declared, if in truth he has been so misled as to make an attempt against his country: and let the sword of the law fall upon his head, exhibiting before the face of neighbouring nations an act of justice which will at once do honour to the Spanish name, and to the sacred code of our liberties. But if, as it is to be hoped, and as it has happened, not for the first time, that he should turn out to be innocent, what inference are we to draw from his dismissal, which, although it is in the power of your Majesty to order, ought not to be effected by mere dislike or caprice? The only inference is, that it has been the work of the same hand from which proceeded the unjust attempts committed daily by those who held the reins of government—that it has coincided with the peculiar tendency and sinister end with which repeated appointments have been made and are making to the first offices, in the persons of men the most unfit for such situations and disaffected to the present order of things—that efforts are made to oppose the spirit of those liberal institutions by which we are governed, in order that under their shade, past evils may be perpetuated. On any other supposition, how can we explain the conduct of the council of state, which, since the persons employed in the administration of justice were suspended by the Cortes, with the intention,

that, passing through the ordeal of examination, only such should be nominated as are truly worthy of occupying posts so important, has replaced them all indiscriminately, and without consideration of what repeated decrees had provided? This is, Sire, if you will permit the expression, to give the National Congress a slap in the face, and to place yourself in discordance with its deliberations, in order to paralyze the majestic and tranquil progression which we have promised ourselves from a change of government without convulsion. Such may be said of that idea of a republican faction, which has been so often and so vainly declared, and the assertion of which doubtless has no other object than to impose upon the unwary, to intimidate the weak, and to kindle the fire of discord which burns and consumes us. All these, Sire, are direct plots against the constitution—plots and machinations conceived perhaps in the wretched clubs of a foreign policy, and seconded by those who have acquired an ascendancy over the meek and docile heart of your Majesty. Those persons have endeavoured to tear up the constitution from the Spanish soil, but it is firmly rooted in the hearts of more than two millions of Spaniards resolute and decided, and can only be rooted out from Spain along with them. Such measures, Sire, conduct us directly to a revolution which has not yet begun—to a revolution horrible to name, the epitome of all the calamities of the human race. Horrible and bloody would it be, since the *Liberales* of 1821 are not like those of 1814; and what would be its consequences?

We tremble when we contemplate them! Revolutions, like tempests, discharge their power preferably upon the most elevated points. What, then, would become of the sacred person of your Majesty? who could answer for it then? It is sacred and inviolable, Sire; but that inviolability is not like that of the Alps and Pyrennees. It can only be effective under the shade of law and order. In a revolution all things are overthrown. In the same revolution died the just Louis XVI., and the monster Robespierre. We must speak plainly, Sire, since, perhaps, this is the only time for doing it. The person of your Majesty is sacred and inviolable, but as long as that great charter which secures you that prerogative is established; as long as Spain contains one enemy of that charter, it behoves you to act as if your inviolability did not exist. By any other conduct your Majesty will at every step be surprised, and exposed to a precipice; and what is worse, perhaps, ignorance and malevolence will attribute to your Majesty the plots of foreigners. Far, Sire, from your petitioners be the idea that your Majesty can be the least involved in these plots; but, Sire, you are the image, and there will not be wanting ignorant men who will impute to you the faults of your priests, as thousands have imputed to our holy religion, the vices of which they themselves were guilty. Preserve, therefore, your precious life. Preserve the vessel of the state which is on the point of foundering. Be a king for once. Place yourself at the head of that great nation, which, loving your Majesty with the greatest affection, deserves in re-

turn the peace and the happiness for which it sighs. By not enjoying those blessings at present, its members tremble and threaten a complete dissolution: by not having enjoyed them in the year 1814, you were made to appear a horrible monster of ingratitude: by not having enjoyed them for the last six years, you have been the object of attack among foreigners and of compassion among the sound part of your own subjects; and, finally, by not now enjoying them, you appear under constraint while performing an act the greatest, the most spontaneous, and the most worthy of

your magnanimous heart. Be a King, Sire, we repeat, and while the greatest and the best of men desire not to play the least part in the history of Kings.

"Condescend, Sire, to accede to the wishes of your faithful subjects, who thus supplicate you, and who incessantly pray to the Almighty to preserve the life of your Majesty through a long course of years for the good of the monarchy.

"Valladolid, Sept. 12, 1821."

[Then follow the signatures of the individuals composing the patriotic club, and many of their fellow-citizens.]

SPEECH of the KING of SPAIN at the Opening of the EXTRA-ORDINARY CORTES, on the 28th September, 1821.

"Gentlemen;—Since I expressed to the Cortes my motives for believing it advisable to call an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes, nothing has so much engaged my attention as the desire to see them assembled. I now see them with the greatest satisfaction, and give myself wholly up to the pleasing and just hope of the good which the country will derive from their labours. The subjects which I have prepared to lay before these Cortes for their consideration are mostly such, the regulation of which is necessary for the more speedy consolidation of the constitutional system, such as the division of the territory, and the best means of placing, according to it, the political government of the Cortes, the military ordinances, the plan of decree of the organization of the naval force, and the decree for

the organization of the active militia.

"I particularly urge you to place every thing in consonance with the fundamental law of the state, leaving the administration free from all those serious embarrassments which it often meets with for want of this necessary harmony, and which the government cannot remove. I have also thought that some other points ought to be determined, which, though not so intimately connected with the constitution, have a great influence on the general prosperity; such as the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity, and to promote the welfare of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of customs, the means necessary to prevent the serious loss which the nation sustains by the currency of false or defective foreign coin, and the project of

a decree in the charitable institutions. Though all the subjects that are going to be discussed by the Cortes are of so much importance, the fact itself of their being assembled to discuss them is still more so. This new proof and guarantee of the union which prevails between all the chief powers (of the state) must convince all the enemies of our institution that their efforts to subvert them will be vain.

"I shall take advantage of the period in which the Cortes will continue assembled to give orders to propose any measure or project which may appear to my government necessary and urgent, as well as to ask their co-operation when circumstances may require.

The field, gentlemen, is most extensive which is open to your zeal and your talents; and those qualities which so greatly distinguish you, combined with the prudence and circumspection which have marked all your deliberations, ensure to the country the completion of those advantages which it already owes to you.

"I have the confidence that you will gain in both respects the admiration of the nation and of foreigners, entitling yourselves more and more to the particular esteem of your king, who will always consider the Cortes as the firmest support of his constitutional throne."

SECOND PART of the REPORT of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the CORTES, appointed to take into Consideration the KING'S MESSAGE of the 25th November.

The Committee appointed to examine the Message of his Majesty read in the sitting of November 26, after having, in the first part of the report, expressed their opinion respecting the disagreeable events of Cadiz, which caused the said message, now proceed, in consequence of what they had proposed, to point out, in this second part, the causes of the evils which they had announced in the first—evils which, unfortunately are already severely felt; and to propose those remedies, which, in their judgment, appear applicable, in order that by suppressing such evils in their birth, the constitutional prerogatives of the throne, as well as public liberty, may be preserved untouched; and our constitution,

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the idol of all true Spaniards, and the only means of raising us to the prosperity to which we are entitled, may be consolidated in a stable manner. The Committee conceive, that though the existing disorders may proceed in a great measure from the conduct of the governed, they are also in some respect connected with that of the principal agents of the government—namely of his Majesty's ministers. And the Committee will enter, though with pain, into this disagreeable investigation, as the affairs of Cadiz and Seville require it, of public events which hold in expectation the true friends of the country, and the confidence which the King has conferred on the Cortes in his message.

2 P

In examining this subject in its origin, it appears to the Committee that the circumstances under which the greater part of the present ministers entered on their important functions, were not the best calculated for obtaining for them public confidence. Subversive plans, of which the Cortes were publicly informed in the sitting of the 20th of March—conspiracies of various descriptions against the constitutional system—and parties of factious individuals, appearing, as it were, simultaneously on different points of the monarchy, must have rendered the first measures of the ministry very difficult. The patriots, who contemplated all these movements as menaces against the constitutional system, full of that agitation which is natural in similar circumstances, could not withdraw their penetrating inquiries from the conduct of the ministry, hoping that when they should have collected a sufficient number of facts, capable of explaining the character and extent of the conspiracy, they would easily discover its focus, and the hands which directed it. Public expectation was, however, then disappointed—the thread of the plot was lost; and this may have contributed, by increasing the disquietude to prevent the ministry from obtaining that public confidence which was so necessary in their first proceedings; and which was still further alienated after the separation of some of the provisional judges of Madrid, who took cognizance of the causes arising out of the conspiracy, notwithstanding that the public voice denounced them for having consulted the council of state for the preservation of their

places. This circumstance, which in other cases would have scarcely excited attention, is, at the same time, one of the motives which most powerfully influenced the melancholy state into which the due administration of justice has fallen; for the judges must naturally be discouraged when they find the career is not open to those who prosecute delinquents with the arm of the law, but to those who adulate power, and prostrate themselves before it.

Public spirit, agitated with jealousies and fears, clearly manifested itself in the general complaints of all the provinces addressed to the extraordinary Cortes. The necessity in which the Cortes then was placed to interpose with their address to the king, to satisfy the wishes of the good and the wants of the country, must have given foundation to the suspicion that the ministers either did not know the whole extent of the evils which threatened us, or that the representations to the monarch did not possess that character of impartiality, nor the force which is indispensable in constitutional governments.

After these events, the nation reposed tranquilly in the bosom of peace and hope; when the genius of discord, which had been repressed by the vigilance of Spaniards, recovered all its force in August last, agitated the passions, sowed distrust, and pointed to the dreadful picture of civil war. This is the terrible fruit of the schemes by which our enemies, domestic as well as foreign, were endeavouring to plunge us into the horrors of the most dreadful anarchy.

Disappointed in their first

efforts by the unanimity and energy with which all classes in the state declared themselves against the factious adherents of Marino and Salvatierra, by the severe punishment which they experienced, and by the energetic law of the 25th of April, these enemies obtained the conviction that they could not enter into an open conflict with the friends of the constitution; they therefore prepared another kind of attack, which, though obscure, was for that very reason so much the more dangerous. To inflame the passions, to divide opinions, to scatter distrust every where, and thus to lead to anarchy and civil war, and to provoke, if possible, the interference of foreign powers, were, doubtless, the best means to succeed in their wicked object. Some foreigners also came to their aid, and circulated in Madrid, and in other towns, plans subversive of public order, which could not be a secret to the ministry.

This concurrence of fatal circumstances ought to have served them as a guide for remedying the evil in its origin, and thus avoiding greater evils which must necessarily have succeeded. The ministry ought to have calmed the passions, united men's minds, and thus have gained public opinion, by frank conduct free from all suspicion. But unhappily they did not take this course.

The Committee does not think it necessary to remind the Cortes of the influence which, in the effervescence of public opinion, the two appointments of minister of war were calculated to have — appointments which so agitated the public mind, and gave new food to the old fears and general

distrust. But how much was not that distrust increased, when the public, ignorant of the motives of the ministry, were made acquainted with the circular which the minister of the interior addressed to the political chiefs on the occasion of the approaching elections of the deputies for the Cortes? This measure, dictated, perhaps, by an unreflecting zeal, irritated and divided men's minds, excited violent passions, and inflamed the resentment of a great number of persons, who, with or without foundation, considered themselves possessed of just claims to national gratitude.

The Committee does not apologize for exaggerated principles, nor deny the existence of persons who profess them. Every extreme is a vice, and it would be as ridiculous to suppose, in a nation of twelve millions of inhabitants, that no one carried his passion for liberty to excess, as to pretend that there were none who loved despotism. It is certain that there are fanatics for either extreme — discontented, ignorant, and deluded persons; but the science of government requires that no point of union should be presented for all the descriptions; and the events which have given ground for the present report authorized the Committee to believe that the ministry has not on this occasion, exercised due foresight.

With the above events, unfortunately those of Arragon coincided. The fundamental law grants to the king the appointment and removal of civil and military officers, but the ministry ought to use this power, as well as every other which they exercise in the name of the monarch,

with prudence and discretion. The coincidence of the removal of the commandant-general of that province with the rest of the French emissaries in Arragon and Valencia, with the trial of Villamor, and other incidents, gave reason to suspect that all these circumstances had the same origin. The incomprehensible silence of the government on this occasion excited fears in some, at seeing calumniated, in public opinion, one of the men they believed most worthy of public gratitude. Others suspected that the attack was not directed against persons, but things; and all agreed, that the ministers, by their silence, had committed a most serious error.

Such was the state of public opinion when the sitting of the 12th of October increased the discredit of the Ministers. The government required to be authorized to maintain some corps of militia under arms, for the purpose of reinforcing the sanitary cordon. This demand appeared so natural, that the Cortes could not refuse it, as that would have been to charge themselves with the responsibility of propagating the contagion. Some deputies wished on this occasion to be informed of the means employed by the government for carrying this measure into effect, and of the resources which might be relied on for meeting the new expenses. The ministers, however, eluded the questions, and asserted that they possessed means of meeting these extraordinary expenses, though the ordinary expenses were notoriously in arrears.

Here the Committee cannot refrain from offering to the con-

sideration of the Cortes two observations, on account of the intimate connexion which they have with the principal object of this report:—

“1st. The Cortes in the preceding session determined on the means for meeting all the expenses; and either from ignorance or some other cause, those measures have not been put in execution, so that the public treasury is impoverished to such a degree, that obligations of the most sacred character, even those which should furnish supplies to the throne have not been fulfilled.

“2nd. The Cortes resolved on a system of taxes and administration, and that system has not been put in force, rather through negligence on the part of the agents of the administration, than from any resistance on the side of those liable to contribution. The events of which the Committee has been informed, and others of which it is still ignorant, have destroyed all the moral force of the administration; and whatever may have been their origin, their result is not to be doubted.”

The series of events which the Committee has merely enumerated, and others of which it perhaps is ignorant, have nearly enervated all the moral force of the ministry: whatever may have been their origin, the result is undoubted.

We have seen civil officers and military corps, local authorities, have all demanded the dismissal of the ministry. Addresses, far from respectful, have been succeeded by menaces; and to the latter has been added disobedience, which the Committee would

wish to see blotted out of the history of the people who have done so much for the country, and to whose heroism we owe that glory which will never decay, and that liberty which we have sighed for. But the consequence is, that we have authorities which do not obey the government; and the ministry have found no other means of saving the vessel of the state than by submitting to the Cortes, in the events of Cadiz and Seville, a new proof of the obstacles which their measures experience. Notwithstanding this, the Committee distinguish times, persons, and affairs. All the ministers have not equally participated in these events, but the Cortes cannot allow themselves to confound the authority of the king, which is one, indefeasible, and independent, with that of the persons who execute his orders.

The mysterious conduct of the ministry, the state of the finances, the general distrust, and the efforts of the discontent and ambition of some, must influence the excited passions. Ambitious men of little reputation, and who cannot exist, except amidst disorders, wish to drive the people into the horrors of anarchy. This evil has produced another.

The local authorities have been compelled to unite in juntas, which the constitution does not recognize. Chiefs of military corps, and local militia, and even prelates have assisted at these meetings, formed of persons who dare to call themselves the delegates of the people, though the constitution knows no other delegates than the deputies to the Cortes. The liberty of the press has been profaned by the scandalous abuse made of it. Such are the evils we experience. The conclusion is, that it is necessary to address a message to his majesty, in which the Cortes shall set forth—

“1. That in order to appease the apprehension and distrust of the nation, and give to government the requisite influence, it is expedient that his Majesty should deign to make that reform in his administration which circumstances render absolutely necessary.

“2. That if his Majesty should think any legislative measures requisite for the remedy of the evils and abuses complained of, the Cortes would be ready to take into consideration any project of law which his majesty, in his wisdom should deem fit to propose.”

*REPRESENTATION of the Provincial Deputation, the Magistrates,
and the National Militia of Cadiz,*

TO THE CORTES.

“The Provincial Deputation of Cadiz, which was lately under the disagreeable necessity of interrupting the labours of the National Congress, to state the complaints and the fears of this

province, and of all the Spanish people, now raises with the most lively joy, its accents towards that same Congress, to manifest sentiments of personal gratitude, and at the same time of public

gratitude, for the decision of the 15th current. That determination has calmed the distrust of the friends of just liberty, has dissipated the general disquietude, and fixed the fate of the country by assuring its safety. The nation was about to be plunged into the abyss of discord, when the august voice of the fathers of the country, pointing out to the monarch the danger towards which he was conducted, showed him the only means by which he could avoid the precipice, and preserve untouched the precious deposit of a power no less necessary for sustaining the dignity of the government, than for maintaining the order and obedience of subjects.

“ ‘The present ministry does not possess the necessary moral force.’—Such is the declaration of the supreme oracle of the nation. This is a sentence of reprobation, from which there is no appeal, stamped on the ministers; and it is also the justification of the grounds on which the province of Cadiz was alarmed, and the authorities were compelled to act. A ministry which has lost the auxiliary force of opinion, is no longer capable of directing the state. It could not compel obedience, even if it possessed the physical force which it wants, for it is impossible to govern twelve millions of men by a perpetual constraint against their judgment and their desires. And what moral force can men destitute of esteem, accused and rejected by the opinion even of those who have to obey their orders, possess? If without this moral force the ministry cannot, as has been declared by the Cortes, neither suc-

cessfully direct the government of the nation, nor maintain and cause to be respected the dignity and prerogatives of the throne, it is fit that such a ministry should be taken from the helm of the state, and its removal is justly demanded.

“ Nevertheless, the first applications addressed to the throne, avenues to which were shut by the ministers, being disregarded, —the representations addressed to the permanent deputation having had no effect, as no decision could be obtained until the meeting of the next legislature—what resource remained for the people and the magistrates, when they could not address themselves to the extraordinary Cortes, that assembly being limited to the objects for which they were convoked?—that alone which they finally adopted—doubtless a melancholy resource, but inevitable if the state was not to be abandoned to the perils which menaced it—namely, to suspend obedience to orders which appeared suspicious.

“ This opposition was the only means for defeating measures which might be fatal to public liberty, and for making the ministers feel their weakness, whereby they might be induced to prevail on the monarch to refer to the judgment of the Cortes, in which safety could alone be found. Without resistance—not to the throne, but to the ministers—even though the distrust of their intentions had not been well founded, it is at least certain that the conflict of passions, the division of parties, the inefficacy of the orders of authority, popular anarchy, and all the calamities it

produces—calamities recognized by the determination of the Congress, would never have been stopped, or at least would have long continued. Such has been the only object of the authorities in their decisions and in their addresses, and not the ambition of possessing an authority which they never could wish to maintain against the government of the nation, nor the desire to show a spirit of disobedience to the king, whom they have sworn to defend, and whom the constitution recognizes. This object has happily been fulfilled; it will always justify the spirit which has animated the authorities of Cadiz, though they have had to depart from the legal path which the ministry had closed to entrench themselves within it.

“Placed between the people and the throne, how could the authorities of the province stifle the fears and the clamours of those they were appointed to govern, without thereby forcing them to provide for their own security, and to seek themselves the remedy which their magistrates had refused them? Cadiz saved herself. Cadiz has preserved order amidst agitations; not a single drop of blood has been shed in Cadiz, because the authorities listened to, and shared the wishes of the people—they acted in the place of the people, in order to preserve their repose. The blood which has flowed in the provinces where the authorities have been silent, in the provinces from which the chiefs most distinguished for their patriotism and courage have been removed, is a painful but incontestible testimony that the magistrates of Cadiz were not deceived as to the

grounds of their complaints, and their resistance to the admission of chiefs who would have exposed this province to the same disasters.

“Cadiz wants nothing more than the constitution. Never will it disgrace the glory of having been the cradle of liberty, and the safety plank in the shipwreck of the country. If enemies raise their heads in the other provinces—if they dare to trample under foot the sacred compact of our alliance and our prosperity, all the inhabitants of the province of Cadiz are ready to fly to its defence—to seal it with blood—to punish the aggressors, and to prove in the face of the whole world that their actions never have had, and never can have any other object than the support and defence of the constitution and the monarchy.

“Invoked by the people, and urged by the opinion of the province, the authorities of Cadiz agreed on the 17th of November not to obey orders transmitted by the ministry, when these orders should be of a nature calculated to compromise public tranquillity. This resolution, which was necessary for the preservation of the laws and of the constitution itself, the empire of which was about to disappear amidst disorders, cannot be disapproved by the Congress, charged sovereignly with the maintenance of the laws and the constitution. The ministry once removed, and confidence restored, the province of Cadiz and its magistrates will manifest, as they always have done, their obedience to the constituted government, without any of the contradictions or reserves which could alone be dictated by

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the fear of once more beholding the destruction of the code of their liberty, the defence of which is the first duty which their oaths impose upon them.

(Signed)

"MANUEL FRANCISCO JAU-
REGUI;

"JOSE SANCHEZ, Intendant:

"XAVIER ISTURIZ, Deputy:

"PEDRO JUAN DE ZULUC-
TA, Deputy;

"JOACHIM ABREU, Deputy:

"JOACHIM JOSE LORAN,
Secretary."

"Cadix, Dec. 21."

SPEECH of Count DE SAMPAYO on the Installation of the Portu- guese Cortes.

"Illustrious Representatives of the Portuguese Nation:—The happy day is at length arrived, which the Portuguese so anxiously desired, and which is going to crown their ardent wishes and their flattering hopes—a day ever glorious and memorable, which will form the most brilliant epoch in the history of the monarchy, and in the annals of the reign of our pious and august monarch, Don John VI., and which, presenting to admiring Europe the truly prodigious result of an energetical, but peaceable effort, will regain for the Portuguese the name and the glory which our preceding misfortunes have obscured, and almost extinguished.

"In your hands, gentlemen, are now placed the fate of this magnanimous nation;—the happiness of our beloved and common country. The zeal and patriotism of the Portuguese confide in your virtue and wisdom. They will not be deceived in their choice, nor disappointed in their hopes.

"The government, after having at the holy altar returned due thanks to the Sovereign Author of all good, and humbly supplicating him to be pleased to pour down upon you the spirit of

wisdom and prudence, so necessary for the due accomplishment of your arduous and sublime duties, comes to congratulate you on your happy meeting, and considers itself as fulfilling one of its most important duties and noble offices, by recommending to your care and solicitude the interest and the destiny of an illustrious people, which desires and deserves to be happy.

"In the minds and hearts of the Portuguese are engraved two fundamental principles, which they have loudly proclaimed to the whole world, on which the public happiness must repose, and which we all swear to maintain—obedience and fidelity to king John VI. and to his august dynasty—the pure and sincere profession of the holy religion of our forefathers.

"The first ensures to us, by the virtues hereditary in the house of Braganza, the sweets of a paternal government; the second offers us the firmest support of our happiness in the maxims of a divine morality, which so perfectly adapts and identifies itself with the necessities and sentiments of man.

"It is on these foundations that the majestic edifice of the Portu-

guise constitution must rise, which, keeping in view the sacred rights of civil liberty, of property, of the safety of the citizen, has to trace, with a firm and steady hand, the invariable line of demarcation which is for ever to divide law from arbitrary will, power from despotism, liberty from licentiousness, obedience from slavery.

“ When this great work has been profoundly meditated, and wisely developed and executed with the attention which the state and circumstances of the nation require—with the energy which its urgent wants demand—with the prudence and circumspection which belong to the superiority, or (if I may so speak) to the impassible independence of the legislator—then the Portuguese, restored to their rights and to their dignity, will resume the place which belongs to them among civilized, free, and independent nations: under the shelter of peace and domestic felicity, they will see those political institutions flourish, which render a nation great and respected. They will form round the august throne of their monarch a firm barrier, equally inaccessible to internal passions, the enemies of social order, and the external attacks of any ambitious and usurping power; and nobly proud of the just and precious liberty which their worthy representatives have known how to acquire and ensure to them, they will transmit to posterity the names of the fathers of the country, covered with a

thousand benedictions, and accompanied by the most affectionate and most glorious recollections.

“ Such are the happy efforts which the government augurs and hopes of your wise deliberations,—of your enlightened zeal—of your consummate prudence, and of your eminent virtue. It is shortly going to conclude the memorable and difficult functions with which it has hitherto been charged, and esteeming itself happy in having maintained peace and public tranquillity, it profits by this opportunity again to address the sincere expressions of its praise, and thanks to all classes of citizens to whom, under the favour of Providence, so extraordinary and invaluable a blessing is due. May that all-wise Providence grant that this heroic nation may attain and enjoy, for many centuries to come, the felicity which it merits, and which the eminent qualities of its illustrious representatives so largely promise. May our adored monarch, condescending to the public wishes, and sanctioning by his royal assent the work of the national wisdom, come and occupy the throne of love, loyalty, and gratitude, which is prepared for him in the hearts of his people; and may we all, united in fraternal concord, and reciprocally bound by the sacred ties of love to our country, one day rejoice in our happy fate, bless the epoch of our regeneration, and give worthy examples of virtue to our remotest posterity.”

Discourse which the King of Portugal caused to be read by his Secretary in the Sitting of July 4th, in Answer to that which had been addressed to him by the President of the Cortes, on the occasion of his taking the Oath to the Bases of the Constitution :—

“ Gentlemen Deputies of these Kingdoms;—If it is natural for every man well born to feel a particular delight in revisiting his dear country after an absence of a short duration, what satisfaction must be experienced by a prince, who, after an absence of thirteen years, is restored to the ancient capital of his august ancestors, and tastes the invaluable happiness of being received with sentiments which correspond to the paternal affection of his heart for a whole nation assembled in the persons of its worthy representatives, united in this congress by their love of their king and country ?

“ Yes, gentlemen, I am convinced that a pure love for your king, a disinterested desire for the public good, and the unanimous wishes of the citizens, have alone brought you within this assembly, on which Portugal, Europe, and the whole world, have fixed their eyes. From you alone can be expected the happy regeneration of a people who by their worth and virtues have occupied so eminent a place in the history of nations.

“ When I received the happy intelligence that, in the ancient capital of the monarchy, there were about to assemble, citizens remarkable for their knowledge and personal qualities, citizens marked out by public opinion, and freely chosen to save their country from the shipwreck with which it was threatened in the ocean of misfortunes, accumulat-

ing for a long series of years since the establishment of our primitive constitution, it was impossible that, feeling the duties which my title of king imposed upon me, I should not hasten back to the cradle of the monarchy. It would have been the first time that a Portuguese monarch did not aspire to the honour of joining the representatives of the nation to watch over its interests and to insure its prosperity. If it was possible that the Portuguese should dream of proscribing the form of monarchical government, your king would not find in the lessons bequeathed to him from his predecessors, and in his own heart, other doctrines than to abandon to the decrees of Providence with a sigh, but without thoughts of culpable vengeance, the nation which should reject him as its chief. But it gives me pleasure to proclaim to the universe, that the Portuguese have never forgotten for an instant what they are, and what they have been, and that they will always recollect their renown for virtues and loyalty.

“ In the act of the convocation of the Cortes, the Portuguese protested that the edifice of the new constitution which they proposed to form reposed on the immutable basis of hereditary monarchy, preserved in the house of Braganza: they renewed the oaths of fidelity, which were taken by all classes of the nation on my accession to the throne

possessed by my ancestors. They have also sanctioned the fundamental principle of every constitutional monarchy, that the exercise of sovereignty, consisting in the exercise of the legislative power, cannot be vested separately in any one of the integral parts of the government, but in the union of the monarch and the deputies elected by the people, as you have been, who are to form the supreme national council, called by our ancestors the Cortes, and to whom collectively belongs the exercise of the legislative power; so that if ever the monarch usurped this right without the participation of the chamber of deputies, the government would be transformed into a despotism; and, in like manner, if the chamber of deputies should attempt to exercise alone the legislative power, the constitutional government would be transformed into the government of a mob.

"Convinced of the truth of these incontestable principles of the constitutional rights of nations, as soon as I learned that the citizens of these kingdoms had elected deputies to represent them in the Cortes, I resolved to set sail to occupy the important post which, according to principles hitherto acknowledged, had been allotted me by Providence.

"Nevertheless, as it was not compatible with the general good of the monarchy that I should transport immediately the seat of government from Brazil to Europe, without having adopted necessary measures that the union of the two kingdoms, and the march of affairs, might not suffer before the establishment of the future constitution, I began by

giving the orders which appeared to me conducive to this end. I have ordered my minister secretary of state to lay before you the details by which you will be able to appreciate these arrangements.

"These preparations being made, I made all haste to join the representatives of my people to proceed in concert with them, and animated by the same patriotism, to the important work which must emanate from this supreme council composed of persons assembled for the purpose by the free and spontaneous choice of the nation. Already all classes in general, and every individual in particular, have sworn to obey this authority, whose legitimate power cannot be contested either by the citizens of the country which has deputed them, or by foreigners, who are incompetent to pronounce in such matters. You know, by the report which I caused to be made to you by my secretary of state for foreign affairs, that the first step which I took in the career of the constitutional government into which the interest of my people imposed upon me the duty of entering without an afterthought, was to take myself, and cause to be taken by the members of my royal family, by the army and by the people of my dominions beyond seas, the same oath of obedience to the general will of the nation legally expressed by its representatives.

"I declared immediately, that deputies from that kingdom should be nominated according to the forms adopted here, to come to unite themselves with you. In a word, I wished that all those deputies joined with us, and bound

by their oaths, should concur, in the name of their constituents, in the great work which was to rivet the bonds of unalterable union among all those who glory in possessing and deserving the name of Portuguese in the four quarters of the world.

“Organs of my unalterable sentiments, and of the sincere wishes which, during the course

of my administration, I have never ceased to form for the prosperity of the monarchy, my ministers of state will lay before you whatever subjects of discussion, with a view to the general good I am desirous you should know and observe: that we may bring to the most speedy termination the important work which we have undertaken.”

INSTRUCTIONS of his Majesty the King of Portugal, relative to the Government of Brazil during his Absence in Europe.

The prince royal of the united kingdom shall take the title of prince regent, or my lieutenant in the provisional government of the kingdom of Brazil, with which he is charged.

In this government, M. Conde dos Arcos shall be minister and secretary of state for the affairs of the kingdom of Brazil, and for foreign affairs. The Conde de Louzana D. Diogo de Menezes, minister and secretary of state for the affairs of finance, as he now is; major-general Carlos Frederico de Caulla to be secretary of state, *ad interim*, in the war department; and Manoel Antonio Faninha, major-general in the fleet, to be secretary of state, *ad interim*, for the marine department.

The prince royal shall take his resolutions in the council formed of the two ministers of state, and of the two secretaries of state, *ad interim*, and its determinations shall be reported by the minister or secretary of state whose department they concern, who shall be responsible.

The prince royal shall have all powers for the administration of justice or finance and econo-

mical government. He shall be able to commute or dispense with the penalty of death to which criminals may be sentenced. He shall decide all questions relative to the public administration.

He shall appoint to all the offices of justice or finance, to all civil and military employments; and the persons so appointed shall immediately enter on the exercise of their functions by virtue of his decree. He shall promote to all benefices or ecclesiastical dignities, excepting bishopricks; but he may propose to me, for them, such persons as may be worthy.

He may make war, offensive or defensive, against any enemy who may attack the kingdom of Brazil, if the circumstances of the case are so urgent that my royal orders cannot be waited for without the greatest injury to my faithful subjects in this kingdom; and for the same reason, and in similar circumstances, he may make truces or some provisional treaty with the enemies of the state.

Lastly, the prince may confer, as honorary favours, the habits of the three military orders of Christ, S. Bento de Aviz, and S. Tiago da Espada, to persons whom he

shall judge worthy of this distinction. In the unfortunate and unhappy event (which God avert) of the death of the prince royal, the regency of the kingdom of Brazil shall immediately devolve on the princess royal, his consort, my much-beloved daughter-in-law, who shall govern with a council of regency, consisting of the ministers of state, the secre-

taries of state for the departments of war and the marine, the president of the privy council, and of the chief judge. The senior minister of state shall be president of this council, and this regency shall have the same powers and authority as were enjoyed by the prince regent.

THE KING.
Palace of Bonavista, April 22.

NAPLES, FEBRUARY 28.

MANIFESTO of the Government of the two Sicilies.

The constitutional government of the Two Sicilies, against which the congress of Laybach has fulminated its anathemas, while it prepares to repel the most unjust and the most violent aggression of which history has ever made mention, desires also to appeal to the opinion of Europe, and of all civilized nations; and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason and on which side is injustice, in the war which, after five years of peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes it to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted it to the political situation in which it is at this moment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies, the degree of civilization to which it has attained, had called for many years for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation. The king adhered to it, saving the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were convoked principally for

this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the 15th of the same month his majesty swore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th the king made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers, with whom he was on terms of friendship.

Ever since these first moments, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of other nations, have formed the rule of the conduct of the Neapolitan government. It proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference.

Europe cannot doubt of the sincere desire of our government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines without partiality the conduct observed towards Austria.

Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples was, to assure the cabinet

ful veneration for its sovereign and his august dynasty, is perseveringly engaged in the ameliorating its internal administration. The powers of the second rank must see, in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminent danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be carried, the independence, the liberty, of Europe will share the same fate.

But a cause protected by justice and public opinion—a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity—a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with much unanimity; such a cause must triumph: despair will combat against force: he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country, he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weakest.

The Neapolitan government, though it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of moderation to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upon it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But since neither Russian nor Prussian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government that we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires.

However, his royal highness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach,

seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honour of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who live only to enjoy the benefits of its new political system under the protection of the constitutional or legitimate throne; a people which, during a period of seven months, has shown that noble attitude, and that respect to the king and to the royal family, which have made Europe judge it to be worthy of liberty; a people, in fine, which, taking no share in the affairs of other nations, has surely a right to expect that no one should interfere in its concerns.

His royal highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe not concerned in the present contest will contribute, by their persuasion or good offices, to put an end to the disasters in which the scourge of war, ready to fall upon our country, threatens to involve humanity. If the fire is now kindled in the south of the Italian peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences? and who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop.

If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the prince regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbitrer of empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes abuses of force, injustice, and oppression.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE REGENT TO GENERAL PEPE.

Naples, Feb. 20, 1821.

1. The kingdom of Naples may be attacked through the Abruzzi, by Sora and Ceprano, and through Itri. The political and military position of our coasts render attacks by sea impossible, or of no effect.

2. The defence of the Abruzzi is entrusted to you, and to the troops of the second corps of the army. General Carascosa and his troops will defend the two other parts of the frontier.

3. The enemy has not yet developed his plan, or his forces. But I will suppose two cases: first, that he makes a feint of attack on the Abruzzi, for the purpose of concentrating his forces on another point of the frontier; or secondly, that, on the contrary, he merely observes the other parts of the frontier, and directs the mass of his force upon the Abruzzi. The territory which you have to defend, will thus become either the secondary or primary object of the war.

4. If it becomes the secondary, you will assist the left wing of the army in two ways, either by reinforcing the first corps with some of your battalions, or by harassing the flanks and rear of the enemy, or by counter attacks. Circumstances will determine your adoption of either of those means. It is unnecessary to observe to a general of your experience, that the Abruzzi always forms the base of your operations in the assistance you render to the right wing, either by counter attacks, or lateral movements; and that in consequence all your movements must be exclusively

supported by that part of the frontier.

5. But if the Abruzzi become the primary object of the war, the first corps of the army will afford you assistance by reinforcements of troops and manœuvring. The nature and extent of these must depend upon circumstances. After these general observations I will descend to the particular circumstances attending a war in the Abruzzi.

6. Our system is defensive, as best adapted to our territory and to the justice of our cause. It is certain, however, that the passive neutrality of the pope, and the invasion of his states by the enemy, will give the Neapolitan troops a right to go beyond the frontiers of the kingdom, and occupy such positions as may be deemed necessary for its defence. You have, therefore, an unlimited discretion in your strategical operations.

7. You will treat the papal government with every degree of respect, and behave to the inhabitants of its provinces which you occupy with justice. With that view, you will take care to prevent the troops from doing the least injury to the property of the inhabitants, or the authorities of the country. The provisions which you may require for the subsistence of the army must be paid for with punctuality, and the military command, which is necessarily established in the occupation of a country, must only be exercised upon your own troops. If the conduct of his holiness should oblige us to

change our system, the national parliament will decide upon it at the proper time, and you will be apprized of that decision.

8. As Aquila is the key of the Abruzzi, should the enemy succeed in making himself master of that point, he would turn the defiles of Forca di Penne, and of Popoli; Chieti and Pescara would lose all their importance of front, and be left abandoned to their own resources. The plan of defence in that case would require an entire change; we could no longer prevent the passage of Liri, and the defensive system would receive a very serious blow.

Should Aquila be only observed, and powerfully menaced by the enemy, he might make a vigorous attack on the side of the Apennines, which looks towards the Adriatic; or he might succeed in forcing the passage of Forca di Penne, and the defiles of Popoli, the result of which would be to us the loss of Aquila.

9. The importance of that place therefore renders it necessarily the centre of the defensive sphere, of which Teramo, Civitella, Ascoli, Montereale, Acumoli, Norcia, Leonessa, Spoleto, Antrdoco, Rieti, Terni, Tagliacozzo, Carsoli, Tivoli, Forca di Penne, Strette di Popoli, Chieti and Pescara, must be considered as so many rays. In the event of the enemy making himself master of any one of these rays, Aquila is lost. Or in order to defend it, you might be obliged to fight a battle, a method which must be avoided in a defensive war, unless you have the certainty of gaining it.

10. The positions which should have the greatest number of troops to defend them are Civitella, Leonessa, Antrdoco, and

Rieti; and Civitella is the most important of these four, as it defends the passage of the Tronto, and as it keeps the enemy's troops in check after passing the river.

The nature of our system will oblige the enemy to fortify his advances; it will suit us to oppose works to works, or rather to oppose our positions to his works. The tardiness which is the result of this reciprocal system is entirely to his disadvantage.

11. The road, or rather the path, which skirts the Ussita, and which leads from the pass of that river to Montorio, is the line of operations, of which Aquila is the base, and Teramo, Civitella and Ascoli, are the points. It ought consequently to be vigorously defended.

Should the enemy obtain possession of it, he would cut off Civitella and Teramo, he would facilitate the occupation of Aquila, and he would become master of another important part of the Abruzzi.

The path in question is extraordinarily steep and rugged; the most favorable circumstance for the defence of the country, but the reverse, if it should be lost, either wholly or partially, as the enemy can easily fortify himself in the part which he occupies, and thereby maintain permanent possession of it.

12. It would be desirable to fortify several points, and to entrust the defence of them to the inhabitants. If the Austrians do not change their usual system, they will go on, extending the sphere of their operations; a necessary plan for obtaining the means of subsistence in a bulky, barren, and ill-disposed country.

13. You will herewith receive, general,

1. A map of the whole country, which is likely to become the theatre of war.

2. A map of another part of the ground, having for its limits our frontier on the south; the river Esino on the north; the chain of the Apennines as far as Fabriano on the west; and the coast of the Adriatic, between the passes of Tronto and that of the Esino, on the east.

3. The military surveys of the Abruzzi, as well as of the other points hereafter mentioned.

The side of that part of the Apennines which faces the Adriatic, and which is in the Abruzzi.

The summits of the Apennines.

The valley of Nera (called of Norcia) and *in prosce-*
nium those of Velino as far as Rieti, and those of Salto, and Juriano, as far as Carsoli and Tagliacozzo.

The valley of Sizi (called of Nerfa), and of Roveto,

which ends it in the plain of Sora.

To these I add the surveys and military observations which regard the ground delineated in the map No. 2. All these materials will be of service to you for war-like operations.

14. You will correspond frequently with the general staff of the army, with general Carascosa, who commands the first corps, and with the minister at war.

15. The latitude of operations of the two commanders in chief is contained in the limits of the present instructions; in war, however, every thing depends on local circumstances. You are not absolutely forbidden from deviating from these instructions, but the general who does so is under two obligations, 1. to justify his operations; 2. to give immediate notice to the general staff, to the minister at war, and to all the generals who command divisions which may be implicated in the change of movement.

FRANCIS, Regent.

N. B. You will receive in a few days a copy of the instructions given to general Carascosa.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

Ferdinand the First, by the Grace of God, King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies;

The solicitude of our heart, expressed in our letter of the 28th January, addressed to our well-beloved son the duke of Calabria, and the declaration conformable thereto, made at the

same time, by the ministers of the allied sovereigns, must have taken away all doubt from the minds of our people, as to the consequences to which the deplorable events of last July, and their results, were likely to expose our kingdom.

Our paternal heart cherished the strongest hope, that our first

intimations would have been sufficient to restore the reign of prudence and moderation, and to prevent a blind fanaticism from exposing the kingdom to those calamities, which it has been our constant endeavour to avert from it.

Confiding entirely in that hope, we thought it our duty to prolong our residence at the place where the allied sovereigns were assembled, in order to second to the last moment, with all our efforts, the determinations which should be taken at Naples, and thus effect the object of our most ardent wishes, as conciliator and pacificator; this is the only consolation which in our old age could compensate our chagrin, the severity of the season, and the fatigues of a long journey. But the persons who have the momentary exercise of power at Naples, overpowered by a malignant few, have been deaf to our voice; and with a view to seduce our people, have endeavoured to deceive them by a false report, most injurious to the great monarchs who are our allies,—that we were in a state of constraint. It is unnecessary to reply to an imputation so false and infamous.

As, in consequence of these and other perfidious suggestions, our longer residence in the midst of our allies cannot have the effect which we originally hoped from it, we shall immediately com-

mence our journey, to return to our states. In this situation it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our people, to make known to them our paternal and royal sentiments.

The long experience of a sixty years' reign has given us the means of knowing the inclinations and real desires of our subjects. Confiding in the rectitude of their intentions, we shall, with the aid of the Most High, know how to satisfy their desires in the most just and permanent manner. We declare, in consequence, that the army which is advancing upon our territory must not be regarded by our faithful subjects as an enemy, but as destined solely to protect them, by contributing to consolidate the order which is necessary to maintain the external and internal peace of the kingdom. We order our armies both by sea and land, to look upon, and receive that of our august allies as a force, which is only acting for the real welfare of our kingdom; and which far from being sent to subjugate our people, or to load them with taxes for the support of a useless war, is authorised to make common cause with our armies, for the preservation of tranquillity and the protection of the real friends of their country, who are also the faithful subjects of their king.

FERNAND.

Layback, Feb. 25, 1821.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL FRIMONT, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF
THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

Neapolitans;

At the moment when the army under my command sets foot within the frontiers of the king-

dom of Naples, I feel myself bound to declare openly and frankly the object of my operations.

A deplorable revolution, in the

month of July last, has disturbed your internal tranquillity, and broken the friendly relations which, between neighbouring states, can only rest on the fundamental basis of reciprocal confidence.

The king has made his royal and paternal voice be heard by his people; he has warned you against the horrors of a useless war; of a war, which is not directed against you, and which your own actions alone can bring down upon you.

The ancient and faithful allies of the kingdom have, on their side, also addressed you; they have themselves duties to fulfil to their people; but still they are not strangers to your real and permanent felicity, which you will never find on the road of rebellion, or by proving false to your duties. Reject voluntarily a production which is foreign to you, and trust to your king; your interests and his are inseparably united.

In entering the limits of the kingdom, no hostile intention actuates us. The army under my command will look upon and treat as friends all the Neapolitans who are faithful to their king, and friends of tranquillity. It will maintain the strictest discipline everywhere, and will only consider as enemies those who venture to oppose it.

Neapolitans, listen to the voice of your king, and of his friends, who are also yours. Reflect upon the miseries which you will draw upon yourselves by a vain resistance; be assured that the fleeting ideas with which the enemies of order and tranquillity, who are also your enemies, seek to dazzle you, can never become the source of your prosperity.

Given at our head quarters, at Foligno, 27th Feb. 1821.

(Signed)

JOHN, BARON DE FRIMONT,
Commander-in-Chief.

ACT OF ABDICATION BY THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Victor Emanuel, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia, of Cyprus and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, &c.

Amidst the vicissitudes which have agitated a great part of our past life, and which have insensibly exhausted our strength and our health, we have frequently contemplated the abdication of the throne.

To this idea, which we have always entertained, was joined the considerations presented to us by the constantly increasing difficul-

ties in public affairs at the present time, our constant desire having always been, to do every thing which might contribute to the happiness of our beloved people.

Having now determined to accomplish this design, we have resolved, after hearing our council of state, to choose and nominate regent of our dominions, our well-beloved cousin, prince Charles Amadeno Albert, of Savoy, prince of Carignano, consequently conferring on him all our authority.

And by this act of our royal

and free will, our council being heard, we declare,

That, reckoning from the 13th of March current, we irrevocably renounce the crown, and in the same manner the exercise of our rights of sovereignty, as well over the territories which we actually possess, as those which by treaties or otherwise may fall to us by right of succession.

We mean it, however, to be understood, that the following reservations shall be the essential conditions of our abdication; viz. :—

1. That we shall preserve the title and dignity of king, and the honours we have hitherto enjoyed.

2. That there shall be paid to us quarterly, and in advance, an annual pension of 1,000,000 of Piedmontese livres, reserving to ourselves, besides, the property and disposition of our property, moveable and immovable, allodial and patrimonial.

3. That we shall be free, we and our family, to choose whatever place we shall please for our residence.

4. And also the persons with whom we may desire to live, and whom it may please us to admit into our service and that of our family.

5. That all the acts passed in favour of the Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, our well-beloved consort, and of the princesses Maria Beatrice Victoria, duchess of Modena; Maria Theresa Ferdinanda Feliciti, princess of Lucca; Maria Anna Riucarda Carolina, and Maria Christina Carolina, our well-beloved daughters, shall preserve their full force and vigour.

Done at Turin, in our palace, March 13th.

(Signed)

VICTOR EMANUEL.
CHARLES ALBERT OF
SAVOY.

DI S. MATANZO.

And fourteen other signatures.

ACT Confirming the Act of Abdication by the KING of SARDINIA.

Victor Emanuel,

From the first moment that the abdication made by us on the 13th of March last, was known to our illustrious brother the Duke of Genoeis, on whom, by virtue of this act, the crown and the sovereignty of our states have devolved, he has constantly manifested to us his ardent desire to see us resume the reins of government, as well on account of the great attachment which he bears us, as because he considered as null or compulsory an act issued in deplorable circumstances.

But persuaded, as we are, that the great qualities of our brother cannot fail to ensure the felicity of the people whom Divine Providence has confided to our government; moved, besides, by the causes pointed out in our first act, namely, the weakness of our health, which had long since suggested to us the project of quitting the throne—a project which we had the firm intention of carrying into execution as soon as we should have terminated some affairs of high importance; a project in which we are confirmed by the actual state

of affairs, which demands still more assiduity and application—we have resolved of our own free will to confirm by this act subscribed by us, and countersigned by our order, by our cousin the Marquis de Saint Marsan, Minister of State, the abdication which we made by the act of the 19th of March, on the said conditions expressed in the said act,

earnestly requesting our very dear brother, the Duke de Genevois, to assume the reins of government and the title of king, in order to ensure the felicity of his people.

Given at Nice, the 19th of April, 1821.

(Signed)

VICTOR EMANUEL.

CIRCULAR DISPATCH addressed by the SOVEREIGNS of AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and PRUSSIA, to their Ministers at Foreign Courts.

Laybach, May 12.

The assembling of the allied Monarchs, and of their ministers, at Troppau, determined upon after the events which had overturned the legitimate government at Naples, was destined to fix the particular point of view which it became necessary to assume with respect to those fatal events, in order to concert a common course of proceeding, and to combine, in the spirit of justice, of preservation, and of moderation, the measures necessary for protecting Italy from a general insurrection, and the neighbouring states from the most imminent dangers. Thanks to the fortunate unanimity of sentiments and intentions which prevailed between the three august sovereigns, this first labour was soon accomplished. Principles clearly laid down, and mutually adopted with the most perfect sincerity, led to analogous resolutions; and the bases which were established at the very first conferences have been invariably followed during the whole course of a meeting rendered memorable by the most remarkable results.

This meeting, transferred to Laybach, assumed a more decisive character by the presence and the co-operation of the king of the Two Sicilies, and by the unanimous concurrence with which the princes of Italy acceded to the system adopted by the allied Cabinets. The monarchs were convinced that the governments most closely interested in the destinies of the Peninsula, rendered justice to the purity of their intentions; and that a sovereign, placed in a most painful situation by acts with which perfidy and violence had contrived to associate his name, yielded with entire confidence to measures which would at once terminate this state of moral captivity, and restore to his faithful subjects that repose and that well-being of which they had been deprived by criminal factions.

The effect of these measures soon manifested itself. The edifice which had been reared by revolt—fragile in its superstructure, and weak in its foundation; resting only on the cunning of some, and upon the momentary blindness of others; condemned

by an immense majority of the nation, and odious even to the army which was enrolled to defend it—crumbled to dust at the first contact with the regular troops selected to destroy it, and who at once demonstrated its nothingness. The legitimate authority is restored; the factious have been dispersed; the Neapolitan people are delivered from the tyranny of those impudent impostors, who, deluding them with the dreams of false liberty, in reality inflicted upon them the most bitter vexations; who imposed upon them enormous sacrifices solely to gratify their own ambition and rapine; and who were rapidly accelerating the ruin of a country, of which they incessantly proclaimed themselves the regenerators.

This important restoration has been completed, as far as it could, and as it ought to be, by the counsels and acts of the allied sovereigns. Now, when the king of the Two Sicilies is again invested with the plenitude of his rights, the monarchs will confine themselves to the most ardent good wishes for the plans which this sovereign is about to adopt to re-construct his government upon a solid basis, and to secure, by laws and by wise institutions, the true interests of his subjects, and the constant prosperity of his kingdom.

During the progress of these great transactions we saw burst forth, on more than one side, the effects of that vast conspiracy which has so long existed against all established power, and against all those rights consecrated by that social order under which Europe has enjoyed so many centuries of glory and happiness.

The existence of this conspiracy was not unknown to the monarchs; but in the midst of those agitations which Italy experienced after the catastrophe of 1820, and of those wild impulses which were hence communicated to every mind, it developed itself with increasing rapidity, and its true character stood revealed in open day. It is not, as might have been supposed at an earlier period—it is not against this or that form of government, more particularly exposed to their declamations, that the dark enterprises of the authors of these plots, and the frantic wishes of their blind partisans, are directed. Those states which have admitted changes into their political system are no more secure from their attacks than those whose venerable institutions have survived the storms of time. Pure monarchies, limited monarchies, federative constitutions, republics, all are comprehended, all are engulfed, in the proscriptions of a sect who brand as an oligarchy every thing, of whatever kind, that rises above the level of a chimerical equality. The leaders of this impious league, indifferent as to what may result from the general destruction they meditate, careless about all stable and permanent organization, aim merely at the fundamental bases of society. To overthrow what exists, for the chance of substituting whatever accident may suggest to their wild imaginations, or to their turbulent passions—this is the essence of their doctrines, the secret of all their machinations.

The allied sovereigns could not fail to perceive, that there was only one barrier to oppose to this

devastating torrent. To preserve what is legally established—such was, as it ought to be, the invariable principle of their policy, the point of departure, and the final object of all their resolutions. They were not to be deterred in their purpose by the vain clamours of ignorance or malice, accusing them of condemning humanity to a state of stagnation and torpor, incompatible with its natural and progressive march, and with the perfecting of social institutions. Never have these monarchs manifested the least disposition to thwart real ameliorations, or the reform of abuses which creep into the best governments. Very different views have constantly animated them; and if this repose which governments and nations were justified in supposing secured by the pacification of Europe, has not operated all the good which might have been expected to result from it, it is because governments have been compelled to concentrate all their energies in the means of opposing bounds to the progress of a faction, which, disseminating everywhere error, discontent, and a fanaticism for innovation, would soon have rendered the existence of any public order whatever problematical. Useful or necessary changes in legislation, and in the administration of states, ought only to emanate from the free will and the intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy. Pene-

trated with this eternal truth, the sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with frankness and vigour; they have declared, that, in respecting the rights and independence of all legitimate power, they regarded as legally null, and as disavowed by the principles which constitute the public right of Europe, all pretended reform operated by revolt and open hostility. They have acted conformably to this declaration, in the events which have taken place at Naples, in those of Piedmont, and in those even which, under very different circumstances, though produced by combinations equally criminal, have recently made the eastern part of Europe a prey to incalculable convulsions.

The monarchs are so much the more decided not to deviate from this system, because they consider the firmness with which they have maintained it in so critical an epoch, as the true cause of the success which has attended their efforts towards the re-establishment of order in Italy. The governments of the Peninsula have acknowledged that they had nothing to fear, either for their political independence, the integrity of their territories, or the preservation of their rights in claiming the assistance which was afforded to them upon the sole condition that it shall be made available only to the defence of their own existence. It is reciprocal confidence which has saved Italy; it is that which has extinguished, in the space of two months, a conflagration which, had it not been for the intervention of the allied powers, would have ravaged and ruined



the whole extent of that beautiful country, and long have menaced the rest of Europe.

Nothing has more efficaciously demonstrated the strength of this moral agency, which united the salvation of Italy with the determination of the allied powers, than the prompt and auspicious termination of the revolt which had broken out in Piedmont. Conspirators, some of whom were foreigners, had planned this great crime, and had put in motion, to ensure its success, the most detestable of all revolutionary means—that of exciting against authority the very armed force which is only created to obey it, and defend public order. The victim of a treason, inexplicable—if any thing can be so, while political crimes find in Europe voices which dare to defend them—a sovereign, enjoying a just title to the respect and affection of his subjects, saw himself compelled to descend from a throne which he adorned by his virtues; a considerable portion of the troops were hurried into the revolutionary abyss by the example and intrigues of a small number of ambitious partisans; and the murderous cries of an anti-social faction resounded from the capital to the provinces. The monarchs assembled at Laybach did not delay to meet this state of things. Their union was one of those which acquires strength and energy from the magnitude of the danger. Their voice was heard. Instantly the faithful servants of the king, feeling that they were not abandoned, employed what resources remained to them to combat the enemies of the coun-

try and the national glory; the legitimate power, although limited and paralysed in its action, was not less active in sustaining its dignity and rights; and assistance arriving at the decisive moment of the crisis, the triumph of the good cause was very soon complete. Piedmont was delivered in a few days; and of this revolution, calculated upon the overthrow of more than one government, there only remains the infamous remembrance of it by its guilty authors.

It is thus, by following without deviation the established principles, and the line of conduct traced at the first period of their union, that the allied monarchs have succeeded in the pacification of Italy. Their direct object is attained. Not one of the steps which have been taken in furtherance of this issue has belied the declarations that truth and good faith had dictated. They will continue faithful to them in whatever new trials Providence may yet reserve for them. Called more than ever, as well as all the other sovereigns and lawful powers of Italy, to watch over the maintenance of the peace of Europe—to protect it not only against the errors and passions which may compromise it in the intercourse between one power and another; but more particularly against those disastrous attempts which would spread the horrors of universal anarchy over the civilized world—they would consider it a profanation of so august an object, to be guided by the strict calculations of a vulgar policy. As all is simple, open, and frankly avowed, in the system which they

have embraced, they submit it with confidence to the judgment of all enlightened governments.

The Congress (*re-union*) which is about to close, will meet again in the course of the next year. Then will be taken into consideration the fixing of a term to the measures which, from the acknowledgment of the courts of Italy, and particularly of those of Naples and Turin, have been judged necessary to consolidate the tranquillity of the Peninsula. The monarchs and their cabinets will bring to the examination of this question the same mind which has hitherto directed them. Motives of incontestable weight, and fully justified by the results, determined the sovereigns to interfere in the affairs of Italy; but they are far from wishing to prolong this interference beyond the limits of strict necessity, desiring most sincerely, that the circumstances which have imposed upon them this painful duty may never again occur.

We have thought it useful, at the moment that the sovereigns are about to separate, to recapitulate in the preceding exposition the principles which have guided them in the late transactions.

You are, in consequence, charged to make a communication of this dispatch to the minister for foreign affairs of the court to which you are accredited.

You will also herewith receive a declaration, conceived in the same spirit, which the cabinets have caused to be drawn up and printed, to convey to the knowledge of Europe the sentiments and principles with which the

august sovereigns are animated, and which will constantly serve as the guide to their policy.

Receive, &c.

At the moment when the Congress separated, the following document was published in the name of the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia:—

“DECLARATION.

“Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices.

“At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

“Neither the ties which had for so many generations united the reigning House of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

“The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

“The throne and the state were betrayed; oaths were violated; military honours tarnished, and the contempt of every duty.

soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Everywhere the pestilence exhibited the same character; everywhere one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes the salutary supremacy of the laws was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The allied sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered has been useless; and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle, that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consolatory principle—from one more worthy of attention.

"Providence struck with terror the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public,

whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with, and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated; and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased; from that moment the states which revolution had assailed, became the friendly states of those powers which never wished any thing but their tranquillity and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the king of the Two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under this *regie*, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortunes.

"The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied monarchs will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each state,

such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties. The issue, even of such an alarming crisis will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the allied sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to

abandon them: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their Imperial and Royal Majesties have ordered their ministers plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration.

"Austria—METTERNICH.

"The BARON DE VINCENT.

"Prussia—KRUSEMARK.

"Russia—NESSELRODE.

"CAPO D'ISTRIA.

"POZZO DI BORGO."

REGULATIONS issued by Order of the EMPEROR of RUSSIA for the
TRADE of the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, &c.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.

Considering that according to the reports that have been laid before us, the commercial relations of our subjects in the Aleutian islands, and in the Russian establishments along the north-west coast of America, are exposed to all kinds of disadvantages and impediments by the contraband trade; considering also, that the principal cause of those inconveniences arises from the want of regulations on the limits of navigation along these coasts, and of a settled rule for commercial regulations, as well in the above places as on the east coast of Siberia; we have thought it necessary to determine those relations by the following ordinance:—

1. It is not permitted to any but Russian subjects to participate in the whale or other fishery, or any branch of industry whatever, in the islands, ports, and

gulfs, and in general along the coast of the north-west of America, from Beering's Straits, to 51 deg. north latitude, as well as in the Aleutian Islands, on the east coast of Siberia and the Kurile Islands—that is to say, from Beering's Straits to the south cape in the island of Oorooop, viz. in 45. 51. north latitude.

2. In consequence every foreign vessel is forbidden to touch at the Russian establishments enumerated in the preceding paragraph, or even to approach them within a less distance than 100 Italian miles. Whoever acts in contravention to this regulation shall lose his cargo.

3. Vessels compelled, by stress of weather or want of provisions, to touch on the coast, are excepted from this prohibition. In these two cases they are bound to show satisfactory grounds for their approach. Vessels sent by

friendly powers on voyages of discovery are also exempted from the general rule, under the restriction of being furnished with passports from the Russian minister of the marine.

4. Foreign merchantmen, which touch at the coasts, for the reasons above mentioned, are obliged to choose a place where there is a Russian establishment.

5. A pilot shall be sent, if the weather permit, to foreign merchantmen, in order to assign them an anchoring-place fit for such vessels. Every captain acting to the contrary shall pay a fine of 100 piasters.

6. All oared-boats, belonging to foreign merchantmen, must land at a place pointed out to them, where a white flag shall be set up during the day, and a light at night. An inspector shall see that no merchandise be clandestinely landed or embarked. Whoever shall anchor at another place shall pay 50 piasters; and he who shall carry on shore merchandise or other effects shall pay 500 piasters, and the merchandise shall be confiscated.

7. If it should be necessary to unload a vessel in order to repair it, the captain is to be authorized to do so: in this case the captain shall deliver to the authorities of the place a statement of the nature and the quantity of his goods. He who shall conceal any part of the cargo shall be charged as guilty of contraband trade, and pay a fine of 1,000 piasters.

8. The expenses which may have been incurred in the said places shall be discharged either in ready money or in bills of exchange. In case the captain should have no money, and no person will become security for him, the chief authority of the place is authorized, on the application of the captain, to sell a certain part of the merchandise sufficient to pay the expenses. This sale can only be made for account of the company, and through the medium of the authorities. It can, under no pretext, exceed the amount of the expenses, on pain of the sequestration of the cargo, and a fine of 1,000 piasters.

LETTER from the GRAND VIZIR to COUNT NESSELRODE, (*from a Nuremberg Paper.*)

"Illustrious, excellent, and highly esteemed Friend;—It being obvious and manifest, that the two powers are desirous not only of the continuance, but also of the increase, of the amity and good understanding which, in virtue of treaties, subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, its affectionate friend and neighbour; it being also necessary that Baron Strogonoff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, should conform to the

salutary system adopted by both Courts in amity,—we addressed to your excellency, on the 27th of the Ramazan, an amicable exposé of the proceedings and conduct of the aforesaid Minister, in opposition to that system, and also of the true state of the questions originated by him; in short, of the real source of every circumstance. In order that the communication might the sooner reach

its destination, it was conveyed through the hands of the Austrian minister, and we hope by this time it will have reached your excellency, and that you will have taken it into your consideration.

"Baron Strogonoff having resorted to some idle pretexts to testify his dissatisfaction with the Sublime Porte, and having put a stop to all communication with it (as is stated in the letter above-mentioned), the Sublime Porte not having it in its power to confer with that minister, expected from your excellency's wisdom an answer to its friendly communication, when the aforesaid minister presented an official note, dated the 6th of July (new style.) That note contains a recapitulation of all the questions originated by him on different points relative to existing circumstances, to which answers of an amicable nature have been returned at several times, and which are likewise detailed in our letter. The definitive reply to that note was demanded in the course of eight days.

"Although it be contrary to the usage in practice amongst states to fix a period for communications of such a nature, the Sublime Porte, desirous of testifying on that occasion its friendly compliance, hastened to conclude its reply for the time appointed; and the day after the expiration of the 8th day, it notified to the Russian interpreters that they should repair to the Porte to receive the answer, and convey it to their minister; but they found some pretext for not complying with that intimation, and replied they would come the next day to receive it. They did present

themselves at the office of the Reis Effendi on the following day, but declared that the eight days, which was the time allowed, being expired, the minister could not accept any answer, and that he was obliged to leave the capital immediately with the persons attached to the legation, adding, that should the Porte pretend to delay or detain him in any way, he would, notwithstanding, depart for Odessa, to act according to the instructions he should receive from his court.

"The Russian ambassador having at the same time addressed an official note to the embassies of the other powers accredited to this government, intimating to them that he was absolutely determined to depart without listening to the remonstrances of the Sublime Porte, those ministers represented, that the departure of the ambassador, notwithstanding the instructions which according to his own statement he had received, ought not by any means to be considered as a proof of hostile intentions on the part of Russia towards the Porte; and that in the event of the ambassador's departure in such a manner, it was probable another would come to fill his place; that at that time the best line of conduct to pursue was, not to oppose his departure; and that they were all convinced the Porte on this occasion had not acted so as to compromise the amity and good understanding subsisting between it and the Court of Russia.

"The Sublime Porte not being able to dissuade the Russian minister from his resolution of departing, it finally left him to depart, or remain, as he pleased. Meantime, that the Russians

may be able to judge of the note which its ambassador would not receive, we transmit it to your excellency.

"We doubt not that your excellency, endowed with a sound understanding, will recognize in the preceding communication, and the official note annexed to it, not only the real statement and authentic detail of every thing that has taken place, but the efforts and particular solicitude of the Porte for the continuation of peace with Russia, its affectionate friend, and the increase of amity and concord between the two empires. We also hope your excellency will, on your own part, give proofs of your benevolence and equity on all occasions, and that, acting

with wisdom and sincerity, you will kindly give your attention to discover the most proper and effectual means for strengthening and cementing the amicable relations which form the object of the mutual wishes of both the high powers. With this view the present friendly communication has been dispatched to your excellency. From its favourable reception, if it please God, we shall entertain hopes that you will act conformably to our wishes.

"At the beginning of the month of Ziskande, in the year 1236 (August 1, 1821.)

"The Grand Vizir, Hadij Salih-Pacha, to his Excellency Count Nesselrode."

REPLY of the SUBLIME PORTE to Baron STROGONOFF's Note of the 6th of July (Old Style), dated the 26th July, 1821.

"The Sublime Porte has taken into consideration the contents of the official note presented by the distinguished Baron Strogonoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia to the Ottoman Porte, dated the 6th July (old style), relative to the measures and dispositions which it has taken and continues to pursue with respect to the Greek nation, in rebellion against its merciful sovereign. Although it be well known that the system constantly pursued by the Sublime Porte from the beginning, is founded on the firm resolution scrupulously to fulfil the treaties and conventions concluded with all the friendly powers, and particularly with its kind neighbour

the court of Russia; that its intention has invariably been, to pursue the purest friendship and most perfect good understanding with that court; and that its amicable dispositions have been proved at several times by the official communications with the ambassador above mentioned, and the ministers and *chargés d'affaires* of the other Powers; although it be superfluous to repeat here how often and in what different ways we have endeavoured to convince that envoy, our friend, with respect to the occurrences adverted to in that note.

"That all the individuals punished in consequence of the insurrection, and amongst them the Greek Patriarch and other

prelates, had met with a fate they deserved.

"That the abuses offered to some of the Greek churches were but the wicked attempts of the dregs and refuse of the people.

"That the adoption of the mode of living in encampment, instead of in the towns, and the general armament of the Musulman nation, were indispensable measures for maintaining internal tranquillity, which by no means affect the friendly powers, nor the different classes of unoffending rayas; that the instructions given to the commandant of the troops sent by the Sublime Porte into Wallachia and Moldavia had no other end in view than to reduce the rebellious and deliver the provinces from them; that the Sublime Porte entertained not the slightest intention of changing the order once established, nor of infringing any of the privileges enjoyed by those provinces; that, as soon as tranquillity shall be restored, that is, when the brigands who have appeared in the principalities shall have been totally expelled; finally, when the *ci-devant* prince of Moldavia, Michel, and his adherents who have escaped with him, as well as those miscreants who have fled into the Russian or Austrian territory, shall have been given up or publicly punished at the very places of their arrest, in presence of the officers of the two governments, the Sublime Porte would immediately proceed to the installation of waywodes, and apply itself most anxiously to cause ancient conventions to be observed, and the privileges of the two provinces to be maintained as in times past.

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"Nevertheless, the ambassador, our friend, deviating, contrary to all expectation, and without any cause, from the path of moderation, refusing to listen to the sincere and honest representations of the Sublime Porte, and advancing frivolous pretexts, contrary to the usage of diplomatic missions, testified his dissatisfaction with the proceedings of government; and taking the resolution of retiring to Bujukdere, he prohibited his interpreters from communicating with the Porte, and put an end to all correspondence. Now, although the instructions, in form of a notification, which the Russian minister has received in consequence of those events, be founded only on the report which he has made to his court, and which is probably by no means conformable to truth, yet the good intentions and just proceedings of the Sublime Porte, as well in that as in all other affairs, whether at recent or remote periods, are not less clear than the mid-day sun; they are appreciated by the representatives of all the powers of Europe, and known to all the world.

"Since, then, the ambassador is retired to Bujukdere, and has prohibited all communication, and particularly reflecting that, notwithstanding the functions which he was intrusted to discharge, he has not solicited the reply which the Sublime Porte expected to a dispatch written by the Reis Effendi, at the commencement of the disturbances, to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs in Russia, and which was delivered to the ambassador at a conference; the Sublime Porte has thought it ne-

cessary to make known, directly and immediately, to the court of Russia, its latest intentions with regard to the matters in question—intentions which are founded in justice and integrity. In consequence of which, his highness the Grand Vizir has written at length to his excellency the minister of state of the court of Russia, on the 27th of the Ramazan; and the answer fixed to be given by the Sublime Porte to that court, in the course of eight days, has already preceded by from 15 to 20 days the demands expressed in the ambassador's note. But since the ambassador has presented an official note, expressly for the purpose of requiring an answer, we set forth an abridged statement of facts, according to the truth.

“The Greek nation (the cause of so much disorder, confusion, and dispute) perceives at the first, that it has been from father to son subject and tributary to the Sublime Porte, which has even to this day favoured it to a degree which is incompatible with the condition of a subject. The ecclesiastics particularly, who are the heads of the nation, and the Greeks of Fanal, have enjoyed great privileges with respect to the choice of their food, dress, and habitation. The government has not at any time interfered in matters concerning their religion; it has not restrained the free exercise of their worship, nor meddled with their churches; and, moreover, when any of the churches were consumed by fire, or had fallen into ruins, on their request, permission was given to repair or rebuild them according to the allowance of the Mahometan law.

“Nevertheless, forgetful of this heavenly favour, they have yielded to the suggestions of a diabolical spirit, in raising the standard of revolution against the authority of the Sublime Porte, their merciful protectress, notwithstanding the Sublime Porte, always observant of the magnanimity and clemency which are natural to it, preferred having recourse to measures dictated by compassion, and hastened to dispatch Bouyourouldis to the patriarchate with salutary advice. These instructions being made known to the ambassador, and approved by him, he took a copy of them. The real end which the Porte had in view in addressing those instructions to the Patriarch, was, to persuade him (the Patriarch being the head of the Greek nation, and having influence sufficient to induce obedience) to circulate anathemas in every direction, exhorting to submission, to save his own nation, by stifling without any clamour the germ of rebellion cherished by the deceived Rayas, as well in the capital as in other parts of the empire. But, on the contrary, the Patriarch, the visible head of his nation, was at the same time the secret leader in the conspiracy. The greater part of the rayas resident in the places where he published his anathemas, far from remaining faithful subjects, preceded the other Greeks in the rebellion.

Thus, amongst others, at Calaritha, a town in the Morea, which is the birth-place of that Patriarch, the rayas were the first in the insurrection; they killed a number of Mussulmans, and committed numberless excesses and cruelties. The Sublime Porte ascertained that the

Patriarch took an active part in the conspiracy, and that the insurrection of the rayas of Calaritha was his work, in conjunction with other instigators—at first by writing, which fell into their hands, and afterwards by the declarations of certain subjects of the Greek nation, who continued faithful to their duty.

“Now, every government has a right to arrest and punish, without mercy, such malefactors, in order to preserve tranquillity in its dominions and amongst its people. In sedition and rebellion especially, no distinction of religion, sect, or rank, whether high or low, should be made; wherefore the Sublime Porte, immediately after having discovered the guilt of the Patriarch and his partisans, deposed the former, and that his station might not remain vacant, it appointed a successor. Having thus deprived the Patriarch of his dignity, and reduced him to the condition of an ordinary priest, a capital punishment was inflicted on him without attaching any particular intent to the time and moment of his execution. The supposition declared by the ambassador, that the time and place of the execution were to be considered as a premeditated insult to religion, is entirely gratuitous: the Porte never had such a purpose in its contemplation; this construction, which is altogether a false one, has never been put upon it by any friendly power; such an idea never entered the imagination of any person in the empire, or out of the empire. Finally, the Sublime Porte in this present note declares and repeats, as it has already notified at several times,

officially, and with a strict adherence to truth, both to the ambassador and to the ministers of the friendly powers who have discussed the question, that it entertained no intention of vilifying or insulting religion.

“The treaty of Kainardje stipulates, in effect, that the Christian religion is to be protected; but religion and guilt are very different things. Even though the protection of the unoffending Christian subjects of the Porte had not been stipulated in that treaty, it would have been always extended to them, in pursuance of the ancient prescriptions of the holy law of Mahomet: the proof is, that the Greeks who have not taken part in the revolution enjoy the most perfect tranquillity and security.

“The annals of the Ottoman empire also present other examples of patriarchs upon whom a capital punishment has been inflicted, according to the statutes of the empire, and it would not be necessary to seek for them in the history of other countries. However, it will not be improper to remark, that the Sublime Porte is not ignorant, that under the reign of Peter I., Czar of Russia, the Russian Patriarch was put to death for crimes of which he was guilty, and that even upon that occasion the patriarchal dignity was totally suppressed in that empire. This fact being on record in the history of Russia, it is surprising that a minister such as the ambassador, from whom nothing escapes, can be ignorant of it. Such an instance being found in the Russian empire, it is obvious that henceforward so much clamour will not be made

on that head. The assertion that the Sublime Porte caused the churches to be demolished, is totally destitute of foundation. The number of old churches at Constantinople and in the Ottoman empire, not only is undiminished, and its particular mode of worship exercised by each nation without molestation, but also if any church fall in ruins, on the request of the rayas, the government, consulting the Mahometan law, and acting according to the good dispositions and paternal intentions with which it is constantly animated towards its faithful subjects, grants them permission, as is well known, to repair or rebuild it on the same plan.

"The Porte is, contrary to its inclination, obliged to have recourse to rigorous measures to chastise and subdue the perverse subjects who have risen in rebellion by land and sea throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire. And whilst that rebellion and perverse spirit, which have already made such progress, continue to be propagated and augmented from day to day, how can the Porte contemplate any relaxation in the severity of its measures, or change in the system it is pursuing?"

"The Sublime Porte is aware that the course marked out by the Greeks tends to organize a general revolution. Nevertheless, it has not divested itself of that compassion which it has always entertained towards its subjects. It has not renounced the measure of mildness and moderation; finally, it has not ceased to extend its protection to those who have not manifested evil intentions, and it has confined itself

to the punishment of those who have raised the standard of rebellion. It has not said 'the revolution of the Greeks being general, my conduct should be the same towards all of them without exception.' This, however, is certain—that if a similar event had happened in another empire, far from acting with so much moderation and clemency, the sword of vengeance would have fallen upon all.

"It is again declared, that each of the affairs in question is really what they were represented to be by the Sublime Porte in its official communications from the beginning to the present hour; and that the ambassador has viewed them in a false light. In the interviews and communications which took place upon these affairs with the ministers of some friendly powers, explanations were openly supplied regarding the different objects in dispute, and every one of the ministers, animated by a spirit of moderation, declared, that, on this occasion, reason was on the side of the Sublime Porte. None of them used the same offensive expressions which our friend the ambassador employed; namely, that the conduct of Turkey attacked the Christian religion and the nation of the Messiah; acknowledging, on the contrary, that the Sublime Porte was compelled to act as it did, and that it conducted itself with integrity. They thus gave a new proof of the constant good will, rectitude, and good faith of their respective courts.

"Nevertheless, although the ambassador made use of such expressions and held such conduct, the Sublime Porte, considering the court of Russia its

neighbour, as a sincere and kind friend whose sentiments admitted of no doubt, flatters itself that the good understanding existing between his highness and his imperial majesty of all the Russias will be of eternal duration, and that Russia will lend a favourable ear to the official explanations and disclosures, repeated several times on the above subjects. As to the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, the desires of the Sublime Porte are limited to a deliverance of them from the brigands who oppress them, in order that repose and tranquillity may be re-established in them; and although the Ottoman troops dispatched into those provinces have, thank God, chastised the rebels that infested them, these countries are not yet entirely cleared. In virtue of treaties the Sublime Porte has demanded that the former prince of Moldavia, the perfidious Michael, his partisans and the persons belonging to him, who have all fled, should be restored and delivered up to the Government; but the ambassador has signified in one of his notes previously presented, to which he has not yet received an answer, that the court of Russia, by an act of generosity, has taken these fugitives under her protection. But among political states the treaties and stipulations which affect either government are one thing, and personal generosity another. No one is ignorant that a government cannot, in order to exercise what it is pleased to call an act of generosity, violate the stipulations of a treaty which it has concluded with another government. The best act of generosity which contracting powers

can perform, is, to fulfil their treaties; and a punctual observance of them is the highest renown which they can acquire. The delivery of the fugitive is considered by the Sublime Porte as an essential point towards the re-establishment of that order and tranquillity which are the object of all its efforts. The troubles which agitate the mind of the victorious Mussulman race are solely caused by the flight and the non-surrender of these individuals. The same reasons increase the disgust which the Sublime Porte justly entertains towards the Greek nation. On the other hand, these refugees being delivered up and restored, in virtue of treaties, the act would serve as an example to the princes whom the Sublime Porte will immediately nominate and install, as soon as it is at ease upon this point. But so long as the refugees remain in their actual position, and its distrust continues to be the same, the Sublime Porte will be obliged to postpone the nomination and installation of the princes; causing the principalities to be governed by the Caimacans, whom it has already nominated; and to secure the protection of the inhabitants and the people by the proper officers.

"If the court of Russia, choosing rather to calm the distrust and disquietude of a great nation than to continue its protection to five or six individuals, proves by delivering them up to the Sublime Porte in the view of the whole of Europe its zeal and its good faith in fulfilling treaties, its glory will acquire a new lustre among the powers as a faithful observer of conventions; and it will thus prove the sincerity of

the sentiments of peace and amity which it professes. The Sublime Porte then, placing perfect reliance on the conduct of the way-wodes, will proceed immediately to their nomination and installation. Finally, if, in presence of the universe, the just demands and legitimate complaints of the Sublime Porte on one hand, as concerns the refugees, and the line of conduct pursued for some time past by Strogonoff, were

thrown into the balance of rectitude and justice; and, on the other, the ill-founded complaints which this minister has put forward, it is clear that nothing would be found as a reproach upon the Sublime Porte, and that all the wrong would fall upon the ambassador. It is therefore to represent once more the real state of things to the ambassador, our friend, that the present note is sent him.

MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to CONGRESS.

Washington City, Dec. 5.

At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, the following message:—

“Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:—The progress of our affairs since the last session has been such as may justly be claimed and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and under laws formed by their representatives, on great consideration, for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents. In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested by the constitution in the executive, unremitting attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state, that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance on

both sides of the rights of each. In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new Congress, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view; that errors, if such have been committed, may be corrected; that defects, which have become manifest, may be remedied; and, on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves, and essential to the public welfare, should be persevered in and supported. In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavour to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention in as distinct and clear a light as I may be able.

“By an act of the 3rd of March, 1815, so much of the several acts

as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the manufactures and productions of foreign nations, when imported into the United States in foreign vessels, than when imported in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on the condition that the repeal should take effect only in favour of any foreign nation, when the executive should be satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the United States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act, a proposition was made to all nations to place our commerce with each on a basis which, it was presumed, would be acceptable to all. Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into our ports, and take the manufactures and productions of the United States back to their ports, in their own vessels, on the same condition that they might be transported in vessels of the United States; and, in return, it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the United States in the ports of other powers. The articles to be admitted or prohibited on either side formed no part of the proposed arrangement. Each party would retain the right to admit or prohibit such articles from the other as it thought proper, and on its own conditions.

"When the nature of commerce between the United States and every other country was taken into view, it was thought that this proposition would be considered fair, and even liberal, by every power. The exports of

the United States consist generally of articles of the first necessity, and of raw materials, in demand for foreign manufactures; and productions of any foreign country, even when disposed of there to advantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This observation is more especially applicable to those countries from which manufactures alone are imported, but it applies in a great extent to the European dominions of every European power, and, in a certain extent, to all the colonies of those powers. In placing, then, the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of exports and imports between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered which could be desired. It seemed to be the only proposition which could be devised which would retain even the semblance of equity in our favour.

"Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions, of other powers. With the latter, especially with countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side. An indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade with the colonies; and with the greater reason, as it was known that the supplies which the colonies derived from us were of the highest importance to them, their labour being bestowed with so much greater profit in the culture of other articles; and because, likewise, the articles of which those supplies consisted, forming so large a proportion of the exports of the United States, were never

admitted into any of the ports of Europe, except in cases of great emergency, to avert a serious calamity. When no article is admitted which is not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitted then, not in favour of any particular country, to the disadvantage of others, but on conditions equally applicable to all, it seems just that the articles thus admitted and invited should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply; and that the reciprocity should be found in a corresponding accommodation on the other side. By allowing each party to participate in the transportation of such supplies, on the payment of equal tonnage, a strong proof was afforded of an accommodating spirit. To abandon to it the transportation of the whole would be a sacrifice which ought not to be expected. The demand, in the present instance, would be the more unreasonable, in consideration of the inequality existing in the trade with the parent country.

“Such was the basis of our system, as established by the act of 1815, and such its true character. In the year in which this act was passed, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended, the British Government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and, in

consequence, each party suspended the intercourse in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition which still exists.

“The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her government has demanded other conditions, more favourable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and productions in the ports of the United States. To these it was thought improper to accede, and, in consequence, the restrictive regulations which had been adopted on her part being counterbalanced on the part of the United States, the direct commerce between the two countries, in the vessels of each party, has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted that, although a negotiation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained on the various points which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred in this negotiation respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States; and likewise respecting the seizure of the *Apollo*, in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance. By the 8th article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated, that, after the expiration of 12 years, during

which it was provided, by the preceding or 7th article, that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties on merchandize, or tonnage on the vessels, than such as were paid by the citizens of the United States, the ships of France should for ever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed that it was intended that no favour should be granted to any power in those ports to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed to another power on conditions to which she would not, also, be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favour or accommodation could be granted to any power to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent allowed by those powers, she would always stand, in those ports, on the footing of the most favoured nation. But if this article should be construed, as that France should enjoy of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions as might be allowed to other powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then the whole character of the stipulation would be changed; she would not be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, but on a footing held by no other nation; she would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every and any condition whatever.

"As little cause has the government of France to complain

of the seizure of the *Apollo*, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of the *St. Mary's*. It will not be denied that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done, without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence which all nations punish; the punishment of which gives no just cause of complaint to the power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occurred indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to have pursued a fair trade, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; or had he intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other power, landed his goods at the Custom-house according to law, and re-shipped and sent them in the vessels of such power, or of some other power which might lawfully bring them, free from such duties, to a port of the United States. But the conduct of the party in this case was altogether different. He entered the river *St. Mary's*, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or Custom-house, and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be

done without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it the more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

"That the unsettled bank of a river so remote from the Spanish garrisons and population could give no protection to any party, in such a practice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law of nations. It would not have comported with a friendly policy in Spain herself, to have established a Custom-house there, since it could have subserved no other purpose than to elude our revenue laws. But the government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is understood, that the captain-general of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of those provinces for many years before they were ceded to the United States need not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, and an inroad for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been almost exclusively confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places where she had no authority. The rules, therefore, applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so to the deserts of Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits attention, also, that the territory had been ceded to the United States, by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has since been

performed. Under such circumstances, therefore, Spain became less responsible for such acts committed there, and the United States more at liberty to exercise authority to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this government has, in every instance, been conciliatory and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law, in its application to such cases, which have formed the ground of such serious complaint on her part, and the order to the collector of St. Mary's, in accord with it, were given two years before these cases occurred, and in reference to a breach which was attempted by the subjects of another power. Its application, therefore, to the cases in question was inevitable. As soon as the treaty by which these provinces were ceded to the United States was ratified, and all danger of further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel which had been seized, and for the dismissal of the libel which had been instituted against her.

"The principles of the system of reciprocity, founded on the law of the 3rd of March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburg, with a provision, made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburgh, and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures as could only be, or most usually were, first shipped from the ports of these countries, the same being imported in vessels wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and ad-

mitted as their own manufactures and productions.

"The government of Norway has, by an ordinance, opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the king of Sweden to the vessels of the United States upon the payment of no other or higher duties than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3rd of March, 1815, and can only be granted by Congress, and as it may involve the commercial relations of the union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

"I have presented thus fully to your view our commercial relations with other powers, that, seeing them in detail with each power, and knowing the basis on which they rest, Congress may in its wisdom decide whether any change ought to be made, and, if any, in what respect. If this basis is unjust or unreasonable, surely it ought to be abandoned; but if it be just and reasonable, and any change in it will make concessions subversive of the principles of equality, and tending in its consequences to sap the foundations of our prosperity, then the reasons are equally strong for adhering to the ground already taken, and supporting it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

"The question concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent has been, by

a joint act of the representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, at the court of St. Petersburg, submitted to the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The commissioners under the 6th article of that treaty not having been able to agree upon their decision, their reports to the two governments, conformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

"With Spain, the treaty of February 22, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the United States; but the officers charged with that service, by an order from his catholic majesty, delivered by his minister to the secretary of state, and transmitted by a special agent to the captain-general of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinces was vested—have not only omitted, in contravention of the orders of their sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated, since, every effort of the United States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed by the documents which will hereafter be communicated.

"In every other circumstance

the law of the 3rd of March last, for carrying into effect that treaty, has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force, for the government of the inhabitants for the term specified, all the civil, military, and judicial powers exercised by the existing government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers, as was presumed, were appointed, and ordered to their respective stations. Both provinces were formed into one territory, and a governor appointed for it; but in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the governor of East Florida, at which places the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the United States relating to the revenue and the slave trade, which were extended to these provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts,—that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida forming one, that from the Cape to the Apalachicola another, and that from the Apalachicola to the Perdido the third. To these districts the usual number of revenue officers were appointed; and to secure the due operation of these laws, one judge and a district attorney were appointed to reside at Pensacola, and likewise one judge and a district attorney to reside at St. Augustine, with a specified boundary

between them; and one marshal for the whole, with authority to appoint a deputy. In carrying this law into effect, and especially that part of it relating to the powers of the existing government of those provinces, it was thought important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of Congress, to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which could not be gratified, and the parties to losses which it would be painful to witness.

“ It has been seen with much concern that in the performance of these duties a collision arose between the governor of the territory and the judge appointed for the western district. It was presumed that the law under which this transitory government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers who were appointed to execute each branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have been understood in the same sense by them in which they were understood by the executive. Much allowance is due to officers employed in each branch of this system; and the more so, as there is good cause to believe, that each acted under a conviction that he possessed the power which he undertook to exercise. Of the officer holding the principal station, I think it proper to observe, that he accepted it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation

given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event which would ensure complete protection to an important part of our union, which had suffered much from incursion and invasion, and to the defence of which his very gallant and patriotic services had been so signally and usefully devoted.

"From the intrinsic difficulty of executing laws deriving their origin from different sources, and so essentially different in many important circumstances, the advantage, and indeed the necessity of establishing, as soon as may be practicable, a well organized government over that territory on the principles of our system, is apparent. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of Congress.

"In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3rd of March last, three commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens as have well-founded claims on Spain, of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties and made some progress therein. The commissioner and surveyor of his catholic majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the treaty, have not yet arrived in the United States, but are soon expected. As soon as they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, and every facility be afforded for the due execution of this service.

"The government of his most faithful majesty, since the termination of the last session of Con-

gress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution similar to that which had occurred in the neighbouring kingdom of Spain had in like manner been sanctioned by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed; but the change of internal administration having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries appears to be advisable at an early hour.

"It is understood, that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new government of Columbia has extended its territories and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos-Ayres, where civil dissension had for some time before prevailed, greater harmony and better order appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest, that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force; and equally so, that no conditions short of their independence would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis.

sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such as to subject us to the necessity either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people appeared to be a plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know that this necessity does not exist. Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result which has been suggested. It is believed that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

"The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year; as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives; from the mouth of the Ohio to the ocean; and likewise of the Ohio from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the sums appropriated, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications, at the points designated. As they will form a sys-

tem of defence for the whole maritime frontier, and, in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable parts of our union have been minutely examined, and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing, in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained as to the propriety of the position and extent of the work at Dauphine Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order given to the board of engineers and naval commissioners to make a further and more minute examination of it in both respects, and to report the result without delay.

"Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1820 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been or will be, launched for the present, the object being, to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained, as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object

intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of those powers, it is distinctly understood, that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighbouring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their

vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruisers until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave-trade. Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and if any of our citizens are engaged in it under the flags and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict. If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

"Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the great source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

"JAMES MONROE."

"Washington, Dec. 3, 1821."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of some Parts of the Life of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, with Letters to him from his Father. [From Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By George Tomline, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Winchester.]

His Birth and early Years.

WILLIAM PITT, second son of William, first earl of Chatham, and of lady Hester, only daughter of Richard Grenville, esq. and countess Temple, was born at Hayes, in Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759. Of his father it is unnecessary for me to speak; and of his mother I shall only observe, that she was highly distinguished by strength of understanding, superior attainments, and most accomplished manners. Lord and lady Chatham had two other sons, the present earl of Chatham, and Mr. James Pitt; and also two daughters, the elder of whom, lady Hester, was married in 1774 to lord viscount Mahon; and the younger, lady Harriet, in 1785, to the hon. Edward James Eliot, eldest son of lord Eliot.

Mr. Pitt, when about six years old, was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Edward Wilson, afterwards prebendary of Gloucester, and canon of Windsor, who attended him at lord Chatham's house; and this mode of education was continued eight years, during half at least of which pe-

riod, his health was so indifferent, as to render him unable to apply to any serious study. But, notwithstanding this loss of time, the progress he made in learning was such, that in the year 1773, his father, designing the law to be his profession, determined to send him for the completion of his education, to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was admitted in the spring of that year, and went to reside in the beginning of the following October. On account of the private manner in which he had been hitherto educated, his tender age, and the extreme delicacy of his constitution, it was thought right that Mr. Wilson should live with him for a few weeks in the same college apartment, without however having any concern in the direction of his studies. Lord Chatham wrote a letter to the master of the college, in which he expressed a desire that each of the two public tutors, who were then Mr. Turner* and myself, would devote an hour in every day to his son. This plan was accordingly

* Now master of Pembroke-hall, and dean of Norwich.

adopted ; but after Mr. Pitt's first three visits to Cambridge, he was entirely under my care and tuition.

Although Mr. Pitt was little more than fourteen years of age when he went to reside at the university, and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, the knowledge which he then possessed, was very considerable ; and, in particular, his proficiency in the learned languages was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth. In Latin authors he seldom met with difficulty ; and it was no uncommon thing for him to read into English, six or seven pages of Thucydides,* which he had not previously seen, without more than two or three mistakes, and sometimes without even one. He had such an exactness in discriminating the sense of words, and so peculiar a penetration in seizing at once the meaning of a writer, that, as was justly observed by Mr. Wilson, he never seemed to learn, but only to recollect. Whenever he did err in rendering a sentence, it was owing to the want of a correct knowledge of grammar, without which no language can be perfectly understood. This defect, too common in a private education, it was my immediate endeavour to supply ; and he was not only soon master of all the ordinary

rules of grammar, but, taking great pleasure in the philological disquisitions of critics and commentators, he became deeply versed in the niceties of construction and peculiarities of idiom, both in the Latin and Greek languages. He had also read the first six books of Euclid's Elements, Plane Trigonometry, the elementary parts of Algebra, and the two quarto volumes of Rutherford's Natural Philosophy, a work in some degree of repute while Mr. Wilson was a student at Cambridge, but afterwards laid aside.

Nor was it in learning only, that Mr. Pitt was so much superior to persons of his age. Though, a boy in years and appearance, his manners were formed, and his behaviour manly. He mixed in conversation with unaffected vivacity ; and delivered his sentiments with perfect ease, equally free from shyness and flippancy, and always with strict attention to propriety and decorum. Lord Chatham, who could not but be aware of the powers of his son's mind and understanding, had encouraged him to talk without reserve upon every subject, which frequently afforded opportunity for conveying useful information and just notions of persons and things. When his lordship's health would permit, he never suffered a day to pass without giving instructions of some sort to his children, and seldom without reading a chapter of the Bible with them.* He must in-

* It was by lord Chatham's particular desire, that Thucydides was the first Greek book which Mr. Pitt read after he came to college. The only other wish ever expressed by his lordship, relative to Mr. Pitt's studies, was, that I would read Polybius with him.

* I had frequent opportunities of observing Mr. Pitt's accurate knowledge of the Bible ; and I may, I trust, be allowed to mention the following anecdote :—In the year 1797, I was

deed be considered as having contributed largely to that fund of knowledge, and to those other advantages, with which Mr. Pitt entered upon his academical life.

The effects of a very serious illness, with which Mr. Pitt was attacked soon after he went to the university in 1773, occasioned him to reside but little at Cambridge in the first three years. This illness, which confined him nearly two months, and at last reduced him to so weak a state, that, after he was convalescent, he was four days travelling to London, seems to have been a crisis in his constitution. By great attention to diet, to exercise, and to early hours, he gradually gained strength, without any relapse, or material check; and his health became progressively confirmed. At the age of eighteen he was a healthy man, and he continued so for many years. The preservation of Mr. Pitt's life, in its early part, may be considered as owing, under Providence, to his own care and the affectionate watchfulness of his friends; and the premature decline of his health, long before he reached the ordinary age of man, may as justly be ascribed to the anxiety and fatigue of unremitted attention to the duties of his public station.

reading with him, in manuscript, my Exposition of the First of the Thirty-nine Articles, which I afterwards published in the Elements of Christian Theology. There were several quotations from Scripture, all of which he remembered and made no observation upon them. At last, we came to a quotation, at which he stopped, and said, "I do not recollect that passage in the Bible, and it does not sound like Scripture." It was a quotation from the Apocrypha, which he had not read.

It was originally intended, that Mr. Pitt should take the degree of bachelor of arts in the regular way, and be candidate for academical honours; but his inability to keep the necessary terms, in consequence of the illness which has been noticed, caused this intention to be abandoned: and in the spring of 1776, he was admitted to the degree of master of arts, to which his birth gave him a right, and which is usually conferred upon young men of a certain rank, after about two years residence in the university, without any public examination, or the performance of any public exercise, and of course without the power of giving public proof of their talents or attainments.

While Mr. Pitt was undergraduate, he never omitted attending chapel morning and evening, or dining in the public hall, except when prevented by indisposition. Nor did he pass a single evening out of the college walls. Indeed, most of his time was spent with me; and exclusively of the satisfaction I had in superintending the education of a young man of his uncommon abilities and thirst for improvement, his sweetness of temper and vivacity of disposition, endeared him to me in a degree, which I should in vain attempt to express.

Towards the latter end of the year 1776, Mr. Pitt began to mix with other young men of his own age and station in life, then resident at Cambridge; and no one was ever more admired and beloved by his acquaintance and friends. He was always the most lively person in company, abounding in playful wit and quick repartee; but never known

to excite pain, or to give just ground of offence. Even those, who, from difference in political sentiment, or from any other cause, were not disposed to do him more than justice, could not but allow, that as a companion he was unrivalled. Though his society was universally sought, and from the age of seventeen or eighteen he constantly passed his evenings in company, he steadily avoided every species of irregularity; and he continued to pursue his studies with ardent zeal and unremitting diligence, during his whole residence in the university, which was protracted to the unusual length of nearly seven years, but with considerable intervals of absence. In the course of this time, I never knew him spend an idle day, nor did he ever fail to attend me at the appointed hour. At this early period there was the same firmness of principle, and rectitude of conduct, which marked his character in the more advanced stages of life.

Letters of the first Lord Chatham.

In May, 1778, Mr. Pitt lost his great and excellent father, at a period when his advice and assistance would have been of the highest importance to him. I am happy to have it in my power to insert the following letters, which strongly mark the affectionate heart and amiable character of one of the ablest and most disinterested statesmen the world ever produced; and at the same time show the opinion he entertained, and the expectations he had formed, of the subject of these Memoirs.

The first of these letters was written by lord Chatham to Mr.

Pitt, upon his going to the university in 1773.

Barton Pynsent, Oct. 9, 1773.

Thursday's post brought us no letter from the dear traveller: we trust this day will prove more satisfactory; it is the happy day that gave us your brother, and will not be less in favour with all here, if it should give us, about four o'clock, an epistle from my dear William. By that hour, I reckon, we shall be warm in our cups, and shall not fail to pour forth, with renewed joy, grateful libations over the much-wished tidings of your prosperous progress towards your destination. We compute, that yesterday brought you to the venerable aspect of *alma mater*; and that you are invested to-day with the *toga virilis*. Your race of *manly* virtue and *useful* knowledge is now begun, and may the favour of heaven smile upon the noble career!

Little — was really disappointed at not being in time to see you, a good mark for my young vivid friend. He is just as much compounded of the elements of *air* and *fire* as he was. A due proportion of terrestrial solidity will, I trust, come, and make him perfect. How happy, my loved boy, is it, that your mamma and I can tell ourselves, there is at Cambridge *one*, without a beard, "and all the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up, and say, This is a man." I now take leave for to-day, not meaning this for what James calls a *regular* letter, but a flying thought, that wings itself towards my absent William. Horses are ready, and all is birth-day.

Bradshaw has shone this auspicious morning, in a very fine speech of congratulation, but I foresee, "his sun sets weeping in the lowly west;" that is, a fatal bowl of punch will, before night, quench this luminary of oratory. Adieu again, and again, sweet boy; and if you acquire health and strength every time I wish them to you, you will be a second Sampson, and, what is more, will, I am sure, keep your hair.

Every good wish attends your kind fellow-traveller and *chumm*, nor will he be forgot in our flowery bowl to-day.

To this interesting letter lady Chatham added the following postscript:—

If more could be said expressive of feelings, my dearest dear boy, I would add a letter to this epistle, but as it is composed, I will only sign to its expressive contents,

Your fond and loving mother,
HESTER CHATHAM.

The following letter was written by lord Chatham to Mr. Pitt, when he was recovering from the illness which has been mentioned:

Barton Pynsent, Oct. 30, 1773.

With what ease of mind and joy of heart I write to my loved William, since Mr. Wilson's comfortable letter of Monday. I do not mean to address you as a sick man; I trust in heaven, that *convalescent* is the only title I am to give you in the ailing tribe, and that you are now enjoying the happy advantage of Dr. Glynn's*

* This eminent physician and excellent scholar became warmly attached to Mr. Pitt, and was a great admirer of his talents and character. He frequently read with him select passages from classical writers, which he thought particularly deserving his notice.

acquaintance, as one of the cheerful and witty sons of Apollo, in his poetic, not his medical, attribute. But, though I indulge with inexpressible delight the thought of your returning health, I cannot help being a little in pain, lest you should make *more haste than good speed* to be well. Your mamma has been before me in suggesting that most useful proverb, *reculer pour mieux sauter*, useful to all, but to the *ardent, necessary*. You may, indeed, my sweet boy, better than any one, practise this sage dictum, without any risque of being *thrown out* (as little James would say) in the *chace of learning*. All you want at present, is *quiet*, with this, if your ardour *agiter* can be kept in, till you are stronger, you will make *noise* enough. How happy the task, my noble, amiable boy, to caution you *only against pursuing too much*, all those liberal and praise-worthy things, to which less happy natures are perpetually to be spurred and driven. I will not tease you with too long a lecture in favour of *inaction*, and a competent *stupidity*, your two best tutors and companions at present. You have time to spare. consider there is but the *Encyclopedia*; and when you have mastered all that, what will remain? you will want, like Alexander, another world to conquer. Your mamma joins me in every word; and we know how much your affectionate mind can sacrifice to our earnest and tender wishes. Brothers and sisters as well, all feel about you, think and talk of you, as they ought. My affectionate remembrances go to great abundance to Mr. Wilson. *Vive, vale*, is the unceasing prayer of your truly loving father,

CHATHAM.

The above letter indicates great anxiety, beautifully expressed, lest Mr. Pitt should too soon resume his studies; and seems to show, that on former occasions of illaess, lord and lady Chatham had been under the necessity of restraining him. He recovered so slowly and so imperfectly before he left Cambridge, that he was unable to read any book which required much attention; and lord Chatham did not allow him to return to the university till the beginning of July, soon after which he wrote him the following letter, which proves the continuance of the same solitude:—

Hayes, Sunday, July 17th, 1774.

Need I tell my dear William that his letter, received this morning, diffused general joy here? To know that he is well and happy, and to be happy ourselves, is one and the same thing. I am glad that Chambers, Hall, and tufted Robe, continue to please; and make no doubt, that all the *nine*, in their several departments of charming, will sue for your love with all their powers of enchantment. I know too well the danger of a *new amour* or of a *reviving passion*, not to have some fears for your discretion. Give any of these alluring ladies the meeting by *day-light* and in *their turns*; not becoming the *slave* of any one of them; nor be drawn into late hours by the temptation of their sweet converse. I rejoice that college is not yet evacuated of its learned garrison; and I hope the governor of this fortress of science, the master, or his admirable aides-de-camp, the tutors, will not soon repair to their respective excursions. Dr. Brown, to whom I desire to pre-

sent my best compliments, is very obliging in accommodating you with a stable. I hope with this aid Mr. Wilson's computation may not be out above one half, to bring it at all near the mark. I conclude, a horse's allowance at Cambridge is upon the scale of a sizar's commons. However it prove, I am glad to think you and he will find more convenience for riding at every spare hour than offers. Stucky will carry Mr. Wilson safely, and I trust not unpleasantly. The brothers of the turf may hold the solid contents of his shoulders and forehead somewhat cheap: but, by Dan's leave, he is no uncreditable *clerical* steed; no news yet from Pitt: James is here; the flower of schoolboys. Your loving father,

CHATHAM.

Hayes, Sept. 2, 1774.

I write, my dearest William, the post just going out, only to thank you for your most welcome letter, and for the affectionate anxiety you express for my situation, left behind in the hospital, when our flying camp moved to Stowe. Gout has for the present subsided, and seems to intend deferring his favours till winter, if autumn will do its duty, and bless us with a course of steady weather; those days which madame de Sevigné so beautifully points, *des jours filés d'or et de soye*.

I have the pleasure to tell you, your mother and sisters returned perfectly well from Bucks, warm in praises of magnificent and princely Stowe, and full of due sentiments of the agreeable and kind reception they found there. No less than two dancings in the short time they passed there. One escape from a wasp's

nest, which proved only an adventure to talk of, by the incomparable skill and presence of mind of Mr. Cotton. Driving our girls in his carriage with four very fine horses, and no postillion, they fell into an *ambuscade* of wasps, more fierce than *Pandours*, who beset these coursers of spirit not inferior to *Xanthus* and *Podarges*, and stung them to madness; when, disdaining the master's hand, he turned them short into a hedge, threw some of them, as he meant to do; and leaping down, seized the bridles of the leaders, which afforded time for your sisters to get out safe and sound, their honour, in point of courage, intact, as well as their bones; for they are celebrated not a little on their composure in this alarming situation. I rejoice that your time passes to your mind, in the evacuated seat of the muses. However, knowing that those heavenly ladies (unlike the London fair) delight most, and spread their choicest charms and treasures, in sweet retired solitude, I won't wonder that their true votary is happy to be alone with them. Mr. Pretzman* will by no means spoil company, and I wish you joy of his return. How many commons have you lost of late? Whose fences have you broken? and in what lord of the manor's pound have any *strays of science* been found, since the famous adventure of catching the horses with such admirable address and alacrity? I beg my affectionate compliments to Mr. Wilson, and hope you will both be aware of an inclosed country for the future.

* The author of these Memoirs, who in 1803 changed his name from Pretzman to Tomline.

Little James is still with us, doing penance for the *high living*, so well described to you in Mrs. Pam's excellent epistle. All lovers follow my sweetest boy in more abundance than I have time or ability to express.

I desire my best compliments to the kind and obliging master, who loves Cicero and you.

My readers will be sorry to learn, that the following is the last letter of lord Chatham, which I am able to submit to their perusal; it was written only seven or eight months before his death.

Hayes, Sept. 22, 1777.

How can I employ my reviving pen so well as by addressing a few lines to the *hope* and *comfort* of my life, my dear William? You will have pleasure to see, under my own hand, that I mend every day, and that I am all but well. I have been this morning to Camden-place, and sustained most manfully a visit, and all the idle talk thereof, for about an hour by Mr. Norman's clock, and returned home, untired, to dinner, where I eat like a farmer. Lord Mahon has confounded, not convinced, the incorrigible *soi-disant* Dr. Wilson. Dr. Franklin's lightning, rebel as he is, stands proved the more innocent; and Wilson's nobles must yield to the painted conductors. On Friday, lord Mahon's indefatigable spirit is to exhibit another incendium to lord mayor, foreign ministers, and all lovers of philosophy and the good of society; and means to illuminate the horizon with a little bonfire of twelve hundred faggots and a double edifice. Had our dear friend been born sooner, Nero and the second Charles could never have amused them-

selves by reducing to ashes the two noblest cities in the world. My hand begins to demand repose, so with my best compliments to Aristotle, Homer, Thucydides, Xenophon, not forgetting the Civilians, and the Law of Nations tribe, adieu, my dearest William. Your ever most affectionate father,

CHATHAM.

His first Speech in Parliament.

On the 26th of February, a circumstance of a very remarkable nature occasioned Mr. Pitt to make his first speech in the House of Commons. The subject of debate was, Mr. Burke's bill for economical reform in the civil list. Lord Nugent was speaking against the bill; and Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex, knowing Mr. Pitt's sentiments upon the measure, asked him to reply to his lordship. Mr. Pitt gave a doubtful answer; but in the course of lord Nugent's speech, he determined not to reply to him. Mr. Byng, however, understood that Mr. Pitt intended to speak after lord Nugent; and the moment his lordship sat down, Mr. Byng and several of his friends, to whom he had communicated Mr. Pitt's supposed intention, called out, in the manner usual in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt's name, as being about to speak. This probably prevented any other person from rising; and Mr. Pitt finding himself thus called upon, and observing that the House waited to hear him, thought it necessary to rise. Though really not intending to speak, he was from the beginning collected and unembarrassed; he urged strongly in favour of the bill, and noticed all the objections which had been

urged by the noble lord, who immediately preceded him in the debate, in a manner which greatly astonished all who heard him. Never were higher expectations formed of any person upon his first coming into parliament, and never were expectations more completely answered. They were indeed much more than answered; such were the fluency and accuracy of language, such the perspicuity of arrangement, and such the closeness of reasoning, and manly and dignified elocution,—generally, even in a much less degree, the fruits of long habit and experience—that it could scarcely be believed to be the first speech of a young man not yet two-and-twenty.

On the following day, Mr. Pitt, knowing my anxiety upon every subject which related to him, with his accustomed kindness, wrote to me at Cambridge, to inform me, that “he had heard his own voice in the House of Commons;” and modestly expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which his first attempt at parliamentary speaking had been received. Before Mr. Pitt had a seat in parliament, he had been a constant attendant in the gallery of the House of Commons, and near the throne in the House of Lords, upon every important debate; and whenever he heard a speech of any merit on the side opposite to his own opinions, he accustomed himself to consider as it proceeded, in what manner it might be answered; and when the speaker accorded with his own sentiments, he then observed his mode of arranging and enforcing his ideas, and considered whether any improvement could have been made, or whether any

argument had been omitted. To this habit, and to the practice already mentioned of reading Greek and Latin into English, joined to his wonderful natural endowments, may be attributed his talent for reply, and that command of language, for which he was from the first so highly distinguished. At whatever length he spoke, he avoided repetition; and it was early and justly observed of him, that "he never failed to put the best word in the best place."

*Dismissal of the Lord Chancellor
Thurlow.*

The extraordinary manner in which the Lord Chancellor opposed the loan bill, rendered it necessary for Mr. Pitt to take a step, which the common friends of those two distinguished persons had for some time seen to be inevitable. From the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, to the period of the King's illness, the Lord Chancellor had acted with the utmost zeal and cordiality as a member of the cabinet;* but during the proceedings in parliament, to which that unhappy event gave rise, a great alteration took place in his conduct; to such a degree, indeed, that upon several occasions Mr. Pitt felt by no means confident what part he would take in the debates in the House of Lords. In all the discussions, however, relative to the regency, he invariably, and with apparent sincerity, supported the principles and mea-

sures of Mr. Pitt, but not entirely without suspicion, at a moment of the greatest difficulty, of a disposition to pursue an opposite line, in consequence of his being admitted to frequent interviews with the Prince of Wales. Whether the amendment, which took place in the King's health, had any influence in this respect, it is impossible to know. After his majesty's recovery, the same coolness and reserve towards Mr. Pitt, continued and gradually increased, although there was no difference of opinion upon any political question, nor did there appear any other cause for dissatisfaction.

This was a matter of so great importance, that it was thought right to make the king acquainted with it; and his majesty wrote to the Lord Chancellor upon the subject, towards the end of November, 1789, and received such an answer as led him confidently to hope, that Mr. Pitt would in future have no reason to complain of the Lord Chancellor. This, however, proved by no means the case; and Mr. Pitt at length, convinced that he could not rely upon lord Thurlow's co-operation, submitted to the king, at the beginning of the following November, the expediency of advancing Mr. William Grenville, who was then Secretary of State, to the peerage, for the purpose of conducting the public business in the House of Lords, and of remedying those inconveniencies which had frequently arisen from the waywardness of the Lord Chancellor. To this proposal his majesty immediately assented; but though Mr. Pitt had now the satisfaction of feeling entirely at ease, as far as

* Mr. Pitt used to say, that he always found it useful to talk over any measure which he had in contemplation, with lord Thurlow, as he was sure to hear from him every objection to which it was liable.

the support of the measures of government was concerned in the House of Lords, yet he still had the mortification of observing a continuance of the same unfriendly disposition in the Lord Chancellor.

One of the members of the cabinet,* who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the Lord Chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him both for private and public reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint, assuring him, that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed: no explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the Chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behaviour; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance;† and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance

than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard of his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the king, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the Lord Chancellor, and the consequent necessity of his majesty's making his choice between them.‡

The King was in some degree prepared for this communication, and the Lord Chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his majesty's command, that he must resign the seals.§ But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business depending in the court of chancery to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners.||

‡ Mr. Pitt, at the same time, wrote the following letter to the Lord Chancellor:

Downing-street, May 16, 1792.

My Lord.—I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship, that being convinced of the impossibility of his majesty's service being any longer carried on to advantage, while your lordship and myself both remain in our present situations, I have felt it my duty to submit that opinion to his majesty; humbly requesting his majesty's determination thereupon. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PITT.

§ His opposition to the New Forest bill, was subsequent to this notice.

|| The three commissioners were, Lord Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Justice Wilson.

* The Marquis of Stafford.

† The bill for liquidating all future loans.

This dismissal of the Lord Chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department: nor was it expected to affect the

vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct upon this occasion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of *Her Late Majesty, QUEEN CAROLINE.*

Her late Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, was born on the 17th of May, 1768. Her father, Charles William Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, espoused, January 16th, 1754, the princess Augusta, eldest sister of the late king, George III. Of this marriage Caroline was the offspring. In 1780, Charles, her father, succeeded to the dukedom; and, in 1787, was placed at the head of a Prussian army. The duke of Brunswick, on various subsequent occasions, gave eminent proofs of great military talents. At the battle of Auerstadt, after the most strenuous and heroic exertions, he received a wound by a cannon-ball in his forehead, through which he was deprived of sight and sense. Being carried off the field, he was first taken to Brunswick, but on the approach of the French, removed to Altona, in the Danish territory.

On the 25th of October, 1806, the House of Brunswick was declared to have lost the sovereignty of its ancestors. This event was followed by the death of the wounded and gallant veteran, who expired Nov. 10th, a few days previous to the entrance of the French into Hamburg.

On the day succeeding to his decease, his son, the duke of

Brunswick Oels, who capitulated with general Blucher, arrived at the residence of his late father. The States of Brunswick sent a request to Buonaparte, that the corpse of the duke might be deposited in the vault of his ancestors. To this the following answer was given:—"Tell the present duke of Brunswick that I would rather cede Belgium, and renounce the crown of Italy, than allow him or any of his family again to enter the territory of Brunswick. Let him take his money and jewels and go to England."

The successor of the unfortunate duke was thus compelled to quit his native country. In England orders were given by the king (Geo. III.) for the accommodation of his nephew, and for that of his widowed mother.

The issue of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, by the princess Augusta of England, were Charlotte Georgiana Augusta, who was the first wife of the duke of Wurtemberg; Charles George Augustus, duke of Brunswick; Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, her late majesty of England; George William Christian; William Frederick; and, Leopold.

The princesses of Brunswick received their education almost

entirely under the inspection of their mother, the duchess. Their father's court was the seat of hospitality, the resort of military officers, the asylum of unfortunate foreigners. The princesses were early introduced into society, and had opportunities of observing the variety of national manners and characters. These circumstances led to a more easy and familiar mode of social enjoyment, than was consistent with the formality and etiquette usually prevailing in courts. The princess Caroline was of a gay and lively temper; pride certainly was not among her faults. She sought the love and the confidence which she thought could ensure her the homage and respect of her inferiors. She was, with her young female companions, the merriest among the merry, the gayest among the gay. She was fond of music, and participated in all the innocent amusements suited to her temper and age. She had a taste for ingenious mechanical pursuits, which she exercised in the construction of little elegant ornaments, toys, &c.

Her attractions and sprightly youth drew the notice of strangers, and their compliments were received by her with familiar and easy politeness. For the English, "the good and brave English," as she was accustomed to style them, she manifested a peculiar partiality. Some months after the French Revolution, she had a personal interview with her cousin the duke of York; from that period the family alliance appears to have been in contemplation. In such a measure the duchess of Brunswick, of course, took a lively interest.

The marriage of the heir apparent to the British empire was considered as a subject of high national importance. The embarrassments of the prince of Wales, who had incurred a heavy pecuniary debt, induced him to lend an ear to a measure which his royal father declared should be the only condition on which he would consent to relieve him from the difficulties in which he was involved. A consent was thus, it may be said, obtained, rather than given.

Negotiations for a marriage between his present majesty, then prince of Wales, and the princess Caroline of Brunswick, were accordingly entered into; and every satisfactory arrangement having been completed, on the morning of the 20th of December, 1794, Caroline, now become by contract princess of Wales, accompanied by her mother and a numerous retinue, departed from Brunswick, her native city, amidst the acclamations and regrets of the people.

The duchess, at the beginning of the journey, was indisposed; but, after a short repose, being in some degree revived, they proceeded to the palace of Herrenhausen, near Hanover. On the 3rd of January, 1795, the travellers reached Osnaburg, where a messenger met them from Lord St. Helens, to announce the return of commodore Payne's squadron to England, and the danger of entering Holland. The bishop's palace had been prepared for the reception of the princess and suite. After a residence of a few weeks at Hanover they proceeded to Cuxhaven, and the princess embarked March 28th,

on board his majesty's ship Jupiter.

The following is a narrative of the proceedings of the squadron under the command of commodore John Willet Payne, appointed to conduct her serene highness to England, as taken from the minutes of an officer belonging to the flag-ship the Jupiter, 50 guns:—

"The squadron, consisting of the Jupiter, of 50 guns; Phaeton and Latona, of 38 guns each; Martin, Hawk, and Lark, sloops of war; and Coburg, Active, Rose, Fly, and Princess Royal, cutters, sailed from the Nore on the 2nd of March, 1795, and on the 7th anchored off Cuxhaven. On the following day the Elbe became full of ice, which, driving down the tide in immense masses, rendered the situation of the ships extremely perilous. The severe season continued with very little intermission till the 28th. "That day," says the Jupiter's officer, "had been unusually fine; the weather had become more genial; and the whole scene had lost much of its gloom and dreariness, —when, at half-past four p. m. guns were heard off the offing, and soon the standard, which was discovered in a cutter standing out in the Elbe, announced that the princess of Brunswick was on board. The preparative signal was immediately made with one gun. The barge was dispatched with the first lieutenant to steer, accompanied by the boats of the squadron.

"The scene that followed had a peculiar interest and grandeur. The procession of boats, with their pendants flying; rowing in order, and keeping time with

their oars, had a fine effect. When the royal standard was unfurled in the barge, the ships of the squadron manned their yards; and a salute of 21 guns was fired from each ship. The evening continued remarkably favourable; the sun seemed to linger in the horizon, and for the time, owing to the smoke, had the appearance of an eclipse: it then darted out with fresh lustre. On the sides of the accommodation ladder of the Jupiter were placed midshipmen in their uniforms; and the officers and a guard of marines were drawn up on each side of the quarter deck. The moment her royal highness ascended the first step, which was about six o'clock, the standard was hoisted on the maintop-gallant-mast head of the Jupiter, and received by the other ships with the customary marks of respect. The favourable weather, with the exception of some foggy days, continued during the remainder of the voyage. Her royal highness particularly endeared herself to the crew, and showed the utmost affability and attention to every one on board. The princess was attended by lord Malmesbury and Mrs. Harcourt. An admiral of high rank in the service of the prince of Orange was on board. The 29th, being Sunday, her royal highness at two o'clock had divine service performed on the quarter-deck of the Jupiter, by the Rev. J. Stanier Clarke.* At half-past seven in the evening of the 3rd of April, the Jupiter anchored at the Nore. At seven o'clock the next morning the Jupiter, ac-

* Afterwards Librarian at Carlton-house.

accompanied only by the Princess Augusta yacht, stood up the river, and at 11 came to off Gravesend. Early on the 5th, her royal highness, attended by lord Malmesbury, Mrs. Harcourt, and commodore Payne, went in the barge on board the Princess Augusta, when the standard was hoisted at the main-top, and commodore Payne's broad pendant at the fore-top. As the princess passed Woolwich, the whole band of the royal regiment of artillery played "God save the King," and the military cheered the standard; it was the first burst of loyalty her royal highness had heard on English ground, and it drew from her tears of joy. About noon the Augusta yacht reached Greenwich, when the princess embarked in the barge, steered as before, by lieutenant Manwaring, and landed on the right of the stairs, in front of the hospital, where she was received by sir Hugh Palliser, the governor."

Thence the princess proceeded, amidst eager and admiring crowds, to the palace of St. James, which she reached between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Great preparations had been made for her reception, with a magnificence suited to the British name and character.

On the 8th of April the marriage was celebrated between George, Prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick, to the apparent satisfaction of the family, the court, and the nation.

But under these fair appearances evil lurked that was not tardy in its manifestations. It had been understood by the

prince that his debts, estimated at 700,000*l.*, were, on his marriage, to be paid by the nation; and when parliament voted the liberal sum of 60,000*l.* annually, in quarterly payments, for the support of his establishment, and the gradual liquidation of his debts, he is said to have experienced disappointment. This, probably, with other circumstances, very early led to a coolness on his part to his bride. On a subject so delicate, and on which but little with certainty can possibly be known, it would scarcely be prudent or proper to enlarge. The prince had appeared ever averse to marriage: rumours were in circulation respecting his having formed other attachments; and for the caprices of the inclination who can account? Marriages in his rank of life are not formed upon the sympathies and affections, by which hearts and hands are united in humbler, more natural, and happier stations; yet, even when tenderness is wanting, respect and consideration for the feelings and claims of others are assuredly due, and ought to be observed.

The circumstance that, when announced, afforded hope to the nation of a direct lineal succession to the crown, gave universal joy. The condescending and affable manners of the princess rendered her popular: by the king she was affectionately cherished as a daughter, by the other members of the family treated with complacency: but the heart which it was natural she should meet with to engage did not respond to her desires.

In a short time after the marriage, his royal highness wrote a

letter to his consort, declaring frankly his dislike to her, and his fixed and firm resolution not to live with her as a husband. However, on the 7th of January, 1796, she was delivered of a daughter, the much-lamented princess Charlotte of Wales. For some time the princess remained at Carlton-house, but a separation finally took place, and she had apartments assigned to her in Kensington-palace. She was also allowed an annual stipend, and her household continued as at her marriage. On this occasion the prince addressed to her the following memorable letter :

Windsor Castle, April 30, 1796.

Madam,—As Lord Cholmondeley informs me that you wish I would define, in writing, the terms upon which we are to live, I shall endeavour to explain myself upon that head with as much clearness, and with as much propriety, as the nature of the subject will admit. Our inclinations are not in our power, nor should either of us be held answerable to the other, because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power ; let our intercourse, therefore, be restricted to that, and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition which you required through lady Cholmondeley, that, even in the event of any accident happening to my daughter, which I trust Providence in his mercy will avert, I should not infringe the terms of the restriction, by proposing, at any period, a connexion of a more particular nature. I shall now finally close this disagreeable correspondence ; trusting, that as we have com-

pletely explained ourselves to each other, the rest of our lives will be passed in uninterrupted tranquillity.

I am, Madam, with great truth, very sincerely, yours,
(Signed) GEORGE P.

The princess dowager of Brunswick, her mother, coming to England, his majesty purchased a house for her at Blackheath, and the princess had a house assigned her at the next door to that of her mother. From some cause, not yet ascertained, but said to have arisen from some intercepted letters, written by the princess to her mother, the female part of the royal family appear to have been on bad terms with the princess of Wales ; but the king, her uncle, gave her his full confidence and friendship, and frequently visited and dined with her at Blackheath.

After residing some time at Blackheath, she took under her protection the child of a poor man in the neighbourhood, of the name of Austin. Her enemies seized on this circumstance to attack her character, and even to assert, that this boy was an illegitimate child of her own. This was a charge too serious to be passed over. A lady, the wife of a field-officer of marines, lady Douglas, who had been much favoured by the princess, and honoured with her confidence, made oath to certain points of the princess's conduct, and to certain confessions of hers, which, if credited, afforded proofs of her guilt. This happened about the year 1806, when lord Grenville and Mr. Fox were in administration ; and his majesty was advised

to issue a commission to certain lords of the council to inquire into the case. These were, the lord chancellor (Erskine), lord Grenville, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. They proceeded to a minute investigation of the documents laid before them, and in their final report declared they found nothing in the princess's conduct blameable, but levity of manners. The following is an extract of the document:—

“Your majesty having been graciously pleased, by an instrument under your majesty's royal sign manual, a copy of which is annexed to this report, to ‘authorize, empower, and direct us to inquire into the truth of certain written declarations, touching the conduct of her royal highness the princess of Wales,’

“We first examined on oath the principal informants, sir John Douglas, and Charlotte, his wife: who both positively swore, the former to his having observed the fact of the pregnancy of her royal highness.

“The most material of those allegations, into the truth of which we had been directed to enquire, being thus far supported by the oath of the parties from whom they had proceeded, we then felt it our duty to follow up the inquiry by the examination of such other persons as we judged best able to afford us information, as to the facts in question.

“We thought it beyond all doubt that, in this course of inquiry, many particulars must be learned which would be necessarily conclusive on the truth or falsehood of these declarations. So many persons must have been witnesses to the appearances of an actually existing pregnancy; so many cir-

cumstances must have been attendant upon a real delivery; and difficulties so numerous and insurmountable must have been involved in any attempt to account for the infant in question, as the child of another woman, if it had been in fact the child of the princess, that we entertained a full and confident expectation of arriving at complete proof, either in the affirmative or negative, on this part of the subject.

“This expectation was not disappointed. We are happy to declare to your majesty our perfect conviction, that there is no foundation whatever for believing that the child now with the princess is the child of her royal highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries.

“That child was, beyond all doubt, born in the Brownlow-street Hospital, on the 11th day of July, 1802, of the body of Sophia Austin, and was first brought to the princess's house in the month of November following. Neither should we be more warranted in expressing any doubt respecting the alleged pregnancy of the princess, as stated in the original declarations—a fact so fully contradicted, and by so many witnesses, to whom, if true, it must in various ways have been known, that we cannot think it entitled to the smallest credit.

“ERSKINE, SPENCER,

“GRENVILLE, ELLENBOROUGH.”

“*July 14th, 1806.*”

A change of administration soon took place, and, as this report was not deemed satisfactory, a second commission was appointed, and inquiry made; but that commission likewise reported, that no charge of a criminal nature was made out.

After an interval of upwards of six years the subject was once more forced upon the public. In January, 1815, her royal highness appears to have been advised to address a letter to the prince regent, which was forwarded by lady Charlotte Campbell to lord Liverpool, with a request that it might be laid before the prince. It was returned by that nobleman the day after its receipt, with an intimation, that, as all correspondence between the parties had ceased for some years, it was his royal highness's determination not to renew it. The letter was, however, once more transmitted, with a notice, that it contained matter of importance to the state, and was again returned unopened. After some further correspondence, the letter, which had been from the first, evidently intended for publication, made its appearance in the newspapers.

The main object of this elaborate document would seem to have been, the removal of the restrictions which had been imposed upon the princess of Wales, as to her intercourse with her daughter. She argued, very justly, that this separation of a daughter from her mother would, in the eyes of the world, admit of but one construction—a construction unfavourable to the mother's reputation. The character of the princess Charlotte would be injured by the perpetual violence offered to her

strongest affections, by the studied care taken to estrange her from the society of her parent, and even to interrupt all communication between them. All attempts to abate her attachment, by a forcible separation of the parent and the child, if they succeeded, must injure her child's principles—if they failed, must destroy her happiness. The letter concluded with some advice as to the domestic treatment of the princess, and a recommendation that it should be forthwith confirmed.

Much acrimonious discussion in the newspapers, arose out of this letter, which created so great a ferment in the public mind, that it was deemed advisable by the prince regent, to refer the matter to a commission, composed of the highest dignitaries of the church, and the high officers of the law; charging them, that they should report to his royal highness their opinion, whether under all the circumstances of the case, it were fit and proper that the intercourse between the princess of Wales and her daughter should continue to be subject to regulations and restrictions.

It was not until many meetings and much deliberation had taken place, that the commissioners made a formal report, the leading clause of which was, that it was "highly fit and proper with a view to the welfare of her royal highness the princess Charlotte, in which were equally involved the happiness of his royal highness, in his parental and royal character, and the most important interests of the state, that the intercourse between the princess of Wales and her daughter should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint."

On the receipt of this report, the princess of Wales addressed expostulatory letters to the lord chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

On the 5th of March, four days after the receipt of the letter by the Speaker, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone submitted to the House a motion for an address to the prince regent, requesting him to order, that a copy of a report made to his majesty on the 14th June, 1806, by lords Erskine, Spencer, Grenville, and Ellenborough, respecting the conduct of her royal highness the princess of Wales, should be laid before the House, with a view to an inquiry, now, while the witnesses were alive, into all the allegations, facts, and circumstances of that investigation. This motion was opposed and negatived without a division.

A short time afterwards the whole proceedings of 1806, including the evidence of the witnesses, appeared in the public prints. Sir John and lady Douglas still continued to assert the truth of what they had formerly sworn; and they presented a petition to the House, praying that they might be again examined before a competent tribunal; and that should the falsehood of their evidence be established, they might suffer the penalty due to their perjury.

On the 17th of March, Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons, entered into a general vindication of the princess of Wales's conduct; and, in conclusion, moved "an address to the prince regent, expressive of the deep concern and indignation of the House at the publication of the obscene and offensive

depositions; and requesting his royal highness to order measures to be taken for discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned in giving them publicity." This motion produced a warm, and even angry, debate. It was negatived without a division.

A few days afterwards (March 31st), Mr. Whitbread moved, that a message should be sent to the House of Lords, requesting their lordships to grant permission to the earl of Moira to attend at the bar of the House of Commons, for the purpose of being examined as to his knowledge of certain circumstances connected with the conduct of the princess of Wales, and touching a letter from that nobleman to the grand lodge of freemasons, which Mr. Whitbread regarded as casting some reflections on her royal highness. The Speaker treated this motion as unprecedented; after some discussion it was withdrawn.

The ferment arising out of continual and acrimonious controversy was now beginning to subside, when a circumstance occurred, which, for a time, involved the country in new perplexities.

In June 1814, this country was visited by many illustrious strangers from various parts of the continent. Among other matters connected with the preparations for the reception of these noble guests, the queen announced her intention of holding two drawing-rooms in the course of that month. Immediately after this notification the princess of Wales received a letter from her majesty, dated 23rd of May, as follows:

"The queen considers it to

be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the princess of Wales that she has received a communication from her son, the prince regent, in which he states, that her majesty's intention of holding two drawing-rooms in the ensuing month having been notified to the public, he must declare, that he considers his own presence at her court cannot be dispensed with; and that he desires it may be distinctly understood, for reasons of which he alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private. The queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the princess of Wales the impossibility of her majesty's receiving her royal highness at her drawing-room."

On the following day, her royal highness replied, that "though she could not so far forget her duty to her king and to herself, as to surrender her right to appear at any public drawing-room to be held by her majesty, yet that she might not add to the difficulty and uneasiness of her majesty's situation, she should in the present instance yield to the will of his royal highness the prince regent, and should not present herself at the drawing-rooms of the next month."

On the 26th of the same month the princess addressed a letter to the prince, demanding to know what circumstances could justify the proceeding which he had thought fit to adopt.

A further correspondence on the subject took place on the 3rd of June, when the Speaker of the House of Commons announced the receipt of a letter

from the princess, animadverting upon the dangerous nature of the "fixed and unalterable determination of the prince of Wales never to meet her on any occasion either in public or private," and inclosing for the information of the House, the correspondence which had passed on this occasion.

After the letters had been read, Mr. Methuen moved, "that an address should be presented to his royal highness the prince regent, to pray his royal highness, that he would be graciously pleased to inform the House by whose advice he had been induced to form the determination alluded to." The debate on this absurd motion was carried on with closed doors. Mr. Balthurst expressed it as his opinion, that the more appeals were made to the public, and the more this unhappy subject should be agitated, the more irritation would be produced by it; and the more injury would be done to the peace of the royal family. Mr. Methuen withdrew his motion. On the 23rd of the same month, however, this gentleman introduced another motion, in which he dwelt on the necessity of increasing the establishment of her royal highness. Lord Castlereagh observed, in reply, that it was the first time parliament had been told that an increased provision for her royal highness was the object that her friends had in view. "There never was," said his lordship, "I am fully convinced, a feeling in his royal highness's mind, that any thing like money ought to be a question between them. In the year 1809, when his royal highness found that the princess was in

debt, he said, rather than that should be thrown on the public, he was ready to take on himself the payment of her debts, and to add 5,000*l.* to her income, making it in all 22,000*l.*, provided that he had any reasonable assurance that no debt contracted by her should in future be brought forward against him. This was agreed to, and a solemn deed was prepared, assuring the separation of the parties. At the time alluded to, the prince of Wales had an income of 120,000*l.*, which, after deducting the property tax, was 108,000*l.*; and, after deducting the further sum of 40,000*l.*, which the prince had annually devoted towards the payment of his debts, many of which had been contracted at a period of life that rendered them of an extremely questionable nature, amounted to no more than 70,000*l.* Previously to the year 1809, 12,000*l.* a year out of that 70,000*l.* was paid to the princess of Wales; so that the 5,000*l.* additional, allowed in 1809, with that 12,000*l.*, made in all a deduction of 17,000*l.* from the income of the prince, reducing it to 53,000*l.* The debts of the princess amounted to 49,000*l.* (they amounted in reality, to 80,000*l.*, but they had been reduced to the former sum, in consequence of a grant from the *droits* of admiralty); and, to liquidate that debt, the prince undertook to set apart 10,000*l.* a year; reducing his annual income to 43,000*l.*, as prince of Wales; which, with 13,000*l.* from the duchy of Cornwall, was the whole of the sum on which he was reduced to live. "I question," said his lordship, "if ever there was a husband who made greater sacrifices for the com-

fortable establishment of his wife, than the prince of Wales then did."—His lordship intimated, that, upon a future day, he should have no objection to submit to the House a proposal for an increase of income to the princess. —Mr. Methuen again withdrew his motion.

On the 4th of July a proposition was made by lord Castle-reagh, that the nett sum of 50,000*l.* per annum should be granted to the princess, and that the 5,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* which she then enjoyed, should be withheld from the prince regent's income. At the recommendation of Mr. Whitbread, her royal highness, from a sense of the great expenditure of the country, resolved, that the sum proposed should be diminished to 35,000*l.* per annum: a bill was accordingly passed for settling upon her that sum.

Shortly afterwards, the princess of Wales came to the resolution of travelling on the continent; an intention which, as she observes in her letter to Mr. Whitbread, she had cherished since the year 1806.

Having applied for, and obtained the prince regent's assent, on the 9th August, 1814, the princess embarked at the seaport of Worthing, in an English frigate, called the *Jason*, to return by way of Hamburg to Brunswick. Lady Charlotte Lindsay and lady Elizabeth Forbes were her maids of honour. Sir Wm. Gell and Messrs. St. Leger and Keppel Craven were her chamberlains; her equerry was captain Hess, her physician Dr. Holland. She had six servants, namely, a major-domo, a messenger, a page, and two females, all of whom were Germans; her

giment; Mr. St. Leger went no further than Brunswick. Subsequently, however, the princess wrote to him to join her at Genoa, at the same time offering the post of maid of honour to his daughter: he, however, declined the honour, alleging ill health as the reason.

From Naples her royal highness went towards Rome, remaining on the way three days at Civita Vecchia: she then passed on to Genoa, where she met with lady Glenbervie and her lord; but they could not be prevailed upon to accept of situations in her suite. The *Clorinde* frigate brought lady Charlotte Campbell and her daughter to Genoa; to the latter the same proposition was made, with similar success.

From Genoa, May 15, accompanied by Bergami, still in the capacity of a courier, her royal highness returned to Milan, on board the *Clorinde*, where she was joined by lady Charlotte Campbell, who remained with her a few weeks, during which term she paid her own expenses, and kept a separate table.

It was now that her royal highness received into her service, as a lady of honour, under the title of countess of Oldi, Bergami's sister, who filled the situation previously occupied by lady Lindsay.

Her royal highness did not remain long at Milan; she soon set out for Venice. In August, 1815, she visited Mount St. Gothard; thence she proceeded to the Borromeo Islands. Her majesty next proceeded to Bellinzona, at which place Bergami was admitted, for the first time, to a seat at her royal highness's table. She afterwards went to Lugano.

Her royal highness at length

purchased an elegant villa of the countess of Pino, upon the banks of the lake of Como, situated only a short distance from the town of that name. The country around this pleasant casino is varied and beautiful. The house looked directly on the lake, and the garden, which was most tastefully laid out, contributed much to the beauty of the scene. Her royal highness had an avenue of trees, planted at her own expense, of nearly two miles in length, reaching from Como to her palace. Here she fixed her residence for a time, occasionally making excursions to other places.

Her royal highness remained at Villa D'Este until November, 1815, on the 15th of which month she embarked, with her suite, on board H. M. ship *Leviathan*, captain Briggs, for Palermo. Her royal highness remained on board until the 26th November; having visited Elba, and arrived at Palermo on that day, where she went to court, accompanied by Bergami, now elevated from the rank of courier to that of chamberlain. From thence she went to Messina, where she remained several weeks. On 6th January, 1816, her royal highness embarked on board the *Clorinde* frigate (the vessel which had previously carried her from Civita Vecchia to Genoa), for Syracuse. On this occasion captain Pechel, who, but a short time before, had been accustomed to see Bergami act in the capacity of a menial servant, refused to sit at the same table with her royal highness's new chamberlain, and remonstrated with her accordingly. After taking two days to consider of it, she finally declined

the table and society of captain Pechel. On the 30th of the month her royal highness arrived at Syracuse, and thence proceeded to Catania, and afterwards to Augusta in Sicily. During her stay at Catania she obtained for Bergami the title of knight of Malta, and on her arrival at Augusta, that of baron della Francina. At the latter place her royal highness honoured her chamberlain with her portrait, taken in a Turkish dress.

From Augusta the princess of Wales set sail, with her suite, for Tunis in Africa, in a polacre, hired for the purpose. In this vessel her royal highness sailed from Tunis to Utica. On April 16th, 1816, she arrived at Lattina.

From Africa the princess of Wales sailed to Athens, where she arrived on 22nd April, 1816, having remained one day at Malta. After visiting some of the Grecian Islands, she proceeded from Athens to Constantinople, and thence to Ephesus.

At Jerusalem, where her royal highness had a picture painted of herself and suite (in which she was represented as riding upon an ass, in imitation, it may be presumed, of the Great Author of Christianity), she instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami the grand master.

At Jaffa, the princess of Wales embarked on board the polacre. On this voyage, the weather being remarkably sultry, her royal

highness had a tent fitted up for herself and her chamberlain on deck, under which they reposed at night, without the presence of any other person, for several weeks. This circumstance formed an important feature of the subsequent trial of her royal highness, on her return to this country, to claim her rights and privileges as a queen.

In September, 1816, her royal highness once more took up her residence at Villa d'Este, on the lake of Como. Some time after her return she purchased a splendid seat, which she presented to her chamberlain. It was subsequently designated the Villa Bergami.

In February, 1817, her royal highness made a tour in Germany. Passing through Inspruck, she arrived at Carlsruhe, where she remained a short time. After this tour, she pursued her way back to Italy: she returned through Milan to the Villa d'Este, whence, after a short stay, she passed on to Rome.

On the 9th August, 1817, the princess of Wales arrived at Pesaro, where she made a temporary sojourn. On her return to the Villa d'Este, she made several excursions to various parts of Italy. Of that estate her royal highness subsequently disposed, and her permanent establishment was at Pesaro.

The subsequent events of her life, so far as they are of any interest, will be found in the History and Chronicle of this and of the preceding year.

SKETCH of the LIFE of BONAPARTE, with a LIST of his principal ACTIONS.

As this year has seen the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, we think it will be useful, without pretending at present, to enter into a detailed account of his life, simply to record his birth and parentage, and give a list of the dates of his principal actions. Napoleon Bonaparte* was born at Ajaccio on the 15th of Aug., 1769. He was the second son of Carlo Bonaparte, who, having studied law at Rome, resigned the gown for the sword, fought under the banners of his friend Pauli, and much distinguished himself by his talents and bravery. When Corsica submitted to France, he was on the point of expatriating himself, but was dissuaded by his uncle Lucien, archdeacon of the cathedral of Ajaccio. In 1767, he married a young and beautiful lady, Letitia Ramolini, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. On submitting himself to the new government, in 1768, he was much noticed by the count de Marboeuf, the governor, and named a member of the deputation of the Corsican nobility to Louis XV. He was soon after nominated judge lateral of the tribunal of Ajaccio, and died at Montpellier, of a cancer in the stomach, having proceeded thither for the benefit of his health in 1785, at the age of 39. Napoleon was early sent to France, and

patronized by a brother of M. de Marboeuf, a prelate, who sent him to a college in the village where he resided, and afterwards got him admitted into the military academy of Brienne. He joined the military school of Paris in 1784, and in 1785 was appointed to the artillery in the regiment de la Fere. Barras became his patron during the revolution, and he first distinguished himself at Toulon by his superior skill in directing the batteries. He was soon after named general of brigade; and on the 13th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5,) 1794, he commanded the conventional troops and defeated the Parisians. In March 1796, he married Josephine de Beauharnois, the widow of the count de Beauharnois, who was beheaded four days before Robespierre. Barras obtained the liberty of madame de Beauharnois from prison soon after that event. Three days after his marriage, Bonaparte left his bride for Nice, to take the command of an army of 60,000 men, the great object of his ambition; and after several skirmishes, he out-manceuvred the Austrians and Sardinians; and with troops deficient in every thing, won the battles of Moonenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and Mondovi, in April. On the 10th of May he gained the battle of Lodi, and soon found himself master of Piedmont and the Milanese. August the 3rd, 1796, he conquered at Lonado, and on the 5th, at Castiglione. In the same year he fought—

* Originally Buonaparte: it is common with Italians in France to frenchify their names for the sake of the more easy pronunciation; Napoleon did this.

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| <p>Sept. 4. The battle of Roveredo.
 — 8. — of Bassano.
 — 13. — of San-Giorgio.
 Nov. 15. — of Arcole.
 1797.
 Jan. 13. The battle of Rivoli.
 — 16. — of La Favorite.
 Feb. 2. Mantua taken.
 March 19. Battle of Tagliamento.
 — 20. — of Lavis.
 — 23. Trieste surrendered.
 April 16. Signed preliminaries with
 Austria at Leoben.
 May 16. Took possession of Venice.
 — 17. Treaty of Campo Formio.
 1798.
 May 30. Sailed for Egypt.
 July 21. Battle of the Pyramids.
 1799.
 Feb. 15. Battle of El Arish.
 April 8. — of Nazareth.
 — 15. — of Mont Tabor.
 May 21. Siege of Acre raised by sir
 Sidney Smith.
 July 25. Battle of Aboukir.
 Aug. 23. Sailed from Egypt for
 France.
 Oct. 7. Landed at Frejus.
 Nov. 9. Dissolved the Con-
 ventional Government.
 — 10. Declared First Consul.
 1800.
 Feb. 15. Made peace with the
 Chouans.
 May —. Crossed Mount St. Bernard.
 — 26. Battle of Romano.
 June 9. — of Montebello.
 — 16. — of Marengo.
 — —. Preliminaries with Austria
 signed at Paris.
 Dec. 24. Explosion of the Infernal
 Machine.
 1801.
 Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville with
 Austria.
 Oct. 8. Preliminaries with Eng-
 land.
 1802.
 Jan. 26. The Cisalpine Republic
 placed under Bonaparte.
 March 27. Definitive Treaty with
 England.
 May 15. Legion of Honour insti-
 tuted.
 Aug. 2. Declared Consul for Life.
 1804.
 Feb. 5. Moreau arrested.
 March 20. Duc D'Enghien shot.
 May 18. Made Emperor.
 Nov. 19. Crowned by the Pope.</p> | <p>1805.
 Feb. —. Wrote a pacific letter to
 the King of England.
 May 26. Declared King of Italy.
 Sept. 24. Headed his Army against
 Austria.
 Oct. 8. Won the battle of Wert-
 inghen.
 — 9. — of Guntz-
 burg.
 — 14. — of Mem-
 mingen.
 — 15. — of Elchin-
 gen.
 — 20. Mack surrendered at Ulm.
 Nov. 13. Vienna taken.
 — 21. Battle of Diernstein.
 Dec. 2. — of Austerlitz.
 — 15. Treaty of Vienna with
 Prussia.
 — 26. Treaty of Presburgh with
 Austria.
 1806.
 June 5. Louis Bonaparte declared
 King of Holland.
 July 26. Convocation of the Jews.
 27. Confederation of the Rhine
 published.
 1806.
 Oct. 10. Battle of Saalfeld
 — 13. — of Weimar.
 — 14. — of Jena.
 — 18. — of Hall.
 — 26. — of Zebdernich.
 — 28. — of Prentzlow.
 Nov. 9. — of Jabel.
 — 19. Berlin Decree.
 Dec. 23. Battle of Zarnovo.
 — 25. — of Pulstuck.
 1807.
 Jan. 26. Battle of Mohringen.
 — 27. — of Bergfreid.
 Feb. 6. — of Eylau.
 — 19. — of Ostrolenka.
 April 15. — of Weiskelmonde.
 June 14. — of Friedland.
 July 7. The Treaty of Tilait.
 1808.
 July 7. Joseph Bonaparte declared
 King of Spain.
 Oct. 8. Battle of Valmaceda.
 — 10. — of Gamenal.
 — 16. — of Burgos.
 Sept. 20. Conference at Erfurth.
 Nov. 5. Bonaparte arrived at Vit-
 toria.
 — 18. Battle of St. Ander.
 Dec. 4. Surrender of Madrid.
 — 8. Of Santa Cruz.</p> |
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1809.		Dec. 1813.	
Jan.	23. Bonaparte returned to Paris.	18. Arrives in Paris, and raises new levies.	
April	6. War declared by Austria.	April	— Took the command of the army on the Elbe.
—	13. Bonaparte headed his army against Austria.	May	1. Battle of Lutzen.
—	21. Battle of Landshut.	—	20. — of Bautzen.
—	22. — of Eckmühl.	—	26. — of Wurzen.
—	25. — of Ratisbon.	June	4. Armistice agreed on.
—	26. — of Newmark.	Aug.	17. Hostilities re-commence.
May	10. Entered Vienna.	—	28. Battle of Dresden—Morris killed.
—	11. Battle of Vienna.	Sept.	28. Dresden evacuated.
—	18. — of Gorpick.	Oct.	18. Battle of Leipzig.
—	22. — of Ealing.	Dec.	1. Declaration of the Allies at Frankfurt.
June	14. — of Raab.		1814.
July	5. — of Enzersdorf.	Jan.	4. Allies crossed the Rhine.
July	6. — of Wagram.	—	27. Battle of St. Dizier.
Oct.	14. Treaty of Vienna.	—	29. — of Brienne.
Dec.	16. His Marriage with Josephine dissolved.	Feb.	2. — of Champ-Aubert.
1810.		—	11. — of Montmirail.
March	11. He married Maria-Louise, daughter of Francis II.	—	14. — of Vauchamp.
July	9. Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to France.	—	17. — of Nangis.
Aug.	21. Bernadotte elected Crown-Prince of Sweden.	—	25. — of Montereau.
1811.		March	7. — of Croasne.
Jan.	1. Hamburg annexed to the Empire.	—	31. Allies entered Paris.
April	26. The Empress delivered of a son, who is styled King of Rome.	April	11. Bonaparte abdicated the Throne.
1812.		May	8. Sailed for Elba.
May	2. Headed the army against Russia.		1815.
June	11. Arrived at Königsberg.	March	1. Sailed from Elba to France.
—	28. Entered Wilna.	—	20. Arrived at Paris, and re-ascended the throne.
Aug.	14. Battle of Rasnoi.	—	25. Was declared an outlaw by the Sovereigns of Europe.
—	17. — of Smolensk.	April	— Called a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the people.
—	18. Smolensko taken.		Called a Champ de Mai.
Sept.	5. Battle of Majausk.	June	14. The battle of Fleuras.
—	7. — of Moskwa.	—	16. — of Ligny.
—	14. Enters Moscow.	—	18. Lost the battle of Waterloo.
Oct.	22. Evacuates it again.	—	21. Abdicated the throne in favour of his son.
—	24. Battle of Malojarslavetz.	July	15. Surrendered himself to the English.
Nov.	8. — of Wop.	Aug.	11. Sailed from England for St. Helena.
—	16. — of Krasnoï.		
—	27. — of Beresina.		
Dec.	5. Leaves the Army for Paris.		

NARRATIVE of SCHILL'S *Resistance to FRANCE*, in 1809. [See ANNUAL REGISTER, Vol. LI., p. 215.]

The situation of Prussia, after the battle of Jena, in 1806, was most deplorable. The loss of independence, the loss of territory,

the plunder of the public property, and the ruin of the Prussian name in Europe, were felt like mortal wounds. But the personal

insolence of the French, who have always lost by their insolence what they had gained by their rapine, struck deeper into the national mind. The innumerable private injuries to honour and feeling, the gross language, and the malignant tyranny of the French military, inflamed the people's blood into a fever of impatience and revenge.

In this fermentation of the public mind, the north of Germany was suddenly denuded of troops to form a part of the grand imperial army, marching against Austria. Slight garrisons were placed in the principal towns, and the general possession of the open country was chiefly left to the gendarmerie. Schill, then about 36 years of age, major of one of the most distinguished regiments in the service, the Brandenburg hussars, one morning on the dismissal of the parade, suddenly turned his horse's head towards the gate of Berlin, gave a shout, for "king and country," and at the head of this regiment burst from the Glacis. Though the whole garrison of Berlin, French and Prussian, were on the parade, there was no attempt to intercept this bold manoeuvre. They were thunderstruck, and by the time that orders were determined on, Schill was leagues off, galloping free over the sands of Prussia. The officers of his corps were among the best families of Brandenburg, and some fine young men of rank joined him immediately. It is uncertain, to this hour, whether he was not secretly urged by his court to make the experiment on the probabilities of insurrection. But Napoleon was too near to allow of open encouragement, and at the demand of De Marman, the French am-

bassador, who was, as Trincula says, "viceroy over the king," Schill was proclaimed an enemy to the state.

His first attempt was the surprise of Magdeburg, the principal fortress of the new kingdom of Westphalia, and famous to English ears for the imprisonment of Trenck. He advanced to the gates, and after sustaining a vigorous skirmish with the garrison, in which the French were on the point of being cut off from the town, was forced to abandon an enterprise which was probably undertaken merely as a more open mode of declaring, that "war in procinct" was levied against the oppressors of the population. He then plunged into Westphalia; and with no more than from four to six hundred hussars, and a few infantry, deserters from the line, he remained for nearly three months master of the communications of that country, continually intercepting officers, functionaries, and couriers, and either eluding or beating every detachment sent to break up his flying camp. In one of his expeditions he took marshal Victor with his suite and despatches, on his way to join the army before Vienna. But it affords an extraordinary evidence of the apathy, or the terror of Germany, that, during this period of excitement, his recruits never amounted to two hundred men. It, however, grew obviously perilous to leave this daring partisan free to raise the spirit of the country, and a considerable force was dispatched against him. A corps from Cassel moved in direct pursuit, while another, composed of Dutch and Danes, turned towards his rear. It was now time to fly. The ex-

periment on Westphalia was completed; and an escape into Sweden was the only course of safety. Schill has been blamed for lingering on this retreat. But a gentler estimate, and probably a truer one, would have attributed his tardiness to the natural reluctance of a brave man to leave the ground while there is a chance of disputing it. Every hour was full of change; a battle on the Danube might alter the whole fortunes of Germany within a day, and Prussia would have been the first to raise the standard. But Schill suffered no advantage to be taken of his delay. His marches were regular, he fixed his head-quarters for ten or twelve days at Domitz, a small town on the Mecklenburg side, which he fortified so far as to be secure from a surprise. He abandoned it only on the approach of the enemy, to whom he left nothing but his sick,—advanced to Stralsund, the strongest fortress in Pomerania, dismantled by the French, but still in their possession, and capable of defence against an ordinary hazard; stormed the gates; drove the French before his cavalry into the great square; and was in possession of the town, after a brisk engagement of less than an hour.

On his march he had baffled the Dutch general, Gratien, whose express commission was, to extirpate him in the field. Schill out-manceuvred the general, and was master of Stralsund a week before he saw the face of a pursuer. There can be no doubt that he might, in that interval, have made good his retreat into Sweden. But the reluctance to leave Germany was strong upon him at all times. In addition to

this, he was now master of a city; the sea was at his back; the state of Germany was hourly fluctuating; and his position still served as a rallying point, if the old genius of Prussia was as length to shake the ashes from her head. Such might have been among the motives for this apparent imprudence in a man who had hitherto taken his measures with equal conduct and intrepidity. In this period of inaction he appears to have lost his habitual temper, and, like Richard before Bosworth, to have given an ill omen by his melancholy. He was said to have indulged in drinking, and to exhibit altogether the aspect of a man expecting ruin. But in his dejection he omitted none of the usual arrangements for defence. He set the peasants at work upon the approaches to the town, collected ammunition, planted a battery to command the principal entrance, I believe, borrowing the guns from the merchant ships; and seems to have neglected nothing but the means of retreat.

Stralsund is a city of much interest. It has a tolerable commerce, and some of its buildings exhibit the old ponderous magnificence of the time when German traders made head against princes. The principal streets are wide, and the square in the centre, which serves, as in all the German towns, for all imaginable public purposes,—a mart, a parade, and a place of justice,—has the picturesque look of English architecture in the days of Elizabeth. It was in this spot, that Schill drew up his reserve on the morning of the attack. Among the accounts of the fight, to be received from persons who, during the day, were hiding in their

cellars from the shots that still had left many a fracture on the front of the buildings, exactness was not to be expected. But the battle seems to have begun about mid-day, and to have continued with desperate determination till three or four in the afternoon. The Dutch division advanced to the great gate, and were repeatedly driven back. Gratien, however, was responsible to a master who never forgave, and the assault was continued under the fire of Schill's only battery. The Danes were embarked in some gun-boats, and landed on the unprotected side of the town. It was said that their red uniforms deceived the Prussians, and that they were looked on as British troops coming to their assistance. This attack took Schill in flank, and his purpose, from this time, was obviously to sell his life as dearly as he could. His corps were gradually forced from the square, down a narrow street leading to the sea-gate. The struggle here was long and bloody, from the narrow front which the enemy were compelled to observe. The Prussians were finally pushed through the gate, and the engagement ceased without their surrender. Gratien's loss was supposed to exceed two thousand in killed and wounded. A striking instance of the gallantry of his opponents, whose force did not equal half the number. Of Schill nothing had been known for some time before the close of the battle. He had exposed himself with conspicuous bravery during the day, and had been twice wounded. About an hour after the square was taken, he was seen standing on the steps of a house in the narrow street, with the blood streaming down his

face, and cheering the troops with his sabre waving. In the confusion of the next charge he disappeared. In the evening he was found under a heap of dead near the steps, with two musquet wounds on his body, and a sabre cut on his forehead. The remnant of his band of heroes, chiefly cavalry, had retreated to a neighbouring field, and were there found exhausted, and unable to move farther. An adjutant of general Gratien, sent out to propose their surrender, was answered that they had determined not to receive quarter. Some messages followed between them and the general, but they refused to give up their swords while Schill lived. On their being told of his fall, they obtained leave to send two officers to see the body. The officers were brought to the hall where the corpse had been drawn from the slaughter: they recognized it at once, and at the sight burst into lamentations and tears. On their taking back this melancholy intelligence, the cavalry, then reduced to a small number, surrendered at discretion.

The farther history of these brave men is almost still more melancholy. A generous enemy, or even any man with a human heart, would have honoured their devoted gallantry.—But Napoleon ordered them for execution. They were taken to Wesel, and the only favour which they could obtain, was that of dying by each other's hands. Some had made their escape on the way through Germany, but twenty-two, by one account, and twelve or fourteen by another, remained to glut the tyrant's appetite for murder. They were taken to a field on the glacis of Wesel, and there, standing in a line behind each other,

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each shot the comrade before him, the last shooting himself. Two sons of general Wedel, the Prussian, were among the victims. This was said to be the sole act of Napoleon; those young sol-

diers were subjects of Prussia, and amenable only to their own sovereign.

A translation of a popular song, of which Schill is the hero, will be found in our Poetical selections.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTES of the late Rev. Dr. BARRETT, *Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*

The subject of this memoir was born in Dublin, in the year 1753, and was the son of a clergyman in rather confined circumstances. After receiving the usual rudiments of a classical education, he entered college about the year 1773, as a non-decremented pensioner; and passing through the usual routine of preliminary instructions, he obtained a fellowship in 1778. In 1791, he became a member of the senior board, and in 1792, librarian, having enjoyed the office of assistant during the preceding eight years. His habits, at all times retired, became decidedly cenobitical before he had passed his prime. Until the last twenty years, however, he occasionally ventured beyond the walls of the college, to dine with a gentleman of the Irish bar to whom he was much attached, but always on the express condition *that there should be no ladies present.*

After he relinquished this anti-aesthetic indulgence, he became a voluntary prisoner, never passing the college gate, except when he happened to be appointed one of the Lent preachers, and when he went to the Bank to receive the interest on his myriad of debentures. These were, indeed, so numerous, that the clerks, relying on his integrity, and shrinking from the Herculean task themselves, gladly allowed him to mark

them himself. One of the junior fellows (at present in the enjoyment of a college living) has been known to borrow a debenture, in order to have an excuse for accompanying the doctor to the Bank, and witnessing the operation. Once, and once only, was he known to undertake a long journey; and that was on the occasion of a law-suit relative to college property, which obliged him to transplant himself to the county of Kerry, one of the most remote parts of Ireland, and to him an *ultima Thule.*

He usually walked in the Fellows' garden, the park, or the courts of the college, encumbered with the weight of his entire wardrobe, consisting of a coat, vest, and breeches (brown in reality, but by courtesy black), a shirt (black in reality, but by courtesy white), hose, and no cravat. At home he sat constantly without the coat, the waistcoat being furnished with sleeves. On the occasion of a fellowship examination, his appearance was very remarkable, and it was no easy matter to become convinced of his identity; for he never failed to wash his hands and face on such occasions, and vacancies occur in Dublin college almost every year, or at least every two years. This phenomenon, added to the assumption of a clean gown (which, however, he always exchanged

for the old and unctuous one on removing from the theatre or examination-hall to the commons'-hall), improved his exterior so much, that he might actually have passed for a handsome old man.

That the erudition of Dr. Barrett should be almost without a parallel might be expected from his habits of complete seclusion, added to a memory of a power little short of miraculous, even in matters the most trivial. The following anecdote was related by sir Charles Ormaby, a barrister, some years deceased:—This gentleman, having occasion to call upon him after a lapse of twenty years, during which the doctor had never seen him, was not only addressed by name, but by his college designation: "Ormaby—*primus*—how-do-ye-do?" Another gentleman, who had entered college on the same day, nearly forty years ago, took occasion, although unacquainted, to visit him during his last illness, and was immediately accosted with—"Aye, you're H*****—you *entered* college—the same day with me—I-got-first-place, and-you-got-eleventh." Of the limited range of enjoyments to which the vice-provost was necessarily restricted from his habits of monachism those of the table were not the least prominent. In drinking he was remarkably abstemious, but his manducating propensities developed themselves in no equivocal manner. Faithful to the commons' bell, he opened his hall-door at three o'clock every day, and the ceremony of closing it was so attractive in the eyes of those disposed to gratify their risible inclinations, that groups might frequently be observed assembled in the court for the pur-

pose of witnessing the complicated process. After pulling the door to, he used to swing from the handle for the space of some seconds, and then run a tilt against the pannels, almost in the manner of a battering-ram, until he became satisfied by the result of repeated ordeals that no straggler about college could gain admission without co-operation from within. He then tucked up the skirts of his gown, and, in a pace rapid for a man of his years, proceeded across the court towards the dining-hall. On one occasion, many years since, some mushrooms were served up in a very scanty quantity, as they were only just coming into season. The vice-provost devoured them all; and some of the fellow-commoners, indignant at the appropriation, were determined to punish him. A whisper accordingly began to circulate that the mushrooms had been of a rather suspicious appearance, and most probably of a deleterious nature. When the buzz, thickening as it approached the head of the table, reached the ears of the vice-provost, his agony was extreme, and his cries for assistance not to be withstood. A draught of oil was accordingly procured, which he was obliged to swallow as an emetic, and the triumph of the avengers was complete.

In wit and repartee he was by no means deficient. One day, at commons, Mr. ———, one of the junior fellows, distinguished for his classical attainments, took occasion to ask the doctor, in a bantering tone, how he would translate the opening of Cæsar's Commentaries, *Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres*, and instantly received the following retort:—

"Why—I-suppose-I'd-say—All Gaul is *quartered* into three halves, *Misther* ——." A *jib* (or new-comer in college), unacquainted with the person of the vice-provost, dazzled his eyes one day with a looking-glass, upon which the doctor having detected the delinquent, fined him and his brother ten shillings each for *casting reflections on the heads of the college*.

His regularity in attending to college business was extreme. It is on record, that a poor soldier was once near undergoing a flogging, in consequence of the neglect of some duty while absorbed in the perusal of baron Munchausen. Tom Jones was more fatal to Jacky Barrett (the doctor's familiar designation throughout college). One baleful day, his attention was so engrossed by the adventures of the hero above-mentioned, that he actually forgot, until too late, to repair to the college chapel (where he was reader for the week), and thereby incurred the penalty of seven shillings.

To the usages of polished society he was of course a stranger. One day a contemporary of his came into the library, and grasped his hand in a manner rather too cordial for his capacity of physical endurance. "Why-do-you-squeeze-wan's-hand-so?" he ejaculated—"you-put-me-to-pain." On another occasion he called "Ben—*sin*," (Benson, the library porter) at the instant in which a venerable Roman Catholic clergyman was entering the library. From the distance, and the circumstance that this gentleman was uncovered, he was mistaken by Dr. Barrett for the porter; and as, being an infirm

man, he walked slowly up the library, the doctor turned to me and said—"See-how-slow-the-rascal-comes." By this time the priest, still unrecognized, was within a few paces, when Dr. Barrett, looking full in his face, pronounced, in accents of cast-iron, or rather bell-metal:—"Can't-you-*conthrive*—to-walk a little-slower?" When convinced of his mistake, he made no sort of apology to the clergyman, but poked his head as before into the catalogue, which he had been consulting as it lay upon the table.

Although naturally shrewd, his simplicity was at times remarkable. Benson (himself a character) and the doctor were standing one day at the same side of the oblong library table, when the former was desired by the latter to *put* (u as in *but*) a book into one of the shelves in a stall at the other side of the table, and exactly opposite to the place where they were standing. The porter, being obliged to walk round, took the book with him, a heavy tome, from the vice-provost's hand, laid it upon the table, and slowly commenced his circuit. The doctor, not perceiving the drift of his movements, vociferated after him:—"How-can-you-put-up-the-book—without the book?"—"I'm *go'in*, sir," answered the porter, without turning his head. "But-how-can-you-put-up-the-book—without the book?" bellowed the dignitary, with continually increasing choler. "I'm *go'in*, sir," growled the immittigable Benson, without mending his pace. The outcries of the vice-provost, who was now almost foaming with rage, were in vain. Benson, with imperturbable gra-

vity moved on, until, having completed his orbit, he coolly lifted the volume from the table, and deposited it in its place, leaving the astonished vice-provost convinced of the practicability of *putting up a book without a book*.

While he was once examining a class of graduates, in the Hebrew Psalter, one of them, being insufficiently prepared, was prompted by his neighbour. It was the 114th psalm that he was endeavouring to translate, and he had got as far as "the mountains skipped like rams," when the professor perceived what was going forward, and interrupted the proceeding with the following most extraordinary adversative proposition:—"Why-the-mountains-skipped-to-be-sure—but, sir—you're *promptin*."

Not long before his death he put the question to Mr. —, who was sitting with him, which of the fellows would be *sorryest* for him, in the event of his dying? Mr. — replied, that he, for one, would be sorry, and that he was confident the feeling would be general. "Aye,—but-who'll-be-sorryest?—I'll-tell-you-who'll-be-sorryest—It'll be Tom —, for-he'll-lose-nine-hundhert - guineas." To explain this, it may be necessary to mention, that the situation of senior lecturer for the ensuing year (the emoluments of which are estimated at about 1,000*l.*) would have reverted to Dr. —, had the vice-provost survived a few days longer. In consequence of his demise it devolves upon Dr. —, the new senior fellow.

A cause of considerable importance to the university of Dublin was decided against the ord primate, on the evening of

last Thursday, a few hours after the death of Dr. Barrett. He was sitting in his arm chair, attended by his nurse and college-woman, and conversing with them on the subject of the law-suit, when the hand of death seized him. He hung down his head, and departed as composedly as Hervey. So little aware was he of the proximity of his decease, that he had, a short time before, ordered a beef-steak pye for dinner. His disease was a dropsy, and he died in the 69th year of his age.

He left the porter of the university a handsome bequest: This was a debt of gratitude. About ten or twelve years since, some workmen conspired to murder and rob the vice-provost, and had actually removed some slates from the roof of his building, in order to gain admission by night. The plot was detected and prevented by the activity of the head porter, who ever after watched over him with unremitted vigilance, and was, in fact, notwithstanding the difference of rank, his most confidential friend up to his last moments. The bulk of his property, amounting to something between eighty and a hundred thousand pounds, he has left, as he expresses it in his will, "to feed the hungry, and clothe the naked."

The published works of Dr. Barrett are three in number:—

1. An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote.

2. An Essay on the Earlier Part of the Life of Swift.

3. *Evangelium secundum Matthæum ex Codicis Rescripto in Bibliothecâ Collegii SS^æ Trinitatis Juxta Dublin.*

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MRS. INCHBALD.

Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald was the daughter of Mr. Simpson, a respectable farmer at Staningfield, near Bury, Suffolk. She was born in 1756, and at an early age was remarkable for the beauty of her person, and a particular fondness for reading. Losing her father in her infancy, Miss Simpson was left under the care of her mother, who continued to occupy the farm. Her natural predilection for books soon induced her to form a romantic idea of visiting the metropolis, and finding that step discountenanced by her family, she eloped from them in Feb. 1772. After experiencing a variety of incidents, she attracted the notice of a performer of Drury-lane, who learning her situation, recommended her to the stage, and offered to instruct her, in spite of an impediment in her speech. She soon, however, ascertained that his designs were far from being honourable, and accordingly applied to the manager of the Bristol theatre. She next applied to Mr. Inchbald, with whom she had become acquainted, and who recommended her to a theatrical friend; her confidence in her new patron was however soon destroyed, and indignant at his dishonourable proposals, she hastened to Mr. Inchbald, who, endeavouring to soothe her sorrow, was married to her in a few days. Mr. Inchbald first introduced his wife on the stage at Edinburgh, where she continued four years. In consequence of the appearance of Mrs. Yates, she quitted Edinburgh for York; but her health declining, she and

her husband went to France, where she stayed about a year, and two years after her return to England in 1779, Mr. Inchbald died. She now returned to London, and continued to act four years at Covent-garden theatre. She next visited Dublin, on quitting which place she returned to Covent-garden theatre, where she continued to perform for some time, but retiring from the stage, she devoted her attention to dramatic writing, and in 1784, produced a farce called the Mogl Tale, the success of which induced her to go on, and she soon completed a comedy called "I'll tell You What," which ultimately met with great success. The tide of Mrs. Inchbald's fortune now began to turn; and in 1789, she quitted the stage, and afterwards depended on her literary labours, which being of the first order of merit, she became a great public favourite. Her successive works obtained great popularity, and many of them yielded considerable emolument. The following is a list nearly in the order of their publication:—Appearance Against Them—the Widow's Vow—Such Things Are—the Midnight Hour—All on a Summer's Day—Animal Magnetism—the Child of Nature—the Married Man—the Hue and Cry—Next-door Neighbours—Young Men and Old Women—Every One has His Fault—the Wedding Day—Wives as they were, and Maids as they are—Lover's Vows altered from Kotzebue—Win Man of the East—and, To Marry or Not to Marry, all of which appeared between 1785 and 1805.

In the year 1806 she was engaged to edit a new edition of the British Theatre, with biographical and critical remarks. This was followed by a collection of farces on the same plan, and the Modern Theatre in ten volumes. Mrs. Inchbald was also no less successful in novel writing than in her dramatic compositions. Her "Simple Story" is characterized by its touches of nature, and spirit of its language and incidents, in which some of the leading circumstances of her life are supposed to be delineated. She afterwards published a novel called "Nature and Art," equally remarkable for the spirit of its composition, but more particularly distinguished for its display, in her own elegant manner, of the principles of civil liberty. Of her conduct through the world, as a woman of honour and correct principles, there is but one opinion among all who knew her. Her manners were artless and fascinating, and she was received

in the best circles of society. In her theatrical engagements she maintained an unblemished character. Her acquaintance, highly esteemed her worth, and her connexion with Mrs. Siddons and Lady Derby strengthened into friendship. A short time previous to her death, she delivered to an intimate female friend the *only* copy she had ever made of her diary, with an injunction that it should be destroyed. It was represented to her that a compliance with this request would be an injustice to her literary fame; but with delicacy she observed, that what she had written, might, if published, hurt the feelings of those who survived her, she therefore insisted on making the sacrifice, and the work was accordingly destroyed. Her remains were deposited in Kensington churchyard, agreeably to her request in her will, by which she bequeathed a respectable property to Coventgarden fund and her friends.

TRAVELS, MANNERS, STATISTICS, &c.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

EXTRACT from "*An Account of Two late Attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, by Dr. Hamel, Counsellor of State to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.*" [From the *Annals of Philosophy*.]

THE first of the two attempts was undertaken on August 3, the anniversary of the ascent of M. de Saussure. Dr. Hamel, in passing by the baths of St. Gervais, heard that two persons of the country had reached the summit of Mont Blanc, and descended the same day at Prarion, whence they had set out. This report made Dr. Hamel desirous of attempting this new route, which, according to the account given of it, was less difficult, and dangerous, and much shorter, than that by Chamouny, which, since Saussure's time, had always been followed.

It appears, that the same persons, who had already ascended by this route, proposed again to undertake it, in order to remove some doubts which had been entertained at Chamouny with respect to the practicability of the journey. With these persons and the curates of St. Gervais, and St. Nicolas de Verosse,

the attempt was made by Dr. Hamel.

In order to insure success, it was proposed to effect the ascent in two days, passing the night near la Pierre Ronde, the name given to some rocks situated beneath L'Aiguille du Gouté, and at half-past seven, the travellers halted to pass the night, sheltered by the rocks, and not far from a torrent coming from the Glacier de Bionnassay.

The night was beautiful, and at half-past two in the morning, the journey was resumed by moon-light, and at 22 minutes after five o'clock, the travellers reached the base of the Aiguille du Gouté; and after about three hours of very difficult ascent among loose stones, the summit of the Aiguille was attained at 50 minutes after eight; the height of which is upwards of 12,000 feet. After taking rest and adopting precautions against the cold, and the rays of the sun

reflected by the snow, they set off at a quarter past nine towards the Dôme du Gouté, and arrived at the summit at half-past 11.

The height of this is 13,300 feet, and Dr. Hamel could advance but few steps without waiting to take breath, on account of the rarity of the air; and finding, from the state of exhaustion he was in, that he must have staid at least half an hour before he could resume his journey towards the summit of Mont Blanc, and calculating that it would be impossible to come back to the Aiguille du Gouté before night, he resolved to return by the route by which he had ascended, without attaining his object. The descent is represented as more difficult and dangerous even than the ascent, but it was safely performed, and the party arrived at about nine at night at an inn called Pavillon de Bellevue, situate on the Montagne de la Chaletta between Mont Lacha and Mont Prarion.

Dr. Hamel's account of his second journey, which was attended with great danger to the whole party, and proved fatal to some of the guides, is the following:

"In looking over M. de Saussure's work, I found that he had tried this same route; but the dangers which he encountered in the ridges of l'Aiguille du Gouté prevented him from proceeding further: he did not even arrive at its summit.

"This induced me to believe that the route by Chamouny, by which he afterwards ascended, must be at least as convenient; and I wished to meet with an opportunity of trying it, so that I might decide which of the two routes was preferable.

"Soon afterwards, I learned that some persons at Geneva were also desirous of ascending Mont Blanc: one of them was M. Selligie, a mineralogist and mechanical artist. He informed me that he had invented a barometer upon an entirely new principle, which he wished to try on these mountains.

"As the claim of Mont Blanc to be considered the highest mountain of Europe has been lately disputed, and as no travellers who have ascended it since M. de Saussure have taken the trouble to measure it again, I wished to determine its height, with the assistance of several barometers. Prof. de Saussure had the goodness to lend me an excellent walking-stick barometer, made at Turin. The reservoir for the mercury is a glass cylinder, and the level is regulated by a screw and piston. M. Selligie constructed a syphon barometer; and in case these two barometers should be deranged in ascending, I filled with mercury, two glass tubes 18 or 20 inches in length, and bent at one end like a syphon. The mercury having been boiled, I closed the opening, so that no variation in the volume of the mercury might cause air to enter the longer leg of the syphon. On arriving at any height, I had only to remove the cork, and allow part of the mercury to come out, and then to measure the height of the column standing in the tube. I had thus four barometrical instruments to measure the height of the summit.

"In my first ascent I was surprised at the action which the sun's rays had upon the skin; and I intended to make some experiments on the power of these

rays concentrated by lenses. Col. Beaufoy had previously paid some attention to this subject, and I think, as he does, that these experiments may become interesting in the theory of light and heat.

"I purposed also to make observations upon myself and my companions as to the effects of rarefied air upon animal organization; and after what I had already observed during my first ascent, I flattered myself that I should obtain results which would be useful in physiology.

"I procured a bottle of lime-water to determine the presence, and by approximation, the quantity of carbonic acid in these elevated regions, and to discover whether air which had been respired contained the same quantity of carbonic acid as it does in those regions in which at each inspiration one-third more oxygen enters in the same volume of atmospheric air. I intended also, when high up, to bleed some animal, in order to observe by the colour of the blood whether it was or was not sufficiently decarbonized.

"I filled four bottles with spirit of wine, which, when poured upon a sponge, was intended to be used for combustion; and I proposed to bring back some of the air of the summit in these bottles for analysis.

"A Papin's digester, of very simple construction, was intended to prove the possibility of cooking meat at great heights. The monks of the grand St. Bernard complain that they are unable to dress their food sufficiently. The reason of it is, that water in large open vessels, being less compressed by the atmosphere at

great heights than in plains, boils at a lower temperature. A separate apparatus was prepared to measure the exact temperature at which water boils at different heights.

"A small table, with a camera lucida, was furnished by M. Selligie, to sketch a panorama from the summit of Mont Blanc.

"Prof. Pictet supplied me with the instruments requisite to observe and measure the temperature, the electricity, and the moisture of the atmosphere, &c. &c.

"Mr. Joseph Dornford, and Mr. Gilbert Henderson, two English gentlemen, and both of the University of Oxford, were anxious to join us; the former of them had, when in England, formed the project of ascending Mont Blanc. We set out on Aug. 16, at three o'clock in the afternoon from Geneva for Chamouny. We arrived the next day at le Prieuré, reaching the excellent hotel de l'Union, kept by M. Charlet, at two o'clock.

"We applied to Joseph-Marie Coutet et Mathieu, son of Pierre Balmat, whom M. Pictet had recommended to us as guides who were equally robust and trusty. They advised us to take 12 guides, or three for each traveller. We referred the choice to them; and our obliging hostess undertook to prepare all that was necessary for the journey. The next morning at a quarter past five o'clock, we set out in the finest possible weather. We went at first in the direction of the Glacier des Bossons, but before we reached it, we turned to the left, and began the ascent in a forest. At seven o'clock, we had got above the forest, and reached the chalet,

inhabited by Pierre François Favret, formerly one of Saussure's guides, who had ascended, and his son was with us.

"Here one of our guides, Julien Devouassou, son-in-law of D. Paccard, was nearly poisoned. He supposed that he had bought some syrup of vinegar at Chamouny; and arriving at a stream, he tried the syrup before he mixed it with water: he swallowed a little of it. It was concentrated sulphuric acid, which burned his stomach and mouth in a terrible manner. His sufferings were great, and he vomited much. Fortunately this accident happened near a chalet, where I found some wood ashes, and these I made him swallow mixed with water; the alkali neutralized the acid instantaneously, and the guide having recovered, continued the journey with us.

"From the chalet, the ascent is continued zig-zag in the direction of the Aiguille du Midi; at half-past eight, we rested at la Pierre-pointue, where the mountain projects between the Glacier des Bossons and the Glacier des Pelerins, but nearest the former. From hence the summit of Mont Blanc is for the first time visible, and le Prieuré is still in sight. From thence we turned a little to the right, and at nine o'clock we crossed the torrent called l'Eau Noir, but which, instead of water, was filled with enormous blocks of granite, rolled down from above: the Aiguille de la Tour is on the left. A quarter of an hour afterwards, we passed to Nant Blanc; and at a quarter before 10 o'clock we halted to breakfast round a great stone between the Glacier des Bossons and Mount Baselache.

The guides call it "la pierre de l'échelle," because they usually leave the ladder there which is used to cross the Glacier. At ten minutes past 11 o'clock we recommenced our journey, and in five minutes we reached the Glacier des Bossons, which must be crossed obliquely in the direction of the Grand Mulet. At a hundred paces from the edge of the Glacier wonders begin which no pen can describe. At every moment we stopped to make each other observe some striking configuration of the ice; we heard nothing but "Look to the right! Look to the left!" Sometimes it was a bottomless precipice; at others a tower of ice more than 100 feet in height. The ladder was soon required. How were we to cross a crevice of 20 feet wide, apparently bottomless, longitudinally divided into two by a thin wall of ice, scarcely a foot thick, and 10 feet lower than the sides of the crevice which it divides? Arrived at the brink the ladder is lowered and supported upon the thin wall of ice in the middle of the crevice. One of the guides descends; the first traveller follows, and keeps himself upright near the ladder on the wall of ice, one foot broad, or supported by his stick, he stands immovable, and endeavours to shun the sight of the two blue gulphs ready to swallow him on the least loss of equilibrium. The guide then rests the top of the ladder against the opposite edge of the crevice, and the traveller having mounted it, it is again returned to the first brink in order to let the second traveller descend, and so on with the remainder. When the ladder is some inches longer than the cre-

vice is wide, it is placed across it like a bridge; and every one goes over on his hands and knees. Sometimes there are crevices which are covered by bridges of snow which are often narrow. Sometimes those who walk last find these bridges penetrated by a foot which has preceded them, and it is then necessary to turn the foot a little aside.

"In spite of all the difficulties and dangers, we crossed the Glacier without the least accident. At a quarter past one we were above the junction of the Glacier des Bossons with the Glacier de Tacconay, and between these two occurs the Montagne de la Côte; and after having ascended a ridge of snow, inclined at an angle of 56° , at precisely three o'clock, we set foot on the base of the Grand Mulet on the western side. These rocks, which project from the middle of the ice, are not more firm than those of the Aiguille du Gouté; and we ascended them so slowly, that it was half-past four when we arrived at the highest part of the Grand Mulet. A black cloud which formed in the west decided us to stay here for the night. The summit of this rock having the form of the letter L; that is to say, of a right angle, our ladder and some sticks covered with cloth were so arranged as to form the hypothenuse. A little straw scattered upon the horizontal part of the rock was the mattress upon which we lay down side by side. We were hardly covered when it began to rain; and soon after the thunder was heard majestically around us. I had scarcely attempted to put the point of the electrometer out of our tent,

when its two balls began to move with so much violence that I was alarmed. The whole of the night was stormy. The next morning the rain ceased, and the air was so pure that we saw the lake of Geneva, and some more distant objects, very distinctly.

"We hoped that towards noon the weather would clear up, but it remained uncertain, and we resolved then to bivouac again the following night in our tent à la Cossaque. Coutet sent two of our men to Le Prieuré to procure a supply of provisions for the guides. At intervals, I occupied myself with reboiling the mercury of one of my barometer tubes, which had been injured on the journey. We tried the temperature of boiling water, and found it to be 162° of Fahrenheit. I made arrangements to let off some fire-works on returning from the summit, for I was curious to try whether the fire-works would rise well in this rare air. I had balls and shining stars prepared with arsenic. I had also Bengal fire prepared with antimony; and, besides, a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and orpiment, in order to try to illuminate all the summit of Mont Blanc, and the spires of the surrounding mountains.

"At five o'clock some hail fell, and until midnight the weather was cloudy; but on the 20th, at one in the morning, the heavens appeared studded with stars, although the valley was still hidden by fog. Coutet went out to observe the weather, and informed us that it promised well, but that it would be prudent still to wait a little before we decided upon ascending. At about five o'clock, the summit was lighted by the sun; the air perfectly serene and

calm. Our guides informed us that we might begin our journey. M. Selligie, who had been for some time unwell, and who feared the return of the rain before the close of day, preferred staying at the Grand Mulet. Two of our guides who had never ascended Mont Blanc, and whom Coutet wished to remain with M. Selligie, refused to do so. The weather was favourable, and every one was desirous of ascending. At length two other guides consented to stay behind. Messrs. Dornford, Henderson, and I, with eight guides, set out from the Grand Mulet at 20 minutes past five; the thermometer was at 34° of Fahrenheit. Having entered upon the snows which were here rather deep, we went immediately towards the Aiguille du Gouté, afterwards we ascended towards the summit, and almost always in a zig-zag direction, in order to avoid the crevices and steep acclivities; and at a quarter before seven, the summit re-appeared on this side. The weather was beautiful; and, very far beneath us, we saw white clouds, like a calm sea, penetrated here and there by the summits of the highest mountains, the names of which were mentioned by Coutet, les Fours, l'Aiguille de Varens, le Buet, le Dent du Midi, le Dent de Morcle, &c. At about seven o'clock these clouds began to disperse, and we perceived le Prieuré. As we continued to ascend, we found the snow harder, and not so deep. No snow seemed to have fallen in these higher parts for some time.

At 20 minutes past seven we reached the first of three platforms of snow, which occur in

the space between the Dôme du Gouté and Mont Maudit, the eastern shoulder of Mont Blanc. After having crossed this first platform, at a quarter before eight, we ascended an acclivity at an angle of 25° or 30° . This leads to the second, which we began to cross at 10 minutes past eight, having then on our right hand the great *seracs** of ice, which are visible even at Chamouny. The sky, when observed near these white masses of ice, appears of an extremely deep-blue colour; indeed almost black. After having ascended another steep acclivity, we reached, at half-past eight, the last of the great platforms, bounded on the right by the highest part of the Dôme, on the left, by the last rocks on this side, and on the south side by a steep acclivity, at about the height of which, and a little further, appears the summit of Mont Blanc. Here our guides congratulated us, telling us that all difficulties were actually overcome; there were no more crevices, no more dangers. Never, said they, did an ascent succeed better; no one ever ascended more rapidly, and with less difficulty. In fact, the snow had precisely the degree of hardness which is desirable for walking upon with ease: the feet did not sink too much, and the snow was not too hard. We had nevertheless for some time expe-

* *Seracs* are those parallelipeds, cubes, and other rather regular forms of ice and snow which are found at great heights. The name is derived from a kind of white cheese, made in the mountains, and to which similar forms are given.

rienced the effects of the rarity of the air: my pulse beat 128 in a minute, and I was continually thirsty. Our guides advised us to breakfast here, for, said they, higher up you will have no appetite. A cloth was spread upon the snow at the entrance of the great platform, which served both for chairs and table. Every one eat his half chicken with appetite. I arranged several things for the observations and experiments which I proposed to make on the summit. I wrote two notes to announce our arrival at the summit, leaving a blank merely to insert the hour. I intended to fasten them to a pigeon which I had with me, and which I intended to liberate on the summit, in order to observe how he would fly in this rare atmosphere; and afterwards to know if he would find his way to Salenche, where the female was. We kept a bottle of our best wine in order to drink to the memory of de Saussure on the summit.

"At precisely nine o'clock, we set off to ascend the summit, which we saw before us. 'Would you accept a thousand pounds to descend instead of ascending?' said one of my companions to his fellow countryman. "I would not return for any money," was the reply. We were all full of hope and joy at seeing ourselves so near the end of our journey. The beautiful weather, the calm which reigned around us, the celestial air which we had breathed during our repast, made impressions upon our minds which are not experienced in lower regions. I saw myself already on the summit. I took a specimen of the highest rock in Europe to

place it in the Imperial Mineralogical Cabinet at St. Petersburg.* I intended some for the museum at Geneva, and other collections.

"We crossed the great platform of snow, at the entrance of which we had breakfasted. While crossing, I had occasion to remain for some time rather behind, and it was near the angle on the right that I rejoined the company. We ascended about half the height of the great acclivity of snow, which, extending the whole length of the platform, rises towards the summit of Mont Blanc. As, however, between this acclivity and the summit there are ridges of ice which are almost vertical, it is necessary to cross the acclivity horizontally, by keeping to the left, in order to reach the last great rocks at the height of 14,700 feet from which Italy is visible. From these rocks, by turning to the right, the summit is ascended, at the height of 960 feet. We walked one after the other, for it is preferable to tread in the footsteps of the first guide, who, on account of the fatigue which he suffers, is changed from time to time.

"We advanced thus in a nearly horizontal line, crossing the acclivity about half way up; that is to say, at almost equal distances between the ridges on our right, and the platform of snow

* Dr. Hamel is mistaken. The highest visible rock is some thousands of feet above this point, and only 250 feet below the top of the mountain.—See captain Undrell's account of his ascent in Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy* for May 1821.

upon our left. No one spoke, for at this height even talking is fatiguing, and the air conveys sound but faintly. I was still the last, and after taking a dozen steps, supported by my stick, I stopped to make 15 inspirations. I found that in this manner I could advance without exhaustion. Prepared with green spectacles, and with crape before my face, my eyes were fixed upon my steps, which I counted. Suddenly I felt the snow give way under my feet. Thinking that I merely slipped, I thrust my stick to the left, but in vain. The snow, which accumulated on my right, overturned and covered me; and I felt myself forced downwards with irresistible power. I thought at first that I was the only one who suffered this accident, but feeling the snow accumulate upon me so as almost to prevent my breathing, I imagined that a great avalanche was descending from Mont Blanc, and forcing the snow before it. Every moment I expected to be crushed by this mass: while descending I turned over repeatedly, and I strove with my strength to divide the snow with my arms, in which I was buried and struggling. I succeeded at last in getting my head out, and I saw that a great part of the acclivity was moving; but as I found myself near the edge of this slippery part, I made every effort to get upon the hard snow, where I might at last find footing. It was not until then that I knew the extent of the danger; for I saw myself near a crevice which terminated the acclivity, and separated it from the platform. At the same moment I saw Mr. Henderson's head still nearer this abyss. I discovered

still further Mr. Dornford and three guides, but the five others did not appear. I hoped still to see them come out of the snow, which had stopped, but Mathieu Balmat cried out that there were still persons in the crevice. I will not attempt to paint what then passed in my mind. I saw Mr. Dornford throw himself upon the snow in despair, and Mr. Henderson was in a condition which made me fear for the consequences. But our consolation may be judged of when, some minutes afterwards, we saw one of the guides come out of the crevice; our hurras redoubled at the appearance of the second; and we yet hoped that the three others would also reappear, but, alas! they were seen no more.

The guides, fearing a second slipping of the snow, directed us to remove to a distance, but that was impossible. Mr. Dornford declared that he was ready to sacrifice his life to go and search for the unfortunate guides: I offered him my hand, and partly sunk in the snow, still moveable, we advanced in spite of the guides, towards the crevice of unknown depth filled with snow, and to the place in which they must have fallen. There we descended into this gulph, and I sounded the snow every where with a stick without feeling any resistance. Supposing it possible that the men might have fallen into some cavity, or upon some projection in the crevice; and as the air, on account of its rarity, does not convey sound well, I thrust the longest stick quite to the end in the snow; and lying down upon it, I applied my teeth to the stick, and calling the men by their names, I listened with

great attention to hear any noise; but all was in vain. The guides came upon us, and forced us, so to express it, to come out of the crevice. They declared our search useless; they even refused the money that we offered them if they would wait; they laid hold of Dornford and Henderson; and while I was still sounding the snow (which had passed the crevice for a great space), they proceeded immediately with them to some distance; so that I was under the necessity of descending with only Coutet, who had not even a stick; but absorbed in the horror of the event, I was become insensible to danger, and I crossed all the crevices without thinking of them. I did not rejoin my two companions till I arrived at the Grand Mulet, from whence we set off for the Glacier des Bossons,* and at half-past eight in the evening, we returned to the Hotel de l'Union at Chamouny, without experiencing any great degree of fatigue. I was the more astonished at this, because, for an hour after the accident, I made great efforts in an elevated situation where the least exertion exhausts the strength.

"I shall here add a few words explanatory of our unfortunate accident. It appeared that the upper stratum of the snow on the acclivity lay upon another stratum, which was very slippery on

* In crossing the Glacier des Bossons, we found a young chamois upon an isle of ice, surrounded with enormous crevices, it had probably died from inanition. One of the high *seracs*, under the shade of which we had reposed in our ascent, had fallen in the interval, and had covered the spot on which we had stopped, with its fragments.

the surface; and as our track cut the first stratum across, the part which was above us began to slip upon the other, forming what is called in the l'Oberland de Berne, *suoggischnee*, or *rutschlawine*. In that part where the first of our file walked, the acclivity was much steeper than near me where I had measured it a little before the accident; there it inclined at an angle of 28° . Further on, the mass of snow was also thicker, especially high up; for the wind usually drifts there the loose snow blown from the summit. For these reasons, the slipping necessarily began at this place, and the snow descended directly towards the crevice; while about me it took an oblique direction forward. It was on this account that the three first of the file* fell so deep into the crevice, and were covered with snow, so that we were unable to discover them, while the fifth and sixth,† who had also fallen in, were able to disengage themselves. Coutet came up with his face of a blue appearance, and with symptoms of suffocation. Mathieu Balmat, who was a very strong man, and one of our principal guides, walked

* They were Pierre Balmat, brother of Mathieu, and eldest son of P. Balmat, one of the ancient guides of M. de Saussure; Pierre Carrier, a smith by trade, who had been 11 times upon Mont Blanc; and Auguste Terraz. This last, and P. Balmat, had never been on Mont Blanc, and were the two guides who refused to remain at the Grand Mulet. These three carried the provisions, the instruments, the pigeon, and a live fowl. No one of them was married.

† Joseph Marie Coutet, one of our principal guides (his father was also with M. de Saussure), and Julien Devvaumon, who escaped being poisoned by oil of vitriol.

fourth, was the only one who could withstand the slipping of the snow. Thrown down and afterwards carried to some distance, he had the presence of mind to thrust his large stick down, like an anchor, into the hardened snow. The two other guides* were, like us three travellers, buried in the snow, and forced towards the crevice, without, however, falling into it. The guides reckoned the surface of the snow which moved, to be nearly 100 fathoms broad, and 250 high in an oblique direction. From the firmness of the snow which had slipped, it was evident that it had not lately fallen. The guides most accustomed to the snow did not suspect any danger. At the moment the accident occurred, the brother of one of our principal guides walked first, and the second was a man who had been this journey 12 times. In coming from the side of St. Gervais, passing by the Aiguilles and the Dôme du Gouté, it is necessary to take the route to Chamouny, in order to reach the acclivity, which deceived us when we imagined all dangers were past.

"Whether we ascend one side or the other, even after having escaped as I did, the formidable rocks of the Aiguilles du Gouté, and passed the gulphs of the Glacier des Bossons, we incur

the danger, near the summit, of being swallowed up by the yielding of the snow which at first appears to be firm, but suddenly gives way—a species of danger against which it is difficult to find a preservative."

On this narrative Capt. Undrell makes the following remark:—

"I cannot gather at what part of the ascent Dr. Hamel and his companions met with the deplorable calamity which ended so fatally to poor Carrier, and two other guides, as the account published in the *Annals of Philosophy* does not mention at what time the accident occurred. I should fancy it to have taken place shortly after quitting the Grand Plateau, and advancing towards the Rocher Rouge, as there are, or were (for the appearance of the snow is eternally varying), some deep chasms to the left in that direction, with many precipitous masses on the other hand which continue for a considerable space upwards. Portions of these heaps are frequently detached, and bear every thing before them, when set in motion from the slippery acclivity on which they rest. If my conjecture as to the place of the misfortune be well founded, Dr. Du Hamel must then have been more than three hours and a half from the summit of the mountain, which then seemed so near to him, so difficult is it to judge of distances at these elevations, and with such obstructions to encounter."

* David Coutet, the brother of Joseph Marie, our principal guide, and David Foligue.

FATE of the LAST REMNANT of the VARDARELLI BAND of ROBBERS.
[From KEPPEL CRAVEN'S Tour in the Southern Provinces of Naples.]

"The road from Lucera to Foggia is almost a repetition of that from Troja to Lucera; but it crosses no stream; and one solitary undeviating path over ten miles of perfect level ground, without tree, bush, or house in sight, brought me to the capital of Capitanata, which has gates, but no walls, the houses being so irregularly scattered about it, that it is difficult to fix precisely where the town begins. I could find no lodging at the numerous inns which displayed their signs on each side of me, but were already filled by the arrivals for the ensuing fair; so that I had penetrated some way into the city before there appeared any chance of my being accommodated at all; when, just as I had turned out of a street, or rather square, in which I had observed some troops drawn out as for a parade, a sudden volley of musketry, which I took for the crash of a building falling, followed by a general flight of the inhabitants, uttering cries of terror and dismay, arrested my attention: soon after, a gentleman hurrying by, desired me to alight, which I did, though utterly unable to guess the motive of this advice; while a second as strenuously recommended my remounting my horse and galloping away. The first idea that darted across my mind was that of an earthquake, and a number of persons rushing at once out of an adjoining house tended to confirm it. I walked on, in vain addressing the fugitives who passed me in every

direction, till a boy took my horse's bridle, and led him through some obscure by-streets to an inn at the skirts of the town, where we took refuge in a room on the ground-floor, into which my servants and the guide, together with all the horses and myself, entered, as if by one common instinct, but still in total ignorance of the cause of alarm. The cries of several women, tearing their hair, and the incoherent exclamations they uttered, among which I could only distinguish the word *brigands*, at last led me to conjecture that a party of banditti had forced their way into the town, and were engaged with regular troops. The door had been carefully barricaded at the moment of our entry; but through the small windows several soldiers were observable lurking about in parties, with their muskets ready, and at times a dragoon passed in full gallop, apparently engaged in pursuit. These circumstances, and occasional musket shots, confirmed my suspicions: but that a gang of robbers, however daring and desperate, should have made an attack at mid-day on a large city, respectably garrisoned, seemed so improbable, that I continued in a state of doubt, till the son of my hostess made his appearance; and after being repeatedly kissed and wept upon, by his mother and her dishevelled companions, he gave me a clearer insight into the affair, by relating, in an imperfect manner, the details, which were sub-

sequently made known to me from a source more authentic, and which are as follows:—

“The remains of the Vardarelli band had presented themselves that morning before the general commanding at Foggia: they formed, in fact, part of the troops I had seen, and were, at the moment I passed, engaged in a war of words, which soon was waged with more deadly weapons. It seems that the general, who had received the intimation of their arrival, gave orders for them to be inspected the instant that it took place. After they had dismounted and given a satisfactory account of their late proceedings, they received directions to repair to Lucera, and there await further commands. This mandate they positively refused to obey; and a long altercation took place between them and an officer sent from the commander's house, before which they were ranged, to remonstrate on the imprudence, not to say temerity, of their behaviour. The general finally commanded the two leaders to repair to his own apartment to speak to them: this they objected to do without their arms, which they declared they would never part from; and it is supposed that the language they made use of in the course of their argument so exasperated the officer, that he roughly pushed one of them back, who was using threatening gestures, on which the other fired his musket at him; but having missed his mark, was shot dead on the spot by the sentry at the gate. This was the signal for an attack from his companions, that was immediately answered by a round of musketry from the troops who were drawn

out close to them, which killed several, and spread consternation among the crowds of town's-people who had assembled on the spot. Four of the band, who had presence of mind to spring upon their horses, escaped in different directions out of the town, though followed by cavalry, and fired at as they fled. Another portion were made prisoners; but a third division sought security in a cellar, the first place of refuge which offered itself, and which having only one very low entrance, afforded them a defensible asylum for some time. The depth and darkness of this receptacle made it difficult to attack them with success, for they killed a soldier, and wounded several others, who had ventured too near the aperture. Of this last desperate set, four, however, gave themselves up, and made known the number that remained. In order to bring as speedy a termination as possible to the dismay and agitation which this event had spread throughout the city, two of those who had been last taken were sent in to their companions, with their hands tied, to persuade them to surrender, and to inform them, that if they persevered in a resistance, which from the local nature of their retreat must be unavailing, a straw fire would be lighted at the orifice, as the only means of hastening their compliance or destruction. The unfortunate men never returned; and no answer being given, this threat was put into actual execution, and the aperture blocked up with stones. Imagination pictures their situation as most horrible; but its terrors were eluded by the last resource of despair. Two hours afterwards, the cellar was

entered without opposition, and their lifeless bodies, covered with wounds, indicated the death they had received at each other's hands.

"In about five hours some degree of tranquillity was restored to the city; and it was evident that the feelings of alarm occasioned by this singular event, and even those of aversion and universal reprobation which the excesses of the banditti had excited, now yielded to emotions of compassion, called forth by so terrific and untimely a death. Even the policy which prompted this severe punishment met with comments and constructions by no means favourable to those whose duty it was to inflict it.

"In the evening the shops were re-opened, and I ventured to send my letters of recommendation to the general commandant of the division, and the intendente, who both showed me every attention and civility during my stay. But I had with me a document of similar import addressed to a very different character from either of these distinguished personages.

"On my leaving Benevento, one of its most respectable inhabitants, fearing I might encounter the Vardarelli troop on their way to head quarters, gave me a letter of introduction to one of them, which he assured me would be the means of securing me from all such danger as the existing uncertainty of their projects and movements might render possible, if not probable. The person to whom it was addressed had been employed on a farm of the writer, and retained a friendly and even respectful feeling towards his former master, which had shown

itself on several occasions since they had parted. Curiosity led me to inquire whether this person was among the survivors of the dreadful catastrophe of the morning; and having sent to the prison where they were confined, for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, I was answered in the affirmative, and conducted, as I imagined, to the cell which contained the object of my inquiry. It seems that the substance of my message having been conveyed from mouth to mouth, had undergone a material change in its import; and before I was rendered aware of the misunderstanding, I found myself in a low vaulted room, at the back of the public prisons, and standing opposite to several naked bodies exposed on some straw. One of them was pointed out to me as that of the individual whom I sought.

"The infliction of a sudden and violent death on a robust and active frame is far from producing those effects which the repeated attacks of disease, or the gradual decay of the vital powers, have impressed in characters so awful or offensive on the human countenance: the setting rays of the same sun which had cast its moribund radiance on beings moving in the full energy of existence, now shone on their features, but not inexpressive features. The turmoil of passions which had agitated the last dreadful moments of their existence was visibly though variously depicted in every face; nor could the impression be mistaken: the curled brow, strongly contracted over the glaring eyeball, the pallid lip curled to a sardonic smile, and bespoke the final agonies of desperate bravery, intellectual

vange, or the hopeless struggles of expiring crime. The colour of the cheeks was fixed but not extinct, and pought but the attitude was that of death. They had been stripped of every article save the reliquaries or consecrated images, which the lower classes in Italy invariably wear round their necks, and which now rested on the ghastly wounds

that disfigured their bodies, some of which were also blackened by smoke. None of these men were above the age of forty, while most of them were considerably younger. It was said that individuals of every nation were to be found in their ranks; but I believe that a Frenchman and an Hungarian were the only two who were not natives of Italy."

FRENCH GUIANA.

[From a REPORT, presented to the KING, by BARON PORTAL, July 1, 1821.]

Doubts having arisen as to the possibility of introducing labourers, and forming agricultural settlements in French Guiana, a more extensive and formal examination became, in some measure, necessary, as a prelude to the establishing of any colony. Accordingly, in obedience to the king's orders, three commissaries set out from Havre, September 3, 1820, and arrived at Cayenne on the 20th of October. There three commissioners, selected from the local residents, were to share in their labours.

On the 29th the commissioners embarked for the Mana, distant about fifty leagues, and on the 5th of November the Isere, a king's brig, on board of which they were, reached the entrance of that river.

The company composing the commission, with a military detachment, consisting chiefly of workmen and Galois Indians, hired at Iracoubo, and on the Maroni, sailed in the Isere Sagollette, to the height of eleven leagues.

From this point, which is on

this side of the first Waterfall, and where the principal post was established, eleven detachments were sent out in different directions to reconnoitre the Organabo, the Iracoubo, and the Maroni.

The Mana was ascended to about fifty leagues from its mouth, and the lands on both sides were explored to a considerable depth. Besides other of its tributary streams, the Iracoubo, and the Couanama were navigated, either upwards or downwards, with the sounding lead in hand.

Seventeen journals or reports, and three charts in four folios, delineate the operations, both of the commissioners and of the officers of the royal marine, and other persons who assisted in the survey.

The region of the Lowlands, or the Alluvial districts, as they are termed, do not stretch above three leagues and a half from the mouth of the Mana. At the same distance the insects of the marshes disappear. In advancing further the lands appear alternately level, and slightly undulated, the soil, on approaching

the high lands, graduates from indifferent to good, and becomes excellent, especially in the whole length of the left bank, and still more in proceeding towards the Marodi.

The lands are covered with trees of different kinds, well adapted in general for all the purposes of timber. Hurricanes and the yellow fever are unknown in Guiana. The country is intersected with rivers that disembogue into the Mana and the Maroni, and are either already navigable, or capable of being easily made so.

The thirteen falls in the Mana, in the distance between eleven leagues above its mouth to an advance of about fifty more, may be passed over at all times by canoes and flat-bottomed boats. In the rainy season the falls disappear, and there is a sufficiently strong current of water.

From observations made during forty-five successive days at the principal post, the average of the greatest heat is 22 degrees of Reaumur. The temperature more moderate in the higher parts.

Two posts have been fixed on the Mana, the principal one distant about eleven leagues, and another about seven from its mouth. The former is the highest point that barges and other vessels can reach, under the present circumstances; the second, in all appearance, would be as far as any European vessel could penetrate. Should a colony be established, its situation would render it the seat of government and business in general.

The operations on the Mana terminated Dec. 25, 1820.

One part of their instructions

the commissioners were unable to execute, penetrating further into the interior, and by surmounting the heights, to get at the source of the Oyapock; but the rainy season approaching, and with it the rise of the rivers, these were obstacles which, in an unknown country, could not be overcome. It is, however, intended, by means of the establishments already fixed on the Mana, to accomplish the whole object of the commission.

The principal aim has already been attained, as the commandant and governor-general for the king at Cayenne, has signified in a letter to Baron Portal.

Between the Mana and the Maroni, and especially from the $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north latitude, the whole country is accessible, and presents so many circumstances subservient to the advantages of population and industry, that, considering the extent, it would be difficult to find a space parallel to it on the surface of the globe.

Notwithstanding the fatigues inseparable from such an expedition, not one of those who embarked in it suffered from any bodily complaint.

Some difficulties will, at first, attend getting inured to the climate, but with the precautions recommended by M. le Barre Laussat, these will be very much lessened.

M. Laussat, the governor, gives it as his opinion that the new colony, differing totally from the one actually established in all its local relations, should form a government altogether separate and distinct.

In conclusion, the possibility of forming a colony of French

families and cultivators on the left bank of the Mana is announced as an incontrovertible fact.

The baron then touches on certain preparatory measures that would be requisite, and terminates his paper by an address to

the king, requesting his majesty to authorise him, in concert with a commission to be appointed, to investigate the plan and means of colonising a settlement on the Mana.

ÆTHIOPIA.

A letter from M. F. Caillaud, dated the 11th of July last, 1821, has been received in Paris, written from Senaar.

"In my preceding letter from Assour," says M. Caillaud, "I made you acquainted with the discovery of forty pyramids, part of 45 of which I have taken the dimensions. I have also seen traces of a town, the remains of a great temple with six sphynx-lions cut in brown free-stone. Discoveries since made, confirm me in the opinion that this was the position of Meroë, and that the peninsula which is formed between the Nile of Bruce and the river Atbara, is in reality the Isle Meroë of the ancients. I remained fourteen days there among numerous pyramids, and took many plans and copies of hieroglyphics. These pyramids are to the east; all, with the exception of one, have a little sanctuary towards the same quarter. Leaving that place, we arrived, after one day's march, at Chendi; I found the army on the left bank of the river, about three quarters of a day's march from Chendi. To the north of Webete Naga are still fifteen other pyramids, but they have no sanctuary, nor edges at the corners, as the last had. They were in size about the same as the middling ones among those first mentioned.

After nine days march from Chendi, we arrived at the mouth of the White River; we were the first Europeans who had ever seen it, though Bruce was very close to it. Its mouth is narrow, about 4 or 500 paces wide, but about half a league more to the southward it greatly enlarges itself. This river, and not that seen by Bruce, is, I believe, the main branch, and in consequence the real Nile. I am more than ever decided to follow it, and to discover all that is interesting belonging to it.—Shall I succeed in reaching its source, or not? I am far from calculating on the success of such a project. The province of El Aïse, on the White River, terminates at the height of Senaar; it is inhabited by poor Musulmen fishermen. Farther to the south is a pagan race of people who are said to be anthropophagi, and to use poisoned arrows, &c. We have determined the latitude and longitude of the White River; I have reason to be satisfied with our observations, to take which we spared no pains. In three days the Pacha passed with his army over the White River, to follow his route on the peninsula of Senaar. To lose nothing of the two banks of the Nile of Bruce, M. Letorzec continued his route with the army, and I

ascended in a bark that I might observe the right bank. At one day's journey to the south of the mouth of the White River I found, under the name of *Soba*, an immense space covered with ruins and hillocks of baked brick, the position no doubt of a great city. The name of *Soba* given to these ruins bears an analogy with the ancient *Saba*. Among them I found nothing, save a sphynx-lion in hard freestone, tinged with oxide of iron, in the Egyptian style. I have visited the mouth of the Ratte (*Rahhad*) and of the Dender rivers, which swell the stream of the Nile. Bruce is erroneous in placing the mouth of the Dender in the Ratte; both run into the Nile. The entire peninsula formed on the east by the Dender, and on the west by the Nile of Bruce, bears the name of *Gaba*. I think I have found the real Ibis of the ancients. It is very common in the Isle of Meroë: I have preserved several, for the feathers and skeletons. Be not astonished if the name of Meroë has been given to the mountain Barkal: a colony might have descended there after the fall of Meroë. Two Englishmen and M. Frediani, who saw those antiquities a little time before me, no doubt flattered themselves that they had found the Isle of Meroë, but they were mistaken: the real discovery belongs to me, and I arrived alone at it fourteen days before the army. I have not spoken yet of the ruins of Christian churches abandoned by the Copts; that in the best preservation is at Dongola el Agouz, the old Dongola. On the fine and rich Isle of Argo are the remains of three other churches, with granite Ionic co-

lumnas, having the Greek cross as an ornament of the chapiters. On more than thirty rocks which form the Isles of the cataract of Wolad el Atfe (*Wadi Helifa*) are other Christian ruins. In the province of Chaguy there are yet some with columns of granite, and others in Barber and Chendi. To this place there are four cataracts or rapids: that of Assouan; that of Wolad el Atfe, which finishes in the province of Socot, 57 leagues from Wolad el Atfe but for the greater part of this distance the Nile is clear and navigable. The third is at Happeke, at the entrance of the kingdom of Dongola: this is a very small one. The fourth is in the province of Chaguy: this is larger, and is forty-five leagues from one extremity to the other. For three parts of the distance it is rocky. These cataracts have not any remarkable fall; they are very rapid, and obstructed in all parts by vast rocks of black granite, and a rock amphibolite, and full of feldspar, black and greenish. Ismael Pacha brought up 120 barks to this place, where they remained when the waters were low. Some small barks, however, mounted the river to Senaar, but this was looked upon as a grand effort. Now the Nile begins to rise, we expect large vessels up. At the extremity of this cataract, in the province of Rabatate, during the time when the waters are low, there is a fall of water occupying three quarters of the breadth of the river, and three metres in descent; two more, very rapid, are at Goll Moli and Râs el Kelb: it is situated in the elbow which the Nile makes to the north and north-west. We must pay a duty

tribute of praise to D'Anville, whose map of this part of the river was exact. It was here for the first time since my leaving Europe, that I saw a mountain covered with wood and verdure : it was about 400 feet high. The eye, fatigued by the wild aspect of the mountains of Egypt, reposed upon it with pleasure. The cloudy sky, the rolling of the thunder, all reminded us of Europe. What a contrast with the arid and burning hills of Egypt, of Nubia and the surrounding

deserts, where the eye can perceive no trace of vegetation ! We now enter upon the rainy season, which lasts three months. We have already had violent storms, and frequently thunder. We shall pass that season here, where there are no antiquities, and I despair of finding any higher up. The limits of the rains are placed too much to the south, they are really 18 deg. 40 min. in the province of Rabatate, and not in 16 deg. as Bruce makes them."

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND THE MECHANICAL ARTS.

COMPRISED,

NATURAL HISTORY.
GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.
CHEMISTRY.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.
PATENTS.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THIBET Goats.—The *Société d'Emulation* having appointed a committee to report on the state of the Thibet goats, at present kept near Belbeuf, have decided that the climate of France agrees very well with those animals, that they do not seem to degenerate, but their hair appears to possess all the qualities necessary to the manufacture of the much-admired shawls. These goats are easy to feed, and have nothing of the disagreeable qualities of the common goats. Their milk is richer, and the male has not that strong odour which marks these animals in general. They do not seem to be subject to any particular disorders, and multiply with rapidity. From attempts already made, it seems that by crossing their breed with that of the indigenous race, great advantages will be obtained.

The Leech of Ceylon.—This animal is seldom more than an inch in length, and is semitransparent. It is very active, and is said occasionally to spin. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great when his extended, it is like a fine cord, and its point is so sharp, that it easily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smell, for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters. "Those who have had no experience of these animals," says Dr. Dargy, "of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly

said to be the plague. In rainy weather it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them, gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. In attempting to keep them off, they crowd to the attack, and fasten on quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time. Their bites are apt to fester, and become sores, and frequently degenerate into extensive ulcers, which, in too many instances, have occasioned the loss of a limb, and even of life."

Rain of Silk.—M. Lainé, the French consul at Pernambuco, says, in a letter, dated Nov. 1, 1820, that at the beginning of the preceding month there was a shower from the sky, consisting of a substance resembling silk, of which many persons preserved specimens. This phenomenon extended to the distance of 30 leagues inland, and nearly as many off to sea. A French vessel was covered with the silky material. He has sent a specimen of it to Paris.

Medicinal Plant.—A plant very celebrated at Chandernagore in the East Indies, under the name of Chirayita, has been imported into France, where a memoir has been published by M. Virey on the subject of its medicinal qualities, which he states to be very powerful. It is a strong bitter, and is celebrated in the East for its efficacy as a febrifuge. There is no doubt but that it might be advantageously employed in Europe for the gout, and for weaknesses of the digestive organs. At present we have no accurate and complete botanical description of

this plant; but M. Virey conjectures, both from the flowers and from the traces of the fructification adhering to the specimens he has received, also from the details respecting it in the Asiatic Researches, that it is a species of gentian, and accordingly denominates it *Gentiana Chirayita*.

American Spider.—There exists in America an enormous spider, whose size (the body alone being an inch and a half long), enables it to attack even small birds. M. Moreau de Jonnes has furnished a memoir on its manners, as observed by him at Martinique. It spins no web, but lodges in the crevices of the rocks, and throws itself with main force upon its prey; it kills humming-birds, fly-birds, and small lizards, taking special care to seize them by the nape of the neck, knowing that they must be thus killed with the greatest ease. Its strong jaws seem to infuse a poison into the wounds which they inflict, for such wounds are considered much more dangerous than they would be by their depth alone. It envelopes its eggs, to the number of from 1,800 to 2,000 in a ball of white silk, and this fecundity, joined to its tenacity of life, would soon cause the island to be overrun with it, had it not active and innumerable enemies in the red ants, which destroy the greater part of the young spiders.

Dugong.—Sir T. S. Raffles has sent to England several skeletons of animals from Sumatra; among these is the Dugong. This creature grazes at the bottom of the sea without legs; and is of the figure and form of the whale; its position and structure of its mouth enables it to browse upon the fuci and submarine algæ like

a cow in a meadow, and the whole structure of the masticating and digestive organs, shows it to be truly herbivorous. It never visits land, or fresh water, but lives in shallow inlets, where the water is two or three fathoms deep. Their usual length is eight or nine feet. But a curious, and to some, perhaps, the most interesting part of the detail of the history of this animal is, that the flesh resembles young beef, being very delicate and juicy.

On the Phosphorescence of Marine Animals.—During a voyage to the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Dr. Mac Culloch had various opportunities of investigating the phenomena of marine luminous animals. In proceeding from the Mull of Cantyre to Shetland, and in almost all the harbours of Shetland and Orkney, Dr. Mac Culloch found the water filled with a species of animal which he considers to have been undescribed. A cubic inch of water did not contain less than 100 of these animals. In the same view, and nearly at all times, the water was found filled with several different species, resembling in size some of the Infusoria. Other animals of larger dimensions, and of many species, were equally constant, and, if less numerous, yet ten or twenty were always to be found within the space of a common tumbler-glass. In all these cases the water was luminous. The light of the whole of these species disappeared when they died, either from keeping the water too long, from warming it, or from the addition of spirits. Dr. Mac Culloch has added upwards of 190 species to the list of luminous marine animals. The most con-

spicuous among these are about twenty small pieces of *Medusa*, in addition to those already known to be luminous. In the ancient genus *Cancer*, a considerable number of *Squilla* were also found possessed of phosphorescence. In the genera *Scolopendra* and *Nereis*, five or six were luminous, which were all the species observed by Dr. Mac Culloch. The other known genera in which luminous species were observed, were *Phalangium*, *Monoculus*, *Oaisus*, *Julus*, *Vorticella*, *Cercaria*, *Vibrio*, *Volvox*; to these Dr. Mac Culloch adds, among the fishes, a new species of *Leptocephalus*. The remaining luminous animals consisted of new genera, or at least of animals which could not be referred to any as yet to be found in authors. Dr. Mac Culloch seems to think, that the Ling and other fish which inhabit the submarine valleys at depths to which the light of day cannot penetrate, must perceive their food, and pursue their avocations, by the phosphorescence of their prey, or of the animals which abound in the sea, or by phosphorescence elicited from their own bodies. Dr. Mac Culloch's observations were generally made in harbours, but never at a distance exceeding eight or ten miles from land.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

The Unicorn.—Mr. Campbell (the missionary), has given the following description of the head of a very singular animal which he has brought from the interior of Africa.

"The animal," says Mr. Campbell, "was killed by my Hottentots, in the Mahew country, near the city of Mahew, about two hundred miles N. E. of

New Lattakoo, to the westward of Delago Bay. My Hottentots never having seen or heard of an animal with ~~one~~ horn of so great a length, cut off its head, and brought it bleeding to me upon the back of an ox. From its great weight, and being about twelve hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, I was obliged to reduce it by cutting off the under-jaw. The Hottentots cut up the rest of the animal for food, which, with the help of the natives, they brought on the backs of oxen to Mashow. The horn, which is nearly black, is exactly three feet long, projecting from the forehead about nine or ten inches above the nose. From the nose to the ears measured three feet. There is a small horny projection of about eight inches immediately behind the great horn, designed for keeping fast or steady whatever is penetrated by the great horn. There is neither hair nor wool on the skin, which is the colour of brown snuff. The animal was well known to the natives. It is a species of the Rhinoceros; but if I may judge of its bulk from the size of its head, it must have been much larger than any of the seven Rhinoceroses which my party shot, one of which measured eleven feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. The skull and horn excited great curiosity at the Cape. Most were of opinion that it was all we should have for the Unicorn. An animal the size of a horse, which the fancied unicorn is supposed to be, would not answer the description of the Unicorn given by Job, chap. 39, verse 9, *et seq.*, but in every part of that descrip-

tion this animal exactly answers to it."

REPORT relative to the MOVING BOG of KILMALEADY, in King's County, made by order of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Royal Dublin Society-House, July 10, 1831.

IN compliance with the request of the Royal Dublin Society, I have visited the moving bog of Kilmaleady; and finding on my return to Dublin to-day, that very erroneous notions, respecting its magnitude and destructive effects, have been entertained, I think it my duty immediately to communicate to you, for the information of the society, some account of the nature and extent of this once alarming phenomenon.

The bog of Kilmaleady, from whence the eruption broke out, situated about two miles to the north of the village of Clara, in King's County, is of considerable extent; it may probably contain about 590 acres; in many parts it is 40 feet in depth; and it is considered to be the wettest bog in the county. It is bounded on all sides, except the south, by steep ridges of high land, which are composed at the top, of limestone gravel, and beneath of cavernous limestone-rock, containing subterraneous streams; but the southern face of the bog is open to a moory valley, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, which for nearly half a mile in length, takes a southern direction in the lands of Lisnisky, and then turns at right angles to the west, and continues gradually widening for upwards of two miles. Throughout the centre of this valley flows a stream

about twelve feet in breadth, which serves as a discharge for the waters from the bog and surrounding country; and finally joins the river Brusna, above the bridge of Ballycumber.

The bog of Kilmaleady, like all other deep and wet bogs, is composed, for the first eight or ten feet from the surface downward, of a reddish brown spongy mass, formed of the still undecomposed fibres of the bog moss (*sphagnum palustre*) which by capillary attraction absorbs water in great quantity. Beneath this fibrous mass, the bog gradually becomes pulpy, till, at length, towards the bottom, it assumes the appearance, and, when examined, the consistence of a black mud, rather heavier than water.

The surface of the bog of Kilmaleady, was elevated upwards of 20 feet above the level of the valley; from which it rose at a steep angle; and its external face, owing to the uncommon dryness of the season, being much firmer than usual, the inhabitants of the vicinity were enabled to sink their turf holes, and cut turf at a depth of at least ten feet beneath the surface of the valley, and in fact, until they reached the blue clay which forms the substratum of the bog. Thus the faces of many of the turf banks reached the unusual height of 30 feet perpendicular; when at length, on the 19th day of June, the lower pulpy and muddy part of the bog, which possesses little cohesion, being unable to resist the great pressure of water from behind, gave way, and being once set in motion, floated the upper part of the bog,

and continued to move with astonishing velocity along the valley to the southward, forcing before it not only the clumps of turf on the edge of the bog, but even patches of the moory meadows, to the depth of several feet, the grassy surface of which heaved and turned over almost like the waves of the ocean; so that in a very short space of time the whole valley, for the breadth of almost a quarter of a mile between the bog-edge and the base of the hill of Lisansky, was covered with bog to a depth of from eight to ten feet, and appeared every where studded with green patches of moory meadow.

The hill of Lisansky retarded the progress of the bog for some time; but at length it began to flow at right angles to its first course along the valley, where it turned to the west, and continued with unabated rapidity until it reached the bog road of Kilbride, (which runs directly across the valley, and is elevated five or six feet above it), and choked up the bridge through which the waters of the stream pass. This barrier retarded the progress of the bog for five days: at the end of that time, the accumulation was such from the still moving bog and the waters of the stream, that it flowed over the road, and covered the valley to the south of it for about half a mile, flowing with varied velocity, till it was again stopped for a few hours (as I understand) by a second road across the valley, leading from Clara to Woodfield: having also overcome this obstacle, it proceeded slowly westward, and if its progress had not been checked by the very judicious means that have been em-

ployed, the whole extent of the valuable meadows, which compose the valley where it expands to the westward, must long since have been covered. But when the flowing bog had passed over the road of Kilbride, and the consternation in the country became general, at the desire of the lords justices, Mr. Gregory employed Mr. Killaly, engineer of the directors general of inland navigation, to carry into execution any works that could be devised to arrest the progress of the bog. Mr. Killaly at once perceived that the only feasible remedy was to draw off the water that had accumulated; and to accomplish this end he employed a number of labourers to open the course of the stream where it was choked up, and also the drains through the valley that could be directed into the stream. By this means the head of the water was soon lowered, and in consequence the bog ceased to flow, and all the loose masses which floated on the river, were broken to pieces by labourers placed at intervals throughout its course.

Such was the situation of affairs on my arrival at the bog early on Saturday morning. During the course of the day, I exerted myself to carry into execution the well-advised plans which had previously been commenced by Mr. Killaly. Towards evening, the floating masses which came down the river began to lessen considerably both in size and number; and finding every thing proceeded with regularity and certainty, I thought it useless to remain longer.

At present I entertain no ap-

prehension of further devastation from the bog, except in the event of a very great fall of rain during the present week. Slight rains would be of service to increase the current of water, and facilitate the removal of a considerable deposit of heavy, black bog mud, which at present fills the bottom of the stream. The general current, has, however, been much increased by the breaking down of the weirs on the river Bruana, below the junction of the bog river.

I shall now describe the present appearance and state of the bog and moory valley.

In the centre of the bog, for the space of about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, a valley has been formed, sloping at the bottom from the original surface of the bog, to the depth of 20 feet, where the eruption first took place. In this valley or gulf there are numberless concentric cuts or fissures, filled with water nearly to the top.

The valley between the edge of the bog and the road of Kilbride, for the length of half a mile, and an extent of between 60 and 80 acres, may be considered as totally destroyed. It is covered by tolerably firm bog, from six to ten feet in depth, consisting at the surface, of numberless green islands, composed of detached parts of the moory meadows, and of small rounded patches of the original heathy surface of the bog, varying from two to ten feet above its former course, so as to flow over the road.

Beyond the road to Kilbride the bog has flowed for one mile westward, and covered from 50

to 70 acres; in this part the heathy patches of bog gradually lessen in quantity; the green islands disappear, and nothing is observed but a thin deposit, consisting of granulated black bog-mud, varying from one to three feet in thickness. This, though destructive for the present year, may when dry be burnt, and re-

moved for manure to the neighbouring uplands, or left on the spot to fertilize the valley.

Thus the whole distance which the bog has flowed is about three miles in length, namely, one mile and a half in the bog, and the same distance over the moory valley; and the extent covered amounts to about 150 acres.

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, &c.

New Shetland.—In October, 1819, the brig Williams, of Blythe, in Northumberland, Smith, master, on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, stretching to the south, from contrary winds, discovered land, on which the captain landed, and performed the usual formalities of taking possession, in the name of his late majesty, George III. On reaching Valparaiso, and reporting his discovery, and the abundance of seals which frequent its shores, a survey was ordered by captain Shirreff, of the *Andromache*; and the report reaching England, several vessels were fitted out, whose success has given a stimulus to other adventurers.—The extent of country explored from East to West, from Clarence Isle to Smith's Cape, is from 54 to 64 deg. west long., and from 61 to 64 deg. south lat., and the land is seen to the southward, as far as the eye can reach. The country already explored consists of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation. A species of moss only is found upon the rocks near the shore; eternal snows covering the more remote

parts, which are mountainous. Although Nature, in those regions, assumes the most sterile and forbidding features, the thermometer was at no time below the freezing point; but the melting snows near the shore so completely saturate the soil as to check all vegetation. A species of coal was found in abundance, which burnt very well, thus affording the means, if wanted, of replenishing the fuel. The rise and fall of the tide is about twelve feet. Shrimps and penguins are beyond all conception numerous. The islands, headlands, &c. have been named, and the observations ascertaining the latitude and longitude, from repeated experiments, found true; so that we may soon hope to see a correct chart, from the surveys which have been taken, on the arrival of captain Smith, in the *Blythe*, who is shortly expected.—Part of an anchor-stock, evidently Spanish, being bolted with copper, and bearing certain marks, was found on shore, and is presumed to be the only vestige now remaining of a 74-gun ship of that nation, which sailed from Spain,

beard to Lima, about eighteen months or two years ago, and has not since been heard of.

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the newly discovered country towards the South Pole:

	South.	West.	
Start Point	60° 42'	61° 28'	
Cape Sheriff.....	62 26	60 54	
Desolation Island	62 27	60 35	
Smith's Island ...	— —	— —	
Cape Melville ...	62 1	57 44	
Martin's Head ...	62 12	58 20	
Penguin Island }	62 6	58 6	
South End... }			
Bridgman's Island	— —	— —	
Tower Island...	63 30	60 30	
Hope Island	63 5	57 4	
Cape Bowles.....	61 19	54 10	
O'Brien's Island...	— —	— —	
Seal Island and }	61 1	53 33	
Reef			
Cape Valentine...	61 3	54 48	
Cornwallis Island	60 0	54 36	
Lloyd's Promontory.	61 2	54 10	
Clarence's Island }			
North End. }			
Ridley's Island ...	61 5	58 23	
Falcon Island ...	62 18	59 56	

Gelatinous Meteor at Amherst in Massachusetts.—On the 15th of August, 1819, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a fire-ball, of the size of a large blown bladder, and of a brilliant white light, was seen in the atmosphere. It fell near a house, and was examined by Rufus Graves, esq. formerly lecturer of chemistry at Dartmouth College. It was of a circular form, resembling a solid dish, bottom upwards, about eight inches in diameter, and about one in thickness, of a bright buff colour, with a fine nap upon it, similar to that in milled cloth. On removing this nap, a buff-

coloured pulpy substance, of the consistence of soft soap, appeared, having an offensive suffocating smell, producing nausea and giddiness. After a few minutes exposure to the air, the buff-colour was changed into a livid colour, resembling venous blood. It attracted moisture readily from the air. A quantity of it in a tumbler soon liquified, and formed a mucilaginous substance, of the consistence, colour, and feeling of starch, when prepared for domestic use. The tumbler was then set in a safe place, where it remained undisturbed for two or three days, and it was found to have all evaporated, except a small dark-coloured residuum adhering to the bottom and sides of the glass, which, when rubbed between the fingers, produced about a thimbleful of a fine ash-coloured powder, without taste or smell. With concentrated and diluted muriatic and nitric acids, no chemical action was observed, and the matter remained unchanged. With the concentrated sulphuric acid, a violent effervescence ensued, a gas was evolved, and the whole substance nearly dissolved.

Volcanic Appearance in the Moon.—"On Sunday evening, the 4th February," says captain Henry Kater, "I observed a luminous spot in the dark part of the moon, which I was inclined to ascribe to the eruption of a volcano. The telescope used was an excellent Newtonian of 6½ inches aperture, with a power of 74. The moon was exactly two days old, and the evening so clear, that I was able to discern the general outlines in the dark part of her disc. Her western azimuth was about 70°, and her altitude about 10 degrees. In this position at

6 hours 30 minutes; the volcano was (estimating by the eye), distant from the northern limb of the moon about one-tenth of her diameter. Its appearance was that of a small nebula subtending an angle of about three or four seconds. Its brightness was very variable; a luminous point, like a small star of the 6th or 7th magnitude, would suddenly appear in its centre, and as suddenly disappear, and these changes would sometimes take place in the course of a few seconds. On the evening of the 5th, having an engagement which prevented my observing it myself, I arranged the telescope for two friends, who remarked the same phenomena as the night before, but in an inferior degree, partly perhaps in consequence of the evening not being so favourable. On the 6th I again observed it; it had certainly become more faint, and the star-like appearance less frequent. I could see it very distinctly with a power of 40. As the moon approached the horizon, it was visible only at intervals when the star-like appearance took place. On the same evening I had the pleasure of showing it to Mr. Henry Browne, F.R.S. I regret that I had no micrometer adapted to my telescope; but I have reason to believe the distance of the volcano from the edge of the moon was about one-tenth of her diameter, and the angle it formed this evening with a line joining the cusps was about 50° . I remarked near the edge of the moon, a well-known dark spot, from which the volcano was distant, as nearly as I could estimate, three times its distance from the edge of the moon. In a

map of the moon published by Dr. Kitchener (and which is the best small map with which I am acquainted), there is a mountain sufficiently near the situation of the volcano, to authorize the supposition that they may be identical. On the 7th I could still see the volcano, and the occasional star-like appearance; but I do not think it was sufficiently perceptible to have been discovered by a person ignorant of its precise situation. I am inclined however to think, that the difficulty of seeing it is rather to be attributed to the increased light of the moon, than to the diminished action of the volcano. The spot in which I observed the volcanic appearance is that named Aristarchus. This spot was particularly examined by Herschel, who calls it Mons Porphyrites, and who considers it to be volcanic. If his drawings are to be relied upon, it has undergone a considerable change in its appearance since his time. Sir Wm. Herschel has recorded in his *Philosophical Transactions* an observation of three volcanoes, which he perceived in the moon, April 19, 1787, at 10h. 36m., sidereal time. One of these, which he says showed "an actual eruption of fire or luminous matter," was distant from the northern limb of the moon $3^{\circ} 57' 3''$, the diameter of the burning part being not less than". I find that this observation was made about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the moon was not quite two days old; and from the situation of the spot described by sir Wm. Herschel, I have no doubt of its being the same that I have noticed."

The Compass.—Captain Kater,

in the Bakerian Lecture, has endeavoured to establish the following conclusions:—

1. That the best material for compass-needles is clock spring; but care must be taken in forming the needle, to expose it as seldom as possible to heat, otherwise its capability of receiving magnetism will be much diminished.

2. That the best form for a compass-needle is the pierced rhombus, in the proportion of about five inches in length to two inches in width, this form being susceptible of the greatest directive force.

3. That the best mode of tempering a compass-needle is, first to harden it at a red heat, and then to soften it from the middle to about an inch from each extremity, by exposing it to a heat sufficient to cause the blue colour which arises again to disappear.

4. That in the same plate of steel of the size of a few square inches only, portions are found varying considerably in their capability of receiving magnetism, though not apparently differing in any other respect.

5. That polishing the needle has no effect on its magnetism.

6. That the best mode of communicating magnetism to a needle, appears to be, by placing it in the magnetic meridian, joining the opposite poles of a pair of bar magnets (the magnets being in the same line), and laying the magnets so joined flat upon the needle with their poles upon its centre; then, having elevated the distant extremities of the magnets, so that they may form an angle of about two or three degrees with the needle, they are to be drawn from the centre of the needle to the ex-

trémities, carefully preserving the same inclination, and having joined the poles of the magnets at a distance from the needle, the operation is to be repeated ten or twelve times on each surface.

7. That in needles from five to eight inches in length, their weights being equal, the directive forces are nearly as the length,

8. That the directive force does not depend upon extent of surface, but in needles of nearly the same length and form, is as the mass.

9. That the deviation of a compass-needle occasioned by the attraction of soft iron, depends, as Mr. Barlow has advanced, on extent of surface, and is wholly independent of the mass, except a certain thickness of the iron, amounting to about two-tenths of an inch, which is requisite for the complete developement of its attractive energy.

Meteoric Stones.—A paper, by M. Fleurian de Bellevue, read to the academy of sciences, on meteoric stones; and particularly on those which fell near Jonzac, in the department of Charente; endeavours to establish the following conclusions:—

1. The appearances presented by the crust of meteorolites seem to prove; that their surface has been fused whilst rapidly traversing the flame of the meteor, and rapidly solidified into a vitreous state on leaving that flame.

2. They prove that in the first moments the movement of the meteorolites was simple, that is, that they did not turn round on their own axis whilst those two effects took place.

3. That the impulse each meteorolite has received has al-

most always been perpendicular to its largest face.

4. That the largest face is almost always more or less convex.

5. Our meteorolites (those of Jonzac) offer new proofs of the pre-existence of a solid nucleus to boides or meteors.

This nucleus could not contain the combustible matter which produces the inflammation of the meteor.

7. It cannot have suffered fusion during the appearance of the phenomena.

8. The gaseous matter which surrounds this nucleus is dissipated without producing any solid residuum. No trace of this matter appears ever to exist in the crust of the meteorolites.

9. Meteorolites are fragments of those nuclei which have not been altered in their nature, but simply vitrified at their surfaces.

10. Many of the irregular forms which these fragments present may be referred to determine geometric forms.

11. These latter forms are the consequence of the rapid action of a violent fire, according to a law of the movement of heat in solid bodies, discovered by M. Emer.—*Brande's Journal*.

Nocturnal increase of Sounds.—

Humboldt accounts for the increase of sounds during the night, by observing, that the presence of the sun affects the propagation and intensity of sound by the obstacles opposed to its transmission by currents of air of different densities and partial undulation—the result of the unequal heating of various parts of the earth's surface. In air at rest, whether it be dry, or mixed with elastic vapours equally distributed

through it, the sonorous undulation is propagated without difficulty. But when this air is crossed in every direction by small currents of a warmer temperature, the sonorous undulation divides into two waves, at the spot where there is the most sudden change in the density of the medium; thus producing partial echoes, which weaken the body of sound, because one of the sonorous waves is reflected back upon itself. The theory of these partitions of sonorous waves has been explained by M. Poisson.* It is not, therefore, the motion of the passage of the particles of air from below upwards, nor the small oblique currents of this fluid that we consider as opposing, by impulse, the propagation of the sonorous waves. A *stroke* or impulse impressed on the surface of the liquid will form circles around the impinging centre, even when the liquid is in agitation. Several kinds of waves may cross in air, as well as in water, without interfering with each other; but the true cause of the less intensity of sound in the day-time appears to be the want of homogeneity in the elastic medium. There is at this time a sudden change of density throughout, produced by small currents of air, of a high temperature, rising from portions of the earth's surface that are unequally heated. The sonorous waves are then divided in the same manner as luminous rays are refracted, and form a *mirage* of sound wherever strata of air of unequal density are contiguous. A distinction must be kept between the *intensity* of sound or of light, and

* Ann. de Chimie, t. 7.

the *direction* of the sonorous or luminous wave. When these waves are propelled across strata of different densities two simultaneous effects will be produced—there will be a change in the direction of the wave, and extinction of light or sound. The reflection that accompanies each refraction weakens the intensity of light; the separation of the sonorous wave causes partial echoes, and that portion which returns on itself becomes insensible to our ear, in weak noises, at the spot where the density of the medium suddenly changes. In the *mirage* with double images, that which has undergone refraction contiguous to the earth is always weaker than the direct image. Strata of fluids, of very different density, may so alternate, that the primitive direction of the luminous or the sonorous ray will remain the same, but the intensity of the ray will be not the less weakened on that account. During the night the surface of the earth cools; the parts covered with grass, or with sand, take the same temperature: the atmosphere is no longer crossed by currents of hot air rising obliquely or vertically in every direction. The medium being now become more homogeneous, the sonorous wave passes with less difficulty, and the intensity of sound increases, as the separations of the sonorous waves and echoes become less frequent.

Propagation of Sound in Elastic Fluids.—M. Van Rees, has given the results of his experiments on the propagation of sound in elastic fluids, made with great care and under the auspices of MM. Frameyer and Moll. The

following are some of the results:—

Velocity 10° of centig. therm.	
	metres.
Hydrogen	1233,3
Ammonia	432
Vapour of water, temp	
54° cent.	422,6
Carbonic oxide	341,1
Azote	339,0
Carburetted hydrogen ...	377,4
Oxygen	317,7
Deutoxide of azote	317,4
Sulphuretted hydrogen...	305,7
Hydrochloric acid.....	298,8
Carbonic acid	270,7
Protoxide of azote	270,6
Vapour of alcohol	262,7
Sulphurous acid.....	229,2

Formation of Mists in particular Situations.—(By Sir Humphrey Davy, bart.)—All persons who have been accustomed to the observation of Nature, must have frequently witnessed the formation of mists over the beds of rivers and lakes in calm and clear weather after sun-set; and whoever has considered these phenomena in relation to the radiation and communication of heat and nature of vapour, since the publication of the researches of MM. Rumford, Leslie, Dalton, and Wells, can hardly have failed to discover the true cause of them. As, however, I am not aware that any work has yet been published in which this cause is fully discussed, and it involves rather complicated principles, I shall make no apology for offering a few remarks on the subject to the Royal Society.

As soon as the sun has disappeared from any part of the globe, the surface of the latter begins to lose heat by radiation, and in greater proportion as

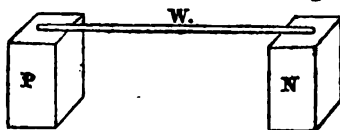
the sky is clearer; but the land and water are cooled by this operation in a very different manner; the impression of cooling on the land is limited to the surface and very slowly transmitted to the interior; whereas, in water above 40° Fahrenheit, as soon as the upper stratum is cooled, whether by radiation or evaporation, it sinks in the mass of fluid, and its place is supplied by warmer waters from below; and till the temperature of the whole mass is reduced nearly to 40° F. the surface cannot be the coolest part. It follows, therefore, that wherever water exists in considerable masses, and has a temperature nearly equal to that of the land, or only a few degrees below it,

and above 45° F. at sun-set, its surface during the night, in calm and clear weather, will be warmer than that of the contiguous land; and the air above the land will necessarily be cooler than that above the water; and when they both contain their due proportion of aqueous vapour, and the situation of the ground is such as to permit the cold air from the land to mix with the warmer air above the water, mist or fog will be the result; which will be so much greater in quantity, as the land surrounding or inclosing the water is higher, the water deeper, and the temperature of the water, which will coincide with the quantity or strength of vapour in the air above it, greater.

CHEMISTRY.

Magnetic Phenomena belonging to the Voltaic Apparatus.

1. If the extremes of a voltaic battery (we will suppose it to consist of 20 pairs of 8-inch plates) be connected by a *platinum* wire, it becomes heated, and, if of sufficiently small diameter, it suffers ignition. Let us suppose such a wire, W, lying upon the supports P and N, which represent the positive and nega-

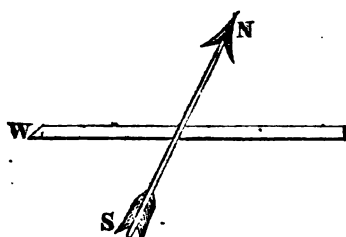


tive conductors of the active voltaic apparatus, P being connected with the first zinc plate, and N with the last copper plate; upon

bringing the north pole of a common magnetic needle below and at a right angle to the platinum wire, it will be repelled or driven downwards; if we now remove the needle, keeping it in the same position, so that its north pole may be above the platinum wire, it will then be attracted towards it. If the electric poles be reversed, these phenomena will also be reversed.

If we suppose the conjunctive platinum wire to be vertical, instead of horizontal, and in that position approach it with either end of the magnetic needle, the needle will oscillate, but will not be permanently attracted or repelled by any part of the conjunctive wire. — PROFESSOR ØRSTED.

2. If a small steel bar be attached to the conjunctive wire, and parallel to it, it does not become a polar magnet; but if it be attached transversely, it does become polar, and it becomes north and south, and south and north, according to the direction of the supposed electric current traversing the conjunctive wire, according as one or the other end of it is positive or negative. Thus supposing W to represent the platinum conjunctive wire of the voltaic apparatus, and N S a wire



of iron attached transversely to it, the latter becomes permanently magnetic.—Sir H. DAVY.

3. If we suppose a second conjunctive wire parallel to, and similarly situated with, the first, as in this figure, those wires will

P ————— N

P ————— N

attract each other; but if one conjunctive wire be traversed by the electric fluid in one direction, and another in an opposite direction, as in the following wood-cut,

P ————— N

N ————— P

those wires will repel each other. In this circumstance, the dissimilarity of the electro-magnetic and of simple electric phenomena is

observed; for bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and, dissimilarly electrified, attract each other; but here the horizontal wires, similarly electro-magnetized, attract; and, dissimilarly electro-magnetized, repel each other.—M. AMPERE.

4. The shock of a Leyden jar, or battery, passed through a wire, confers upon it, at the moment of its passage, properties precisely similar to those of the voltaic apparatus.

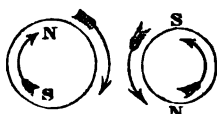
To render a steel bar magnetic, it is not necessary that it should touch the conjunctive wire, to which it is attached at right angles, or the electro-magnetic influence is conveyed to some distance, and is not excluded by the interposition of a plate of glass, of metal, or of water.—Sir H. DAVY.

5. The phenomena, exhibited by the electro-magnetic, or conjunctive wire, may be explained upon the supposition of an electro-magnetic current passing round the axis of the conjunctive wire, its direction depending upon that of the electric current, or upon the poles of the battery with which it is connected.—Dr. WOLLASTON.



In the above figure, such a current is represented in two sections at right angles to the axis of the wires, when similarly electrified, from which it will be apparent that the north and south powers meeting, will attract each other.

In the following figure, the



sections of the wire are shown dissimilarly electrified, by which similar magnetic powers meet, and consequently occasion a repulsion.

Some years ago, says professor Brewster, in the *Journal of Natural Philosophy*, an attempt was made by several philosophers, to influence the magnetic needle, by placing it in the open galvanic circuit, but no effect was perceptible; and it occurred to Mr. Oersted to make the experiment when the galvanic circle was complete. He immediately found that the magnetic needle was moved from its position; but as his apparatus was feeble, and the results not strongly marked, he associated himself with his friend M. Esmark, counsellor to the king, and provided a galvanic apparatus, consisting of twenty copper troughs, each of which was 12 inches square, with a breadth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—Each trough was furnished with two plates of copper, disposed so as to support the rod of copper, which sustains the zinc plate in the fluid of the next trough. The conducting fluid consisted of pure water, containing $\frac{1}{100}$ th of its weight of sulphuric acid, and as much nitric acid. The portion of each zinc plate immersed in the fluid is a square whose side is about ten inches long. A less powerful battery will be sufficient, provided that it is able to make a metallic wire red hot. The opposite extremities of the pile are joined by a metallic wire, called the *Unit-*

ing Wire, and the name of the *Electric Conflict* was given to the effect which took place in the uniting wire, and in the space around it.

1. Above a magnetic needle, well suspended, and in equilibrium in the magnetic meridian, is placed a straight part of the uniting wire, so as to be horizontal and parallel to the needle, which may be done by bending it near its efficacious part. When this is done, the needle will be found to deviate from its position;—the pole which is nearest the negative end of the battery will move to the westward, and if the distance of the needle from the uniting wire does not exceed three-fourths of an inch, the declination of the needle will be 45° . At greater distances, the declination decreases proportionally; and, the distance remaining the same, the declination varies with the strength of the battery.

If the uniting wire is placed below, instead of above the needle, the effects will be inverted, and the pole which is nearest the negative end of the battery will move to the eastward.

2. Hence it follows, in general, that if *negative* electricity enters *above* the pole of the needle, it will decline to the *west*, and if it enters *below*, it will decline to the *east*.

If the uniting wire is made to turn in a horizontal plane, so as to deviate gradually from the magnetic meridian on either side, the declination of the needle will increase, if the wire approaches the needle, and will diminish if it recedes from it.

3. If, when the magnetic needle is rendered horizontal by a

counterpoise, we place the uniting wire in the same horizontal plane, and parallel with it, no declination takes place, but the needle dips, so that the pole where the *negative* electricity enters, is *depressed* when the wire is situated on the *west* side, and *raised* when it is situated on the *east* side.

4. If the uniting wire is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, the needle remains at rest, whether it is placed above or below the uniting wire; excepting in the case when it is very near the pole of the needle, and then the pole will be raised, if the negative electricity enters from the west and depressed when it enters from the east.

5. When the uniting wire is placed vertically, and receives the negative electricity at its upper end, if it is opposite the pole of the needle, it will turn to the *east*, but if it is opposite a point between the pole and the centre of the needle, it will turn to the *west*. When the negative electricity enters at the lower end, the phenomena are reversed.

6. If the uniting wire is bent into the form of Z, so as to form two parallel legs, it attracts or repels the poles of the needle according to certain circumstances of position. If we place the wire opposite one of the poles of the needle, the plane of the legs being perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, the negative electricity entering by the east leg, and the positive by the west leg, the pole will be repelled to the east or to the west, according to the situation of the plane of the legs. But if the negative electricity enters by the west leg, and the positive by the east leg, the pole will be

attracted. If the plane of the leg is perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, and opposite a point situated between the extremity and the centre of the needle, all these effects will be inverted.

The nature of the uniting wire has no influence on the above phenomena. Wires of platina, gold, silver, brass, iron, plates of lead and tin, and even mercury, may be employed with the same success. Several wires twisted together, or metallic ribbons, may also be used. The uniting wire does not lose its effect when interrupted by water, unless when the interruption amounts to several inches in length.

The action of the uniting wire upon the needle may be transmitted without any diminution of its effect, through glass, metals, wood, water, rosin, earthen-ware and stones. Even when these various substances are interposed at the same time, they scarcely seem to diminish the effect. A disc of the electrophorus, plates of porphyry, a stone-ware vessel full of water, were interposed with as little effect, and the influence of the uniting wire continued the same when the needle was shut up in a brass box filled with water. As the ordinary galvanic and electrical influence has never been transmitted through these substances, the effects which take place in the conflict of electricity are totally different from those which belong to electrical attractions and repulsions.

Needles of brass, glass and gum lac, were substituted in place of the magnetic needle; but they were not influenced by the action of the uniting wire.

In extending his electro-mag-

netic researches, M. Oersted has obtained several additional results of a very interesting nature.

He found that the electro-magnetic effects do not depend upon the intensity of the electricity, but solely on its quantity. A plate of zinc of six inches square, immersed into a vessel of copper containing the dilute acid, produces a considerable electro-magnetic effect; but when the plate has 100 square inches of surface, it acts upon the needle with such force, that the effect upon it is sensible at the distance of three feet. The effect is diminished rather than increased, when forty troughs, similar to this single one, are united in one battery. M. Oersted found, that the discharge of a strong electric battery, transmitted through a metallic wire, produced no deviation in the needle; neither did a series of uninterrupted sparks produce any other effect than the ordinary attractions and repulsions. A galvanic pile of 100 discs of two inches square each, and paper moistened with salt-water, is also destitute of any sensible effect.

In comparing the effect of a single galvanic arc with that of an apparatus composed of several, M. Oersted supposes the annexed figure to represent a galvanic arc



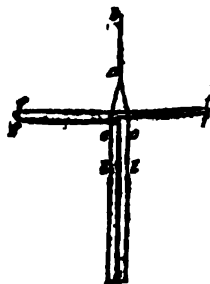
composed of one piece of zinc *z*, a piece of copper *c*, a metallic wire *ab*, and a fluid conductor *l*. The

zinc always communicates a portion of its positive electricity, to the water, as the copper does of its negative electricity, which would produce an accumulation of negative electricity in the upper part of the zinc, and of po-

sitive electricity in the upper part of the copper, and the communication by *ab* did not re-establish the equilibrium by presenting free passage to the negative electricity from *z* to *c*, and of the positive electricity from *c* to *z*. The wire *ab*, therefore, receives the negative electricity of the zinc and the positive electricity of the copper; whereas a wire which forms a communication between the two poles of a battery, receives positive electricity from the pole of the zinc, and negative from that of the copper.

"If we attend to this distinction," says M. Oersted, "we may with a single galvanic arc, arranged as I have described, repeat all the experiments which I had before made with a compound galvanic apparatus. One great advantage of this plan is, that we may form the arc sufficiently light to be suspended by a small metallic wire, so as to revolve round the axis of the wire prolonged; and in this way we may examine the action of a magnet on the galvanic arc.

"For this purpose I employed the arrangement, annexed, which is a perpendicular section of it in



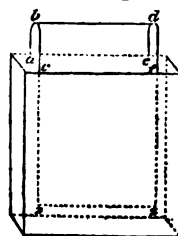
the direction of its breadth, being a trough of copper 3 inches high, 4 inches long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; *z*, a plate of zinc, kept in

its place by two pieces of cork *ll*; *ffffz*, a brass wire about a quarter of a line diameter; *ab*, a brass wire as small as possible, but capable of sustaining the apparatus; and *cac*, a linen thread for attaching the wire to the apparatus. The trough contains the usual conducting fluid. The uniting wire of this apparatus will attract the north pole of the needle when it is placed on the left side of the plane *ffffz*, regarded in the direction *fx*. On the same side, the South pole will be repelled. On the other side of this plane, the north will be repelled and the south pole attracted. In effecting this, we must not place the needle above *ff*, nor below *fx* or *ft*. If, instead of presenting a small moveable needle to the uniting wire, we present it to one of the extremities *ff*, one of the poles of a strong magnet, the attraction or repulsion (indicated by the needle) will cause the galvanic apparatus to revolve round the prolonged axis of the wire *ab*.

If we substitute, in place of the conducting wire, a large ribbon of copper of the same breadth as the plate of zinc, a feebler effect only is produced. The effect is on the other hand increased by making the conductor very short.

This figure represents the perpendicular section of this arrangement in the direction of the breadth of the trough; and the annexed is a perspective view of it, in which *abcdef* represent the conducting plate, and *czxf* the plate of zinc. Here the north pole of the needle will be attracted towards the plane of *abc*, and the

south pole will be repelled from the same plane; *cdf* will have contrary effects.



In this apparatus the extremities act like the poles of the needle, but it is only the faces of the extremities, and not the intermediate parts

that have this analogy.

A moveable galvanic apparatus may also be made of two plates; one of copper and one of zinc, twisted into spirals, and suspended in the conducting fluid. This apparatus is more moveable, but greater precautions are necessary to avoid deceptions when experiments are made with it.

I have not yet discovered a method of making a galvanic apparatus direct itself towards the poles of the earth. For such a purpose the apparatus would require to be much more moveable.

In repeating the interesting experiments of M. Oersted, sir Humphry Davy found, that the uniting wire of platina was magnetic from its power of attracting iron filings. This wire was also found to communicate permanent magnetism to steel bars transversely attached to it, or placed transversely at some distance from it; while the same bars, when placed parallel to the wire, had only a temporary magnetism when in the vicinity of the apparatus.

The most important fact, however, in sir Humphry Davy's experiments, is, that when the electricity from a Leyden battery is passed through a wire or through air, the wire and air and the sur-

rounding space became magnetic, so that bars of steel made tangents or sines or circles round the wire, all became magnets, the north pole of one being opposite to the south pole of the other. By means of a powerful Leyden battery, sir Humphry has made magnets at the distance of fourteen inches from the wire. He has also been able to attract and repel bars placed in the voltaic circuit by the common magnet.

Mr. Ampere communicated to the Academy of Sciences three memoirs, on the 18th and 25th of September, and the 30th of October, 1820. The following are the principal conclusions deduced from the second memoir :

1. " The two electric currents attract one another when they move parallel and in the same direction, and they repel one another when they move parallel and in opposite directions.

2. It follows, therefore, that when the metallic wires through which these currents are transmitted, can only turn in parallel planks, each of the two currents tends to bring the other into a situation where it may be parallel to it, and in the same direction.

3. These attractions and repulsions are absolutely different from the attractions and repulsions of ordinary electricity.

4. All the phenomena discovered by M. Oersted, and which I analyzed, and reduced to two general facts in my first memoir, are embraced by the law of the two electrical currents (§ 1.), admitting that a magnet is only an assemblage of electrical currents, produced by the mutual action of the particles of steel, analogous to that of the elements

of a voltaic pile, and which move in planes perpendicular to the line which joins the two poles of the magnet.

5. When the magnet is in the situation which it tends to take by the action of the terrestrial magnet, these currents have a direction opposite to that of the apparent motion of the sun, and hence when we place a magnet in a contrary position, so that the poles which point to the poles of the earth are of the same name, the currents will be found in the direction of the apparent motion of the sun.

6. This law embraces the phenomena of the ordinary action of magnets.

7. It embraces also the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, by supposing electrical currents in planes perpendicular to the direction of the dipping-needle, and which move from east to west.

8. There is no difference between the poles of a magnet, than that one of them is found to the left, and the other to the right of the electric currents, which give to steel the magnetic property.

9. When Volta had proved that the positive and negative electricities of the pile attracted and repelled one another, according to the laws of ordinary electricity, he did not demonstrate completely the identity of the two fluids put in action by the pile and by friction ; but it became a physical truth, perhaps, when he showed that two bodies, one of which was electrified by metallic contact, and the other by friction acted upon one another in every case, as if they had been both electrified by the pile, or with

the ordinary electrical machine,—the same kinds of proof are obtained with respect to the identity of the attractions and repulsions of electric currents and magnets. Magnetic attractions and repulsions, therefore, ought not to be assimilated to those which result from electrical tension, but to those which I have observed between two currents.

M. Ampere has communicated in his third Memoir, several very important results. He has succeeded in directing the uniting wire (*fil conjonctif*) by the action of the earth. Setting out from his method of considering the phenomena presented by the uniting wires of magnets, he concludes, that the moveable part of the uniting wire ought to form a curved plane, and almost shut, so that there remains only between its extremities an interval necessary to enable it to communicate with the pile, and that then the plane of this curve will be carried by the action of the terrestrial globe in a direction perpendicular to that of the dipping-needle. This conclusion has been fully confirmed by experiment.

According to the manner in which he suspends this part of the uniting wire, he has obtained the motion in a horizontal direction, which corresponds with the declination of the compass, and a motion in the magnetic meridian corresponding to the dip.

On the 30th October, 1820, M. Biot presented a memoir to the academy, on the Physical Laws of the Electro-Magnetic Phenomena, which he had deduced from measures of the deviation and the oscillation experienced by needles placed near the uniting wire.

The following is the general expression which he has given of the action exerted at a distance upon a particle of austral or boreal magnetism, by a very fine uniting wire of copper, of an indefinite length, and put in communication with the two poles of a voltaic apparatus.

From the point where the particle resides, draw a perpendicular line to the axis of the wire. The force which acts upon the particle is perpendicular to this line and to the axis of the wire. Its intensity is in the inverse ratio of the simple distance. The nature of its action is the same as that of a magnetic-needle, which is placed tangentially to the contour of the wire, so that a particle of austral and a particle of boreal magnetism would be drawn in opposite directions, though always in the same straight line determined by the preceding construction.

On the Action of the Mineral Acids on the Chlorurets of Gold.—

To have an exact idea of this subject, we must revert to the facts already generally known. In evaporating the solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, the compound, which has at first a gold colour, becomes of a deep red as soon as all the water is evaporated, and if now cooled, it congeals into a very deep red-brown mass, very fusible and soluble again in water, returning to its yellow-red colour. But if instead of cooling the salt it is farther exposed to heat with precaution, chlorine is given out, and the residue becomes of a lemon-yellow, insoluble in water, but liable to be decomposed by it in a certain time, and then partly soluble in this fluid. The

red-brown mass is a true chloruret of gold: the lemon-yellow residue is a sub-chloruret. If the latter is still farther heated, the whole of the chlorine escapes, and the gold alone remains. From these data one may easily conceive the action of the mineral acids on the chloruret of gold. If to its solution (containing no excess of muriatic acid), concentrated sulphuric acid is added in small quantity, no change takes place; if much is added, a red precipitate appears, which turns yellow, and re-dissolves on adding water. This precipitate is an hydrous chloruret of gold. If after having added sulphuric acid to the above solution the liquid is heated and evaporated, as soon as the acid is sufficiently concentrated to bring the temperature to about 290° Fabr. an abundance of chlorine escapes (not muriatic acid), and a yellow sub-chloruret of gold falls down; generally, however, mixed with metallic gold, the result of the long continued action of the sulphuric acid. It appears, therefore, that the action of this acid upon the chloruret of gold is merely that of a medium for the transmission of heat. The phosphoric and arsenic acids, and generally all the mineral acids that are saturated with oxygen, and can be raised to a high temperature, have the same action as the sulphuric on the chloruret of gold. The nitric, and other acids saturated with oxygen, but volatile by heat, have no remarkable action on the chloruret of gold. When the acids saturated with oxygen are put in contact with the sub-chloruret of gold, another order of phenomena takes place, but apparently depending only on the water which these acids con-

tain. The effect of water alone on the sub-chloruret is this: the metallic salt is decomposed, one portion of the gold which it contains (a third, according to Berzelius) is precipitated in abandoning its chlorine to the other portion, which now becomes soluble chloruret, and dissolves in the water. When, therefore, the sub-chloruret is put in contact with a mineral acid saturated with oxygen, if the acid is freed from water, as the vitreous phosphoric or boracic acids, no action is observed between the metallic salt and the acid; but if water is present, the salt changes to soluble chloruret, and metallic gold is precipitated. This takes place sooner, in proportion as the acid is more aqueous, and it is even speedier in a moist than a dry atmosphere, and is assisted by moderate heat. But in no case is there disengagement of chlorine or formation of free muriatic acid, unless evaporation be pushed to the extent described in a former paragraph, on the effects of sulphuric acid assisted by strong heat.—*Ann. de Chimie.*

On the Action of Salts on the Chloruret of Gold.—If the acids could unite to oxyd of gold, and form true saline compounds with it, the most favourable circumstances to produce these compounds would certainly be found in the play of double affinities. However, salts of gold have never been formed by this method, but only mixtures, when solutions of phosphate of soda, &c. have been added to the chloruret of gold. Some peculiar appearances have occurred on using the sulphate and nitrate of silver. When a solution of sulphate of silver is added to liquid chloruret of gold,

though the salt of silver is very sparingly soluble in water, a yellowish-brown precipitate suddenly falls down, the liquid becomes clear, and retains nothing but naked sulphuric acid, if the proportion of the sulphate of silver has been sufficient to engage the whole of the chlorine of the auriferous solution. Nitrate of silver has the same effect on the solution of gold, only more marked; on account of its greater solubility; the clear liquid containing the whole of the acid of the nitrate of silver employed. What can be the nature of the precipitate thus obtained? Considering the affinity of chlorine for silver, it would at first be concluded that the silver is in the state of chloruret in this precipitate; but to unite with chlorine the silver should be reduced to the metallic state; therefore, in this case, as no chlorate of silver is formed, and no oxygen given out, the latter must unite with the gold. The precipitate, therefore, must consist of an intimate mixture of chloruret of silver and oxyd of gold. Therefore, if this precipitate is treated with hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, all the oxyd of gold is taken up, and is found in the solution in the state of chloruret. At the same time the precipitate loses its colour, diminishes in bulk, and is reduced to simple chloruret of silver. An artificial mixture of chloruret of silver and oxyd of gold, shows exactly the same appearances with muriatic acid. If the precipitate is heated by itself in a proper apparatus, a large quantity of pure oxygen gas is obtained.—*Annal. de Chimie.*

Hyoscyamia.—Hyoscyamia is extracted from the *hyoscyamus*

niger, and is not easily altered even at a red heat. It crystallizes in long prisms, and when saturate with sulphuric acid or nitric acid, forms very characteristic salts. In examining the constituent alkaline principles of narcotic plants, much care must be taken, as the venomous properties of the plants are concentrated in them. The vapour is very injurious to the eyes, and the smallest fragment placed on the tongue is extremely dangerous.—*Journ. de Physique.*

New Metal.—Counsellor Giesse of Dorpat has communicated to the world the discovery of what he at present thinks to be a new metal, extracted from the residue of English sulphuric acid, on distilling it to dryness. One variety left, out of 16 ounces, 9½ grains of a white residuum, in which there was no sulphate of lead. It changed colour several times during the experiments made upon it, and he thinks it was formed of the sulphur employed in manufacturing the acid. It is susceptible of oxidation, and its alkaline combinations form double salts with acids. Still the professor's details are judged, on the whole, to be inconclusive.

Vegetable Alkali: Daturium.—A substance supposed to be a new vegetable alkali, has been obtained from the seeds of the *daturium stramonium*, by M. R. Brandes, and distinguished by the name daturium. It is combined in the seeds with malic acid, and is obtained in the usual way. It is nearly insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it precipitates on cooling in floculi. It has been obtained with difficulty in crystals, which are



quadrangular needles. It neutralises acids, but requires to be added in large quantity. Its sulphate is crystallizable, soluble in water, efflorescent, and decomposed by fixed alkalies. Its muriate forms square plates, readily soluble in water. Its nitrate is crystalline, and soluble. Its acetate is deliquescent. It acts on iodine as other alkalies do, though feebly.—*Journ. de Physique.*

Dip of the Needle.—The following observations, on the dip of the needle and the intensity of the magnetic force, have been collected and calculated by professor Hansteen:—

	Dip.	Intensity.
Peru.....	0°.0	.....1.000
Mexico	42.10	.....1.3155
Paris	68.38	.....1.3482
London	70.33	.....1.4142
Christiana	72.30	.....1.4959
Arendahl.....	72.45	.....1.4756
Brassa	74.21	.....1.4941
Hare's Island ...	82.49	.....1.6939

Davis's Straits...	83.8	.....1.6900
Baffin's Bay	84.25	.....1.6685
—————	84.39	.....1.7349
—————	84.44	.....1.6948
—————	85.54½	.....1.7383
—————	96.866	...1.70

Institute.—The prize proposed this year, by the "Académie Royale des Sciences," in the class of physics, is—to determine, by means of accurate experiments, what are the causes of animal warmth,—whether chemical or physical? The academy expressly requires that the quantity of caloric emitted in a given time, by a healthy animal, and the quantity of caloric produced by its respiration, be ascertained with the utmost exactitude; also, that this caloric be compared with that produced by the combustion of carbon, in forming the same quantity of carbonic acid. The prize will be a gold medal, of the value of 3,000 francs, to be adjudged at the sitting of 1823.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

New Species of Clover.

THE professor of agriculture and botany in the university of Modena strongly recommends a species of clover that has not hitherto been cultivated in this country, namely, the *Trifolium Incarnatum*, or *Crimson Clover*. He recommends this plant as the earliest of trefoils; as the most useful for increasing forage; as requiring only one ploughing and harrowing to cover the seed; as peculiarly calculated for dry soils, even gravels; and as preferring

the mountain to the plain. It is so hardy that it may be sown even in autumn, and it stands well severe frost.—If sown in spring, it will yield a good crop that year. Some experiments have been tried with this plant in Berwickshire, which in a great measure justify what has been urged in its favour. It would be of very great importance if this species of clover would answer where the land will not produce the common red sort, from its having been so frequently repeated.

Culture of Opium in Great Britain.—Mr. Young, who has successfully and lucratively cultivated British opium, says, in a communication to the Society of Arts, "Last summer I produced 19½ pounds of opium, 25 gallons of poppy oil, and at the rate of 40 bolls of early potatoes, from 129 falls 18 yards, being 30 falls less than one acre of ground, by the mode of cultivating communicated to the Society of Arts, and afterwards more particularly detailed in the second and third numbers of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, with this difference, that the gatherers collected the milky juice with their thumbs instead of brushes, which I consider to be a material improvement in the mode of gathering; and although I had from twelve to twenty boys, from twelve to fourteen years of age, employed during the season, only two were affected with drowsiness, and I could not be certain whether this was the effect of the absorption of the opium, or of the extreme heat of the weather. By this new mode of gathering the milky fluid of the poppy, one of the boys, more than once during the season of gathering, filled his flask in one day, of ten hours work: the flask contained fourteen ounces, which, when evaporated, gave three ounces and two drachms of solid opium. I may observe, that owing to the extreme heat, and want of rain, during the last opium harvest, my plants came so rapidly to maturity, that I did not get so much opium as I probably should have done had there been occasional showers."

New Carrot.—A new description of carrot, called *amak*, was

last year introduced into Scotland, and is found to be uncommonly productive, as an ounce of the seed raised 36 pecks of this vegetable: one *amak* weighed 4lbs. 12 ounces, another 4lbs. 10 ounces.

Cork Tree.—It is generally believed, that cork is the bark of the cork-tree: on the contrary, it is an excrescence formed by exudation on the cuticle, or outer bark of the tree. The trees are stripped the first time before they are twenty years old, and generally once in eight or ten years after. It would appear, this contributes to their health and vigour; for if left unstripped, they begin to decay in a few years, and, in 50 or 60 years, a whole plantation, thus neglected, is destroyed; but those regularly peeled live and thrive more than 200 years. When the cork is removed, an exudation takes place, which acquires consistency by the action of the air, and thus the succeeding layer of cork is formed. The oldest trees afford the best cork, which, after every successive peeling, improves in quality.

New Plant.—A plant of the *Arbor Tristis* has recently been brought to England from the coast of Malabar: at about nine o'clock in the evening, this curious exotic is covered all over with flowers of a beautiful white colour, and a most delicate smell.

Spinage.—Mr. Phillips has discovered a marine plant, which he considers a true species of spinage, growing on the beach between Worthing and Lancing in Sussex, the leaves of which are as thick as those of cabbage, and the flavour very superior to the common spinage; yet it is neglected by the neighbouring inha-

bitants, and suffered to wither on the shore, either through ignorance of its quality, or their fear of eating any herb that has not found its way into either the market or the garden. As it is a perennial, it cannot fail of being a valuable addition to the gardens of those who have residences near the sea. It should be sown on a heap of decayed sea-weed, covered with large gravel or small flints. The root is of the tap kind, but often branches among the stones on the beach; it is sweeter than even the carrot. The flowers are formed of five petals of a pale green colour, but of so solid a nature, that when expanded they cannot be closed without breaking; but to counteract this apparent inconvenience, and to secure the pollen from the weather, to which from its natural situation it is particularly exposed, each petal forms a kind of hood.

On promoting the early Puberty of Apple and Pear Trees when raised from Seed, by J. Williams, Esq.—Many persons inclined to become experimentalists in raising fruit-trees from seed, with a view of obtaining new, improved, and more hardy varieties, have been deterred from the attempt by the great length of time requisite for ascertaining the result of their industry; for the apple-tree, when raised in the common way from the kernel, rarely affords its first blossom before it is eight or ten years old, and the pear-tree requires even a longer period, twelve or fifteen summers often elapsing before the leaves of seedling-trees are capable of forming their first blossom-buds. In November and December, 1809, I sowed the kernels of several ripe

pears, in separate pots, and placed them in a green-house during the winter. They began to vegetate in the following month of February, and in March the pots were removed into my graper, where they remained till after Midsummer. The plants were then carefully removed into a seed-bed, and planted in rows, about fourteen inches apart, where they remained till the autumn of 1811, when they were again transplanted into a nursery, at distances of six feet. Every succeeding winter I pruned away all small trifling lateral shoots, leaving the stronger laterals at their full length to the bottom of the plants, and made such a general disposition of the branches, as that the leaves of the upper shoots might not shade those situated underneath; every leaf, therefore, was thus rendered an efficient organ, by its full exposure to the light. At the height of about six feet, I had the satisfaction to observe, that the branches ceased to produce thorns, and the leaves began to assume a more cultivated character. Several of these trees afforded blossoms and fruit last year. One seedling Siberian variety of the apple, thus treated, yielded fruit at four years old, and many more at the age of five and six years.

The Golden Pippin.—Mr. Phillips, of Bayswater, who has lately written an historical account of fruits, tells us, that there are at this time a considerable number of the true golden pippin trees growing on the mountains in Madeira, about 14 miles from the capital of that island, and at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea, which regularly

produce abundance of fruit, notwithstanding the trunks and branches are covered with a white lichen or moss. Grafts which were sent from these trees by Thomas Harrison, esq. about three years ago, produced fruit at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire the second year, and proved to be the original golden pippin.

In several parts of America these trees are in a thriving state, which has been proved by the excellent quality of the fruit lately sent to this country. In addition to which he tells us he saw, notwithstanding the late unfavourable season, many trees of this variety in Sussex, as healthy

in appearance as most other kinds of apples, particularly in the garden of Messrs. Humphreys, at Chichester, where the fruit was of a size and perfection that he had never seen surpassed.

Mr. Phillips admits that the golden pippin is a more delicate tree than many other varieties, but by no means so much so as is generally supposed, and it only requires, as it deserves, the most genial situation of the orchard to render it as prolific as formerly. About the year 1685 lord Clarendon had, at his seat at Swallowfield, Berks, an orchard of 1,000 golden and other cider pippins.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

New Style of Engraving on Copper.—THE new style of engraving upon copper, which Mr. Lizars has invented, is a substitute for wood-engraving, in the same manner as lithography is a substitute for copper-plate engraving; but while Mr. Lizars has given us a cheaper art for a more expensive one, he has also given us a more perfect art for one which is full of imperfections. The invention of lithography, on the contrary, was the substitution of an imperfect for a perfect art, and whatever progress it may yet make, we can never expect it to exhibit that union of bold and delicate touches by which stroke-engraving is characterised.

In wood-engraving, all the white parts are cut below the general surface of the wood, while

all the black lines, which constitute the picture, are left on the level of the general surface. Hence it is impracticable to hatch or to leave upon the surface of the wood elevated lines, which cross each other, without cutting out the small white lozenges, which would be a work of immense labour, and by no means perfect, even if it could be accomplished. All the shadings, therefore, in wood-engravings, are formed by parallel lines, which never cross one another. In copper-plate engravings, on the contrary, all the black lines are cut below the general surface, while the white parts correspond with the general surface of the copper. The art of hatching is therefore extremely easy in this art, and we have only to cross the lines

cut out by the engraver in the same manner as we do them in drawing with the pen.

These observations will prepare the reader for understanding Mr. Lizars's invention, and for forming a correct estimate of its value.

In the operation of engraving, the desired effect is produced by making incisions upon the copper-plate with a steel instrument, of an angular shape; which incisions are filled with printing-ink, and transferred to the paper by the pressure of a roller, which is passed over its surface. There is another mode of producing these lines or incisions by means of diluted nitrous acid, which is well known, and in which the impression is taken in the same way. The new mode of engraving is done upon a principle exactly the reverse; for, instead of the subject being cut into the copper, it is the interstice between these lines which is removed by diluted acid (commonly called aqua-fortis), and the lines are left as the surface, from which the impression is taken, by means of a common type printing-press, instead of a copper-plate press.

This is effected by drawing with turpentine varnish, coloured with lamp-black, whatever is required upon the plate; and when the varnish is thoroughly dry, the acid is poured upon it, and the interstice of course removed by its action upon the uncovered part of the copper. If the subject is very full of dark shading, this operation will be performed with little risk of accident, and with the removal of very little of the interstice between the lines; but if the distance between the

lines is great, the risk and difficulty is very much increased; and it will be requisite to cut away the parts which surround the lines with a graver, in order to prevent the dabber with the printing-ink from reaching the bottom, and thus producing a blurred impression. It is obvious, therefore, that the more the plate is covered with work, the less risk will there be in the preparation of it with the acid, after the subject is drawn; and the less trouble will there be in removing the interstice (if any) from those places where there is little shading.

A great degree of facility will be obtained by etching out the first line with the common etching-needle, and afterwards potting on the cross-line with the varnish; and by this means there will be much more variety, regularity, and beauty in the effect, than if the whole had been done with the varnish.

Although this discovery must still be considered in its infancy, and very incomplete, yet it is probable that much may be done with it, if proper materials can be found out to work with. It possesses every advantage which common engraving does, and at the same time all the advantages of engraving on wood; and, above all, it enables us to procure as many impressions as can be taken from types. The greatest difficulty to be surmounted is, to obtain a substitute for the varnish which will flow from a pen or pencil like Indian ink; for as the varnish has a tendency to dry, and get tough in the pencil, this operation is by this circumstance very considerably impeded. Other substances than copper may be

used; and experience may prove them to be better adapted to the purpose. Wood covered with white lead and strong glue, has been tried, with considerable success, but not so much as copper; and it may be as well, for the sake of those who may think it worth their while to make other trials, to mention, that lead, pewter, type-metal, zinc, and brass, have all been used with various success, but copper has been still found superior to them all.—*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

ROCKET EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

The following is an Account of a Practice lately made in the Presence of the Governor-General, at Calcutta, under the Direction of Captain NICHOLSON, Superintendant of Rockets in India; the India Company having established Rocket Corps in each of the Presidencies, from the Plans and Instructions, with Rockets and Apparatus, sent out from this Country by Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE:—

Report of Rocket-Practice at Calcutta, June 11, 1821.

Round.	Rockets.	Yards.	Struck.
1st with ...	6 pdr.	700	2 yards left of target.
2	ditto	ditto	1 ditto right, ditto.
3	ditto	ditto	Through the target.
4	ditto	ditto	2 yards to right of target.
5	ditto	ditto	5 ditto, left ditto.
6	ditto	ditto ...	1 ditto, right ditto.
7	ditto	ditto	3 ditto, left ditto.
8	ditto	ditto	1 yard over target.
9	ditto	ditto	Through the target.
10	ditto	ditto	Over centre of target.
11	3 ditto	600	3 yards to right of target.
12	ditto	ditto	Through the target.
13	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
14	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
15	ditto	ditto	Good direction.
16	ditto	ditto	1 yard to right of target.
17	ditto	ditto	Through the target.
18	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
19	ditto	ditto	Over centre of target.
20	ditto	ditto	Through the target.

A ground volley of ten 6-pounder rockets, at 500 yards from the target; an excellent close volley, most of them through the target. These rockets were merely laid in the proper direction on the ground, and fired without any apparatus, making in all at least 16 rockets through the target; and, indeed, viewing the whole of this practice, it may be fairly stated, that it could not be excelled by the best artillery.

Application of the Congreve Rocket in the Whale Fisheries.—

The ship *Fame* has returned to Hull, and captain Scoresby has confirmed all that was stated in his letter of the 24th of June, inserted in some of the public papers in July last, respecting the important advantages to be derived from the use of the rocket in the whale fishery.

The *Fame* has brought home nine fish, in the capture of the whole of which the rockets were successfully employed. After being struck by the rocket, the largest whale became an easy prey to its pursuers. In one case, instant death was produced by a single rocket, and in all cases the speed of the fish was much diminished, and its power of sinking limited to three or four fathoms.

One of the largest finners, of 100 feet in length, a species of fish seldom attacked by the ordinary means, and of the capture of which there is scarcely an instance on record, in the northern seas, was immediately tamed by a discharge of rockets, so that the boats overtook and surrounded it with ease.

Six out of the nine fish died in less than fifteen minutes; and five out of the number took out no line at all. One only survived nearly two hours, and one only took out more than a single line, by getting into a pack of ice, where the boats could not follow.

The peculiar value and importance of the rocket in the fisheries is, that by means of it, all the destructive effects of a six, or even a twelve-pounder piece of artillery, both as to penetration, explosive force, and internal fire, calculated to accele-

rate the death of the animal, may be given with an apparatus not heavier than a musket, and without any shock or re-action on the boat; whereas it is obvious, that no boat applicable to the fishery of the whale can ever be made capable of sustaining the shock necessary to produce the same effects as the six or twelve-pound shell, by the ordinary means of artillery, or any thing in any degree approaching them.

In fact, nothing larger than the harpoon gun could be applied; and the missile which could be discharged from such an implement, could neither have penetration, nor explosive force, sufficient to do any serious injury to the fish.

With respect to the rocket, however, it is a fact that some of the smallest fired in the late experiment in the *Fame*, penetrated completely through the body of the fish, so that the effect of the explosion was visible on the opposite side—the fierce fire of the rocket fixed in the animal's inside, rapidly destroying life; and the effects, and report of the explosion, being distinctly perceptible within him, in one instance above stated, producing immediate death. Indeed, it is certain, that this might, in almost every case, be insured by increasing the power of the rocket, without increasing the inconvenience or incumbrance of the apparatus required to discharge it, and with as little re-action on the boat, as when the smallest rockets are used. In addition to this, it may be stated, that there is no doubt of the rocket ultimately dispensing with the operation of the hand harpoon, by conveying

the line, and destroying the animal at the same time, and that without requiring the approach of the boat to the fish, within the limits of perfect security. It is also equally certain, that the large finners, never or rarely attacked in the north, may be rendered an easy prey by the application of the rockets.

Improvement in Aerostation.—

It has been proposed, by a gentleman of Cork, to keep a balloon constantly in a favourable current of air, by decreasing or diminishing its specific gravity, so as to cause it to sink or rise at pleasure. For this purpose a copper vessel and a condensing pump, which will serve, in a great measure, as ballast, are attached to the car. When the balloon is rising too high, its volume is to be diminished by condensing the hydrogen gas in the copper vessel. On the contrary, when it sinks too much, by turning a cock, the hydrogen is to be allowed to inflate the balloon again. In case of a long voyage, it is recommended to have another similar vessel, with a quantity of hydrogen condensed in it, as a supply to replace any that might escape through the pores of the balloon.

Mechanical Inventions.—M. Kuhaiewsky of Warsaw, has produced the following inventions, viz. 1. *A Threshing Machine*, which has the advantage of being very simple in its construction, durable, and not expensive; and is likewise superior to every contrivance hitherto formed for this purpose, being the only one that injures neither the stalk nor the grain in separating the former

from the latter. The machine consists of several wheels, two of which (one at either end) are furnished with 48 flails: these are put in motion by one man as he walks to and fro within the machine, and thus a single labourer is enabled to perform the work of a great number. The most complete success has attended the experiments that have been made, and there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the invention. 2. *A Sawing Mill*, which is also worked by a single person, without any assistance from water. 3. *An Astronomical Watch*, which indicates the difference of time in the principal places in different parts of the globe: this has been accepted as a present by the emperor Alexander, who has sent M. Kuhaiewsky, in return, a magnificent snuff-box, and has assigned him a sum to enable him to continue his important labours.

Method of saving Lives in Cases of Shipwreck or Fire.—Mr. John Murray has found that the common musket may be employed in propelling an arrow and line to the shore from the ship, or *vice versa*. The arrow, made of hickory or ash, and loosely fitting the calibre of the musket, is discharged with gunpowder, the charge being less than the usual quantity. These arrows are three or four inches longer than the barrel of the musket, and are shod with iron at the point, having an eye, through which the line is threaded. The lower end enters a socket, which must be in complete contact with the wadding of the piece. The line never snaps, and the average distance

to which the arrow and a log-line can be projected may be estimated at 230 feet; in one case an iron rod was carried 333 feet. The arrow may also be projected over buildings on fire, and carry a rope ladder, which could be drawn over the roof by a line attached to the other side, and instantaneously afford a fire-escape.

New Optical Machine.—Signor Amici, professor of Mathematics, at the university of Modena, has invented an instrument which he calls a catadioptrical microscope. It is contrived for the purpose of viewing objects of every description, diaphanous or opaque, solid or fluid, without the necessity of dividing them into parts; and consists of a tube placed horizontally, as a telescope, and not vertically as the common microscope. At one extremity of this tube are several metallic mirrors, which reflect the object through a small hole beneath, corresponding perpendicularly to the glass which carries the object. The latter is moved up and down by a screw, under which a mirror is placed as in other microscopes; and it is easily and instantly magnified or diminished by changing the eyeglasses only. One great advantage attending this improved instrument is, that any object may be distinctly viewed, although immersed in a liquid half an inch beneath the surface; a circumstance which has hitherto been impracticable. A scale has also been contrived by which the objects are accurately measured.

Picture-cleaning.—The French chemist, Thenard, has rendered an important service to the art of

painting, having employed his oxygenated water, with great success in cleaning old pictures, where the white prepared from lead had become spotted with brown. It is not, perhaps, too much to expect, that the advancement of chemical knowledge will ultimately contribute much to this beautiful art, by furnishing it with more durable materials.

Improved Barometer.—M. Barthe, of Straasburg, has constructed an instrument of this description, which announces every change of weather thirty hours previously to its taking place; and, what renders it still more valuable, it even prognosticates the approach of thunder-storms twelve hours before they occur.

Crystallo-Ceramic.—A patent has recently been taken out for ornamental incrustations, called Crystallo-Ceramic, which hold fair to form an era in the art of glass-making. By the improved process, ornaments of any description, arms, cyphers, portraits, and landscapes, of any variety of colour, may be introduced into the glass, so as to become perfectly imperishable. The substance of which they are composed is less fugible than glass, incapable of generating air, and at the same time susceptible of contraction or expansion, as in the course of manufacture, the glass becomes hot or cold. It may previously be formed into any device or figure by either moulding or modelling; and may be painted with metallic colours, which are fixed by exposure to a melting heat. The ornaments are introduced into the body of the glass while hot, by which

means the air is effectually excluded, the composition being actually incorporated with the glass. In this way every description of ornamental glass-ware may be decorated with embossed white or coloured arms or crests. Specimens of these incrustations have been exhibited, not only in decanters and wine-glasses, but in lamps, girandoles, chimney-ornaments, plates, and smelling-bottles. It is the invention of Messrs. Pellatt and Green.

Improved Carmine.—Liquid ammonia, digested with carmine at an atmospheric heat of 12° Reaumur, seizes its colouring matter, dissolves it, and leaves only a residuum of an earthy appearance and of a pale red. Separate this colouring matter with ammonia, and it produces a most brilliant lustre, and succeeds perfectly with the help of concentrated acetic acid. The acid must be added by degrees to the alkaline tincture, until the ammonia is completely saturated. It forms a precipitate of extraordinary lustre; upon which the eye can scarcely rest. The extreme fineness of this precipitate requires the addition of a little alcohol to the liquid, in order to diminish its density. This addition soon causes the colour to deposit, which then shows itself in all its brilliancy. The discoverer decanted the colourless liquid, and after washing the deposit with alcohol, he dried it in a small capsula. This beautiful colour may be of great use to miniature painters.

Lacker for Brass-work.—To a pint of spirit of wine put one ounce of turmeric powder, two drachms of best annatto, and two

drachms of saffron; let it stand ten days, shaking the bottle often, then filter it through coarse muslin into a clean bottle, adding three ounces of clean seed lac; and shake the bottle often for fourteen days. The brass, if large, must be first warmed, so as to heat the hand, and the varnish then applied with a brush. This varnish gives the brass rails of desks, &c. a beautiful appearance.

Mr. Timbrell's Improvement in the Rudder and Steerage of Ships.—Experience has convinced every nautical man of the danger and inconvenience of attending the labour at the wheel, in consequence of the sea striking with violence into the vacuum between the stern-post and the rudder; this danger increases with the velocity of the ship, and during her rapid progress, the sea rushes with such weight and power into the chambers, and against the weather angle of the rudder, as to shake the whole stern-frame, and render the steering of the ship in boisterous weather most laborious and dangerous. This improvement which traverses on the stern-post, acts as a minor helm, gives additional effect to the power of the rudder by the space of the vacuum it covers, and permits the water to pass smoothly from the ship's bottom along the sides of the rudder, without noise, agitation, or counteraction; thus reducing the manual labour at the wheel to the power of one man, and giving such ease and facility to the steering of the ship, as to render the short iron tiller perfectly secure in all weathers. The improvement consists of a flap, or minor rudder, traversing with

the principal rudder, and attached to the stern-post; the flap covers the vacancy around the posts behind the rudder, or between the rudder and stern-post. This vacancy or space in a vessel of 1,200 tons burthen, is about 23 feet high, and 18 inches by 12 or 14 inches broad, and into this vacuity, when the helm is nearly a-weather, the water rushes with such force in passing off from the ship's bottom, as to impede her progress and to make her steering difficult. In case of stern-way, the flap, or minor-rudder, is turned back against the stern-post out of action. On the under part of the stern-post, a piece of copper is fixed to prevent ropes getting between it and the rudder; and it is recommended that the edges of the rudder be cut off, or rounded, down to light-water mark, to break the eddy, otherwise occasioned by its passage through the water.

Cleaning of Medals.—Professor Lancellotti, of the Royal Institute at Naples, read, at a late sitting of that society, an account of the process which he employs in order to remove from ancient silver medals the rust that covers, and often renders them illegible. He first lays the medal in oxydated acid of salts, afterwards in a solution of sal-ammoniac for a short time; then rubs it with a piece of linen until all the rust disappears. His experiments have always been attended with success; and the discovery is of importance to those who study numismatics, since a great number of silver medals, whose inscriptions have hitherto not been legible, may now be rendered so.

On the Application of Mineral

Colours to Stuff, by M. Hauman.—Being myself a manufacturer of printed goods, and having some knowledge of chemistry, I succeeded, as long as forty-six years ago, in fixing the colour of Prussian-blue on cotton stuff, and in changing olive colours, the mordant of which is alamine and oxide of iron, into very beautiful greens, by immersion into a colour-vat, slightly acidulated, and charged with Prussian-blue. These kind of goods, dyed in Prussian-blue, then into olive transformed into green, were at that time a considerable article of trade. By using processes similar to those which I employed for cottons, I obtained the same shades and colours on samples of silk; and for these last ten years, I have been able to fix Prussian-blue on wool, and to produce with it on woollen cloth the same colours as on cotton and silk. I have even often had satisfactory results. The nitric solution of red oxide of mercury, precipitated on a sample of cotton cloth, has given me a very fine yellow: a like colour was produced by the precipitation, by ammonia, of a solution of gold; but this turned brown by keeping, probably by the loss of part of its oxygen. Suspecting that this salt of gold might prove fulminating, I dried the cloth with great precaution, but nothing of the kind occurred. The oxide of silver fixed on the cloth gradually became more and more dark, and therefore produced nothing beautiful. Cassius's purple precipitate of gold gave me curious results; for having been able to obtain it in a solution of a very fine purple tint, I obtained two samples on silk

and on cotton, of common violet, lilac, and grey, which could be only destroyed by combustion, and the ashes of which gilded silver in the cold. I have also tried to fix upon stuffs the sulphurets of arsenic, antimony, and mercury; but as these experiments produced nothing satisfactory, particularly for cotton prints, I gave them up, which I

did with the less regret, as I could obtain nearly the same colours by the use of weld and quercitron joined to madder and cochineal. Many of these yield in nothing to the finest chromate of lead-colours, the pattern printing of which still presents some difficulties, which, however, may probably be surmounted.—*Ann. de Chimie.*

P A T E N T S.

JOHN SADLER, of Penlington-place, Lambeth, for an improved method or process of manufacturing carbonate of lead, formerly denominated ceruse, but now commonly called white lead.—Jan. 3rd, 1821.

John Leigh Bradbury, of Manchester, for a new mode of engraving and etching metal rollers, used for printing upon woollen, cotton, linen, paper, cloth, silk, and other substances.—Jan. 9th.

Robert Salmon, esq. for improvements in the construction of instruments for the relief of hernia and prolapsus; which instruments, so improved, he denominates scientific-principled, variable, secure, light, easy, elegant, cheap, and durable trusses.—Jan. 15th.

John Frederick Daniell, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, for improvements in clarifying and refining sugar.—Jan. 15th.

Abraham Henry Chambers, esq. of Bond-street, for an improvement in the manufacture of building cement, composition, stucco, or plaster, by means of the application and combination of certain known materials hither-

to unused (save for experiments) for that purpose.—Jan. 15th.

Charles Phillips, of Albemarle-street, commander in the royal navy, for improvements in the apparatus for propelling vessels, and improvements in the construction of vessels so propelled.—Jan. 19th.

James Ferguson Cole, of Hans-place, St. Luke, Chelsea, for certain improvements in chronometers.—Jan. 27.

John Roger Arnold, of Chigwell, Essex, for a new or improved expansion balance for chronometers.—Jan. 27.

Alphonso Doxat, of Bishops-gate-street, for a new combination of mechanical powers, whereby the weight and muscular force of men may be employed to actuate machinery for raising water, or other purposes, in a more advantageous manner than has been hitherto practised, communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Jan. 27.

Phillips London, the younger, of Cannon-street, practical chemist, for a certain improvement in the application of heat to coppers and other utensils.—Feb. 3.

Wm. Aldersey, of Homerton, for an improvement on steam engines, and other machinery where the crank is used.—Feb. 3rd.

George Vizard, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, for a new process or method of dressing and polishing goods of woollen manufacture.—Feb. 3rd.

Thomas Masterman, 38, Broadstreet, Ratcliffe, common brewer, for certain machinery, for the purpose of imparting motion, to be worked by steam and water, without either cylinder or piston, and with less loss of power than occurs in working any of the steam engines now in use.—Feb. 10th.

Robert Stein, of 7, Walcot-place, Lambeth, for certain improvements in steam engines.—Feb. 20th.

James Foster, of Stourbridge, iron master, for certain improvements in the manufacture of wrought malleable iron.—Feb. 20th.

Henry Penneck, of Penzance, M.D. for an improvement or improvements of machinery, to lessen the consumption of fuel in working steam-engines.—Feb. 27th.

Robert Burton Cooper, of the Strand, London, for improvements on, or a substitute for, stoppers, covers, or lids, such as are used for bottles, tobacco and snuff-boxes, ink-holders, and various other articles requiring stoppers, covers, or lids.—March 3rd.

Jonathan Dixon, Holland-st., Blackfriars, for valuable improvements in the means of transmitting heat, and also in the means of transmitting cold from one body to another, whether solids or fluids.—March 5th.

Wm. Frederick Collard, of Tot-

tenham-court-road, for certain improvements on musical instruments, called piano-fortes.—Mar. 8th.

Stephen Wilson, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, for improvements in machinery for weaving figured goods. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner.—March 8th.

Henry Browne, of Derby, chemist, for an improvement in the construction of boilers, whereby a saving in fuel is effected, and smoke rapidly consumed.—Mar. 16th.

Harrio Pellafinet, of Earl's-court, Middlesex, for certain new and improved machinery and methods for breaking, bleaching, preparing, manufacturing, and spinning into thread or yarn, flax, hemp, and other productions and substances of the like nature, capable of being manufactured into thread or yarn.—March 27th.

Wm. Southwell, of Grace-street, Rathbone-place, for certain improvements on cabinet piano-fortes.—April 5th.

James Goodman, of Northampton, for an improvement on stirrup-irons.—April 5th.

Henry Goldfinch, of Hythe, lieutenant-colonel in the royal engineers, for an improvement in the formation of horse-shoes.—April 5th.

Wm. Annesley, of Belfast, architect, for certain improvements in the construction of ships, boats, and other vessels.—April 5th.

Wm. Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer, for a method or methods of transferring the ladings of lighters and barges into ships or vessels, or from ships or vessels into lighters and barges.—April 12th.

James Hen. Marsh, of Chenies-street, Tottenham-court-road, for improvements on wheeled carriages.—April 17th.

James Smith, of Hackney, for an improvement or improvements in the method or methods, or machinery, employed for shearing or cropping woollen cloth.—April 18th.

Alexander Law, of the Commercial-road, Stepney, founder; for an improved mode of forming bolts and rails for ship fastenings, &c.—May 1st.

William Thomas and Joseph Lobb, of Sithney, Cornwall; for a machine for cutting and preparing lay or lea ground for tillage with less expense, and in a shorter time than by the present mode of ploughing; and also for renewing grass land, lay or lea ground, with seeds, without destroying the surface.—May 1st.

Robert Delap, of Belfast, Ireland, merchant; for improvements in producing rotatory motion.—May 1st.

Richard Jones Tomlinson, of Bristol, merchant; for an improved rafter for roofs, or beam for other purposes.—May 3rd.

John Redhead, of Heworth, Durham, engineer and mariner; and Wm. Parrey, of East-lane, Walworth, master mariner; for certain improvements in propelling vessels.—May 5th.

Aaron Manby, of Horseley, near Sipton, Staffordshire, iron-master; for improvements in manufacturing steam-engines.—May 9th.

Samuel Hall, of Basford, Notts, cotton-spinner; for an improvement in the manufacture of starch.—May 9th.

George Frederick Eckstein, of

High Holborn, ironmonger; for certain improvements in cooking apparatus.—May 9th.

John Mayor, of Shawbury, and Robert Cook, of Shrewsbury, Salop; for certain improvements in machinery for raising water, to be denominated an Hydagogue.—May 9th.

Robert Paul, of Starston, Norfolk, and Samuel Hart, of Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk; for an improvement in springs for carriages.—May 17th.

Sir Wm. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand, Middlesex, bart. and James Nisbet Colquhoun, of Woolwich, Kent, lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; for certain improvements in the art of killing and capturing whales, and other animals to which such means are applicable.—June 7th.

John Vallance, of Brighton, Sussex, brewer; for improvements on a patent granted to him on the 20th of June last, for a method and apparatus for freeing rooms and buildings (whether public or private) from the distressing heat sometimes experienced in them, and of keeping them constantly cool, or of a pleasant temperature, whether they are crowded to excess or empty; and also whether the weather be hot or cold; and the said John Vallance hath invented or discovered improvements relative thereto, and extended, or additional, applications of the principles, or of some or one of the principles (either of construction or operation) thereof, as applicable to other purposes than what he first contemplated.—June 19th.

James Simpson, of the Strand, Middlesex, surgical-instrument-maker; for an improvement in

the manufacture of snuffers.—
July 3rd.

William Church, of Thread-needle-street, London, gentleman; for an improved apparatus for printing.—July 3rd.

William Coles, of New-street-square, London, mechanic; for braces or instruments for the relief of hernia or ruptures.—July 5th.

Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen-street, Middlesex, esq.; for certain improvements in the construction of vessels or crafts of every description, whereby such vessels or crafts may be rendered more durable than those heretofore constructed for the purposes of navigation.—July 14th.

Charles Newman, of Brighton, Sussex, coachmaster; for an improvement in the construction of the body and carriage of a stage or other coach, by placing a certain proportion of the outside passengers in the centre of the carriage, and a proportion of the luggage under the same, producing thereby safety to the coach, and convenience to the passengers.—July 17th.

Samuel Cooper, engineer, and William Miller, gentleman, both of Margate, Kent; for certain improvements in printing machines.—July 17th.

Frederic Mighells Van Heythuysen, of Chancery-lane, London; for a new method of propelling small vessels or boats through water, and light carriages over land.—July 23rd.

David Barclay, of Broad-street, London, merchant; for a spiral lever, or rotatory standard press. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—July 26th.

Thomas Barker, of Oldham, Lancashire, and John Rawlinson Harris, of Winchester-place, Southwark, hat-manufacturers; for certain improvements in the method of cleaning furs and wools, used in the manufacture of hats, from kemps and hair.—July 26th.

John Richard Barry, of the Minorities, London; for certain improvements on, and additions to, wheeled carriages.—July 26th.

Samuel Bagshaw, of Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire; for a method of forming and manufacturing vases, urns, basins, and other ornamental articles, which have been heretofore usually made of stone or marble, from a combination of materials never heretofore used.—July 26th.

John Manton, of Dover-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, gun-maker; for an improvement in the construction of all kinds of fowling-pieces and fire-arms.—July 30th.

Thomas Bennet, jun. of Bewdley, Worcestershire, builder; for certain improvements in steam-engines, or steam-apparatus.—Aug. 4th.

John Slater, of Birmingham; manufacturer; for improvements in making a kitchen-range and apparatus for cooking, and other purposes.—Aug. 4th.

William Henry Hyman, of Bath, saddler; for certain improvements in the construction of harness.—Aug. 14th.

David Gordon, esq., of Edinburgh, now residing at Strand-street, for certain improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages.—Aug. 14th.

Jean Frederic, marquis de Chabanne, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex; for a new method and apparatus for

attracting and catching fish.—Aug. 14th.

John Collins, of Lambeth, Surrey, engineer; for an improvement on cast-iron rollers for sugar-mills, by more permanently fixing them to their gudgeons.—Aug. 14th.

John Nichol, of West-End, St. John's, Hampstead, Middlesex, master-mariner; for an improved capstan, windlass, and hawser-roller.—Aug. 22nd.

William Lane, of Birmingham, jack-maker; for certain improvements on horizontal roasting-jacks; which improvements are applicable to other useful purposes.—Aug. 23rd.

David Gordon, esq., of Edinburgh, at present residing in Stranraer, for certain improvements in the construction of harness for animals of draft and burthen.—Sept. 8th.

Bevington Gibbins, of Wrelin Crythen Works, near Neath, Glamorganshire, chemist, and Charles Hunnings Wilkinson, of Bath, M.D.; for an improved retort or vessel for making coal and other gas; and for distillation, evaporation, and concentration of acids and other substances.—Sept. 8th.

Dominique Pierre Deurbroucq, of King-street, Soho, Middlesex, gent.; for an apparatus for the purpose of condensing the alcoholic steams arising from spirituous liquors, such as wine, brandy, beer, cyder, &c. during their fermentation. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Sept. 11th.

Richard Francis Hawkins, of Plumstead, Kent, master-mariner; for improvements in the construction of anchors.—Sept. 11th.

William Webster, of George-court, Princes-street, Soho, Mid-

dlesex, gun-maker; for certain improvements in the mechanism of, and appertaining to, Forsyth's roller magazine, for the discharge of fowling-pieces and fire-arms in general, by means of percussion.—Sept. 14th.

William Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger; for a method of increasing the strength of timber.—Sept. 20th.

Sir William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand, Middlesex, bart.; for certain improvements on his former patent, bearing date Oct. 19, 1818, for certain new methods of constructing steam-engines.—Sept. 28th.

James Fergusson, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, stereotyper and printer; for improvement upon, additions to, or substitutes for, certain materials or apparatus made use of in the process of printing from stereotype plates.—Oct. 18th.

Stephen Hawkins, of the Strand, Middlesex, civil engineer; for certain improvements on air-traps for privies, water-closets, close-stools, and chamber conveniences, to which the same may be applicable.—Oct. 18th.

Thomas Lees, jun. of Birmingham, snuffer-manufacturer; for certain improvements in the construction of snuffers.—Oct. 18th.

Peter Davey, of Old Swan-wharf, Chelsea, Middlesex, coal-merchant; for an improved preparation of coal for fuel.—Oct. 18th.

John Poole, of Sheffield, victualler; for certain improvements in plating iron or steel with brass or copper, or copper alloyed with other metal or metals, both plain and ornamental, for the purpose of rolling and working into plates, sheets, or bars; and such goods

or wares to which the same may be found applicable.—Oct. 18th.

John Christophers, of New Broad-street, London; for certain improvements on, or a substitute for, anchors.—Oct. 18th.

Owen Griffith, of Tryfan, Carnarvonshire, gent.; for an improvement in the principle and construction of manufacturing or making trusses for the cure of ruptures or hernia, in whatsoever part or parts of the body it may be situated.—Oct. 18th.

Thomas Martin and Charles Grafton, of Birmingham, printing-ink manufacturers; for a method of making fine light black of very superior colour, which they call spirit black; and a new apparatus for producing the same.—Oct. 24th.

Benjamin Thompson, of Ayton Cottage, Durham, gent.; for a method of facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood rail-ways, tram-ways, and other roads.—Oct. 24th.

Charles Tuckley, sen. of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, cabinet-maker; for certain improvements applicable to window-sashes, either single or double hung, fixed or sliding sashes, casements, window shutters, and window blinds.—Nov. 1st.

Samuel Hobday, of Birmingham, patent snuffer-maker; for a method of manufacturing the furniture for umbrellas and parasols, and of uniting the same together.—Nov. 1st.

John Frederick Archbold, esq. of Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London; for a mode of ventilating close carriages.—Nov. 1st.

Richard Wright, of Mount-row, Kent-road, Surrey, engineer; for improvements in the process of distillation.—Nov. 9th.

David Redmund, of Agnet-Circus, Old-street-road, Middlesex, engineer; for an improvement in the construction or manufacture of hinges for doors.—Nov. 9th.

Franz Areton Egells, of Britannia-terrace, City-road, Middlesex, engineer; for certain improvements on steam-engines.—Nov. 9th.

William Westley Richards, of Birmingham, gun-maker; for an improvement in the construction of gun and pistol locks.—Nov. 10th.

James Gardner, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, ironmonger; for a machine preparatory to melting in the manufacture of tallow, soap, and candles; and which machine may be used for other similar purposes.—Nov. 9th.

John Bates, of Bradford, Yorkshire, machine-maker; for certain machinery for the purpose of feeding furnaces of every description, steam-engines, and other boilers, with coal, coke, and fuel of every kind.—Nov. 9th.

William Penrose, of Stumgangs, Yorkshire, miller; for various improvements in the machinery for propelling vessels, and in vessels so propelled.—Nov. 10th.

B. Symes, of Lincoln's Inn, for an expanding hydrostatic piston, to resist the pressure of certain fluids, and slide easily in an imperfect cylinder.—Nov. 10th.

N. Arnott, M. D. of Bedford-square, for improvements connected with the production and agency of heat in furnaces, steam and air engines, distilling, evaporating, and brewing apparatus.—Nov. 14th.

R. Macnamara, esq. of Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, for an improvement in paving, pitching, and covering streets and roads.—Nov. 20th.

J. Collinge, of Lambeth, for an improvement on hinges.—Nov. 22nd.

H. R. Palmer, of Hackney, for improvements in the construction of rail-ways and tram-roads, and of the carriage or carriages to be used thereon.—Nov. 22nd.

T. Parkin, of Skinner-street, for an improvement or improvements in printing.—Nov. 24th.

W. Baylis, jun. of Painswick, Gloucestershire; for a machine for washing and cleaning clothes.—November 27th.

T. Motley, of the Strand; for certain improvements in the construction of candlesticks or lamps, and in candles to be burnt therein.—November 27th.

R. Bill, of Newman-street; for an improvement in the construction of certain descriptions of boats and barges.—December 5th.

C. Broderip, of London, esq.; for various improvements in the construction of steam-engines.—December 5th.

H. Ricketts, of Bristol; for an improvement in the art or method of making or manufacturing glass bottles, such as are used for wine, porter, beer, or cyder.—December 5th.

W. Warcup, of Dartford; for certain improvements upon a machine for washing linen cloths, cotton cloths, or woollen cloths, whether in the shape of piece goods, or of any article made up

of linen cloth, cotton cloth, or woollen cloth.—December 10th.

W. Horrocks, of Portwood-within-Binnington; for an improvement in the construction of looms for the weaving of cotton or linen cloth by power, commonly called power-looms.—December 14th.

J. Winter, of Stoke-under-Hamdon; for certain improvements in a machine for sewing and pointing leather gloves with neatness.—December 19th.

S. Brierly, of Salford; for an improved method of preparing raw silk, and cleansing the same, for the purpose of dying and manufacturing.—December 19th.

J. Gladstone, of Castle Douglas; for an improvement or improvements in the construction of steam-vessels, and mode of propelling such vessels, by the application of steam or other powers.—December 20th.

J. Griffith, of Brompton-Crescent, Middlesex; for improvements in steam-carriages; which steam-carriages are capable of transporting merchandize of all kinds, as well as passengers, upon common roads, without the aid of horses.—December 20th.

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street; for improvements on piano-fortes, and other keyed musical instruments. Communicated to him by a foreigner.—December 22nd.

G. Linton, of Gloucester-street; for a method of impelling machinery without the aid of steam, water, wind, air, or fire.—December 22nd.

ANTIQUITIES, FINE ARTS,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

STATE of the English Newspaper-Press.—An Account of all the Weekly Newspapers published in London on Saturdays and Sundays, and also of those Sunday prints of which there is a Monday edition, laid before parliament some weeks ago, contains the names of forty-two journals; of these, however, several had perished between 1817 and 1820, the years embraced in the record: the remaining number consequently stands at thirty-two; but several have originated in the year 1821, not comprised in this list, which would carry the number to within four or five of the first total. Of these, twenty-two have taken from the Stamp-office within the year, above three millions and a quarter of stamps, the lowest number being 825, the highest, 992,500. The other journals enumerated, probably purchase their stamps from their stationers, and therefore the Stamp-office could furnish no clue to their demand.

It is not within our limits to name all the journals to which the foregoing epitome applies; suffice it to mention those of the largest sale:—Bell's Weekly Dispatch, the Englishman (the highest Sunday), the Examiner, the Guardian, and the Literary Gazette (the highest Saturday), are at between yearly 130,000 and

200,000; the County Herald above 200,000; Bell's Weekly Messenger, and the News, above 500,000; and the Observer, above 900,000. The three latter, as well as the Examiner, publish on two days, the Sunday and Monday (which makes the distinction in the Englishman and Literary Gazette above parenthetically noticed), as do many others of what are called Sunday Newspapers.

It is observable, from the return, that, in several instances, there has been considerable fluctuation in the sale of certain journals. The best-established do not vary much; others exhibit a certain and rapid decline: one, the Observer, nearly doubled in 1820. The most violent of the Opposition Press, stand higher in 1819 than in 1820; and, in general, it appears, that the papers less decidedly of a party character, have increased; while those of a contrary cast, have diminished. We do not, however, pretend to be acquainted with all these; but the Champion, which, in 1817, consumed 64,100 of stamps, in 1820, takes only, 36,934. Cobbett's Register disappears from the list; Dockett's Dispatch drops from a duty of 300*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; the Englishman decreases from 199,525 to 173,800; the Examiner differs from 205,000 to 194,500; the

Independent Whig, from 50,405 to 4,694; and Wooller's Gazette from 101,415 in 1819, to 77,850 in the following year. On the other hand, more neutral journals seem to have risen:—Bell's Dispatch, in four years, from 75,350 to 132,000; Bell's Messenger, from 573,150 to 607,650; the Observer, what we have already noticed; and the minor papers in like ratios.

All the periodicals above mentioned are produced on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; but there is another class of considerable importance published in the metropolis, which does not come under the designation of the daily press. There are at least five papers (British Mercury, Christian Reporter, Philanthropic Gazette, Military Gazette, and Moderator) peculiar to Wednesday; one, the Farmer's Journal, claims Monday; another, the Law Chronicle, belongs to Thursday; the Hue and Cry, or Police Gazette, is seen every third week; and the Literary Advertiser on the 10th of every month. On the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Evening Mail, London Packet, and London Chronicle; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the General Evening Post, Commercial Chronicle, English Chronicle, and St. James's Chronicle, which are all called "thrice-a-week papers," are promulgated, and, though not much read in London, have most of them, a respectable country circulation. In town, the population wants its food of news daily (almost hourly); in the provinces many are contented to be instructed on alternate days. Then there is the Courier de

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Londres every Tuesday and Friday; and, though last not least of this class, the London Gazette, by authority, every Tuesday and Saturday.

Taking the average of the sale of these 18 papers at 1,000, their thirty-four impressions will amount to 34,000 weekly, to be added to the first order, or about 1½ millions in the course of the year.

The third and best known class of London newspapers, consists of the daily morning and evening publications: the former comprehending eight—the British Press, Morning Advertiser, Morning Chronicle, Morning Herald, Morning Post, New Times, Public Ledger, and Times. The latter, seven—namely, the Courier, Globe, Star, Sun, Statesman, Traveller, and True Briton. The eight morning papers have a daily sale (we speak very near the mark) of from 18,000 to 20,000: the seven evening papers amount probably to from 12,000 to 14,000. We will take the two united at a little more than 32,000 per diem, which makes an addition to the preceding weekly sale of newspapers of 200,000, and to the yearly total of about ten millions and a half.

The consumption of newspapers published in London alone, therefore, will on these data amount annually to—

Of Saturday, and Sunday (with Monday editions) papers - - -	3,250,000
Of other weekly, twice and thrice a-week papers - - - - -	1,750,000
And of daily papers - -	10,500,000

Grand yearly total 15,500,000
or about 800,000 every week, or about 50,000 every day!

When we look at the great
3 A

price of this article, which, from its demand, may well be reckoned among the necessities of life, at the revenue it produces, without the trouble even of collection, at the multitude of persons to whom it affords employment, at the quantity it uses of manufactures and mechanism, paper, type, presses, &c. &c. at its various ramifications as a source of industry and property in rents, insurances, buildings, news-venders, postages, conveyances, and above all, at its commercial, scientific, social, political, and moral influence, it will stand forward to the contemplation as one of the most extraordinary objects even of this extraordinary age.

But what we have yet considered is only a part of the whole; there are still an infinitely greater number of provincial newspapers to be added to the list. There is hardly a town of any size in the kingdom which has not its journal. Glancing at the *Newman's* list (published by Newton, of Warwick-square), we observe, that Birmingham has four, Bristol five, Bath four, Brighton three, Cambridgetwo, Canterbury three, Carlisle two, Chelmsford two, Chester three, Coventry two, Durham two, Exeter four, Gloucester two, Hull three, Ipswich two, Leeds three, Liverpool six, Leicester two, Manchester seven, Maidstone two, Newcastle three, Norwich two, Nottingham, two, Oxford two, Preston two, Plymouth three, Sheffield three, Sherborne two, Stamford two, Whitehaven two, Worcester two, and York three. And this list (we have not minutely places where papers are published once a week) by no means includes all the country journals published. In England and Wales

however, it extends its enumeration to one hundred and thirty-three, all of which are weekly, except the two belonging to Canterbury, which appear twice a week.

The Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, produce each two weekly journals.

Scotland has thirty-one in the list, to which Aberdeen contributes two, Air two, Dumfries two, Dundee two, Edinburgh nine, Glasgow four, Inverness two, Kelso two, and Montrose two. Of these, three Edinburgh are published thrice a week, and three twice; two Glasgow's thrice a week, and one twice; Greenock twice a week, and one of the Kelso's twice a week; raising the whole to forty-seven within that period.

Ireland is enumerated up to fifty-six, whereof Belfast has four, Cork four, Clonmell two, Dublin sixteen, Ennis two, Galway three, Kilkenny two, Limerick four, Tralee two, and Waterford two. Among these, four of the Dublin are daily, and there are others thrice and twice a week, to make the total weekly, one hundred and twenty-six publications.

The summa is—weekly.

English Provincials	- 135
The British Isles	- 6
Scotland	- - - 47
Ireland	- - - 126

Total - - 314

And to the honour of these be it stated, that not one of them is published on the Sabbath-day, which practice is confined to London alone. Many of the country newspapers have a very great sale, so that we should not probably far exceed the truth if we averaged them at 2,000. The

result would be above 620,000 weekly, or 36 millions and a half annually, to be added to the mass of the metropolis, and augmenting the grand total to above fifty millions of sheets within the year.

Education in Italy.—The Lancasterian system has been introduced into many of the principal cities and towns of the Italian Peninsula, such as Naples, Milan, Brescia, Valenza on the Po, Rivoli, &c. and schools on this plan are now actually establishing at both Genoa and Rome. The Abbé Cesola and M. Caupin have employed themselves in forming similar ones in the city and environs of Nice. Nor has this method of instruction met with less encouragement at Florence, in which city is the "Florentine Institution," a very remarkable establishment, being, in fact, a combination of several schools. It is under the immediate patronage of the government, and is superintended by Zuccagni Orlandini, the first projector of the plan. He is assisted by Boreini, Pierrotini, and Giuliani, young men who zealously co-operate with him in a design so patriotic, and tending so greatly to ameliorate the condition of their fellow citizens. This Institution does not confine its instructions to the mere elements of reading and writing; for, in addition to the preparatory school, there are teachers for elegant penmanship, arithmetic, drawing, geography, and profane and literary history. The pupils are likewise taught universal grammar, and its application to their own idiom. They learn French, and are initiated into the higher departments of literature, and into physics and natural history. For

the accommodation of pupils from a distance, a boarding school has lately been opened in the vicinity of the Institute.

The Normal school, at Florence, in the first year, had 379 pupils, 19 of whom were adults: of this number, 98, at the end of eleven months, had risen to the eighth class, and soon after left the school. It has been remarked of these pupils, that they carried with them habits of order, industry, obedience, acquired in the school, into their families, or the manufactories wherein they were placed. At Florence there are two schools; at Sienna, one; at Pisa, one; at Pistoia, one; at Montevarchi, one; at Stia, one; at Caviglia, one; at Gaiola, one; at Pereta, two; at Limita, one; and one at Montalaino,—founded and maintained at the charge of the bishop. New schools are in a course of preparation at Florence, St. Cassano, Santa Maria, Monte Pescia, S. Crose, Fuscinio, and Leghorn. Four Normal schools, on the plan of that at Florence, have been constructed within the papal territories, by the liberality of enlightened citizens; a measure which will tend to remove prejudices, and diffuse knowledge through the rest of Italy. The duchess of Parma has founded and maintains four schools. In Lombardy, also, 5,000 learners were lately counted in different Normal schools.

State of Education in France.—

The number of communes having one or more schools was

In 1817	17,800
In 1820	24,124

Increase in 1820

6,324

Total No. of schools in 1817

20,200

In 1820	27,581
Increase	7,381
No. of scholars in 1817	865,721
In 1820	1,063,919
Increase	198,198

Number of masters in 1817, 20,784; in 1820, 28,945.

Number of schools held by the religious, 60 in 1817; in 1820, 187.

Lost Classic Authors.—M. Maio has made some new discoveries of lost works of ancient writers; among which are several parts of the mutilated and lost books of Polybius, of Diodorus, of Dion Cassius, some fragments of Aristotle, of Ephorus, of Timeus, of Hyperides, of Demetrius of Phalaris, &c. some parts of the unknown writings of Eunapius, of Menander of Byzantium, of Priscus, and of Peter the Protector. Among the inedited works of Polybius are prologues of the lost books, and the entire conclusion of the 39th, in which the author takes a review of his history, and devotes his 40th book to chronology. The fragments of Diodorus and of Dion are numerous and most precious. Among them is a rapid recital of many of the wars of Rome; a narrative of the Civil, Punic, social or Italic, and Macedonian wars; those of Epirus, Syria, Gaul, Spain, Portugal, and Persia. Parts of the history of the Greeks and other nations, and that of the successors of Alexander, &c. are among these. These were discovered in a MS. containing the harangues of the rhetorician Aristides, from a large collection of ancient writings, made by order of Constantinus Porphyrogenetes, of which only

a small part are known to be extant. The writing appears to be of the 11th century. M. Maio has also met with an unedited Latin grammarian, who cites a number of lost writers, and a Latin rhetorician now unknown. also a Greek collection, containing fragments of the lost works of Philo. He has also found writings of the Greek and Latin fathers prior to St. Jerome, with other valuable works, all of which he intends shortly to publish.

Cicero.—The Abbé Peyron, professor of oriental languages at the University of Turin, has found in a MS. belonging to the convent of St. Columbanus at Bobbio, a town of Sardina, several fragments of the great Roman orator. They are partly portions of works already known, such as the 'Oratio pro Scamio,' that 'Pro M.M. Tullio,' &c. Some of these have been previously brought to light by the labours of Angelo Maio, but this manuscript is much more perfect and correct, so that the deficiencies and errors of the other can be supplied and altered from this. There is a considerable difference in the writing of the two MSS. and also in their form, the one being in two columns, the other in three.

Greek MSS.—The following is a list of Greek MSS. purchased by professor Everett, in the month of June, last year, from a Greek prince residing in Constantinople, and which have since arrived at Boston, United States: 1. A quarto MS. containing sixteen discourses of Gregory Nazianzen; the writing is of the 13th or 14th century. 2. A large quarto MS. containing the Gospels arranged in lessons as they

are now read in the Greek church. The writing of the greater part is of the 13th century, but a small portion, to supply some leaves lost, is more recent. 3. An Evangelistarium and an Apostolion; or the whole New Testament, divided into lessons for the use of the Greek church. This MS. is in two quarto volumes, very well written; with the vignettes and the titles in gold letters. It has never yet been consulted for any edition of the New Testament. The text of John, 1 Ep. ch. 5, v. 7. is wanting, as in many other Greek MS. It appears to be of the 12th century. 4. A quarto MS. containing the Psalms, very well written, and in good preservation. It has also an explanation of the title of the Psalms, by Psellus, and a Menologia, or Greek Missal, with astronomical tables and diagrams to fix the returns of Easter. It is of the 13th century. 5. A fragment, containing some leaves of a large quarto, written in Roman letters, and apparently of the 8th or 9th century. It contains a part of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John. 6. A quarto MS. very beautiful and well written, containing the chronicle of Michael Glycus, a Sicilian of the 12th century. This chronicle, which comprises the history of the World, from the creation to the death of Alexius Comnenus, in 1118, was first published by Leunclavius, in 1572, from a very incorrect MS. It is of the 12th century. All these MSS. are of parchment, and in excellent preservation.

North American Antiquity.—A discovery has been made in Newfoundland, during the last

summer, which has exercised the conjectures of antiquarians. About half a mile from the shores of Gander Bay, there has been found a fragment of a small pillar of white marble of an octangular form; about 18 inches long, and 10 in diameter. Its surface is much corroded by the effects of the weather, and it has probably lain there for a considerable time. It cannot have been left in ballast, because it is half a mile inland, and because no ships can come within three quarters of a mile of the shore of this place. This part of the country is not inhabited, and no similar stones, or works of art have been found on searching in the same neighbourhood. The texture of the marble is perfectly different from any of those used in sculpture or architecture, being of a yellowish white colour, and the texture is in some places crystalline granular, of a large grain; but there are every where intermixed with it parts of very complicated curvatures: capable of being separated in succession in parallel curved laminæ as thin as paper.

Nismes.—The beautiful temple known by the appellation of the *Maison Carrée*, has undergone considerable repairs. The roof has been restored to its ancient shape; and the cornice in the eastern façade, which was much decayed and very loose, has been rendered quite firm, and secure. It is now intended to clear away the rubbish below, which has accumulated to a depth of nearly nine feet, and to restore the bases of the columns; so that the temple will then be completely visible, although much sunk beneath the level of the surrounding place,

without bestowing on it any other. Nibby, the Roman antiquary, and translator of Pausanias, has published an essay, in which he attempts to prove, from a passage in the 10th book of Pausanias, that this celebrated figure, which corresponds neither with any other representations of gladiators, nor with the descriptions of Juvenal and Livy, originally belonged to the temple of Apollo at Delphos; where it formed a part of the sculpture decorating the tympanum of the pediment, being placed in one of the angles. And from the torques, or chain of gold, hitherto mistaken for a rope, the horn, the form of the shield, the fashion of the hair, &c. all which circumstances he elucidates by numerous passages from ancient authors, he conjectures that it represents one of the Gauls who were slain in their attack upon the temple. This statue is at present in the capitol, where it was placed in 1815, on being restored from Paris.

Antique Glass.—A cabinet has been opened at the Studij at Naples, containing a collection of various specimens of this material found among the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This valuable assemblage of articles exhibits the greatest variety both in forms and colours, and proves in the most satisfactory manner, that the ancients were as well acquainted as ourselves with the manufactory of this material, whether for articles of use or those of mere decoration and luxury. There are a great number of very curious cinerary urns, most of which are inclosed in vessels of lead.

Canova's Statue of Washington.—The artist has represented

Washington as writing his farewell address. He is seated in an ancient Roman chair, with his right leg drawn up and his left carelessly extended; holding in one hand a pen and in the other a scroll; at his feet lie the baton of a field marshal, and a sword like the ancient Roman falchion. The costume is also Roman, the head and neck bare, a close vest and braccæ, with a girdle round the waist, upon which are displayed Medusa's head and other classical emblems. The statue is of white marble of the finest kind, as is likewise the pedestal, upon the sides of which are four bas-reliefs, commemorating the following important circumstances in the life of the hero; viz. his taking the command of the American armies—the capture of the British army at York town—his resignation of all his public trusts—and lastly, his retirement from public to private life and agricultural occupations. This is acknowledged by all connoisseurs who have seen it, to be one of the most felicitous productions of Canova's chisel.

Armenian Journal. A Journal in the Armenian language is now printed at the Armenian convent at Venice. This publication, the contents of which are chiefly translated from the Italian journals, has a very considerable circulation throughout all the Levant. At Constantinople it has many subscribers, and has even found its way into the Seraglio. The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia avail themselves of it very extensively for the political bulletins which they are obliged to draw up every week for the Grand Signior.

P O E T R Y.

TO THE RAINBOW.

By T. Campbell.

TRIUMPHAL arch, that fill'st the sky
When storms prepare to part,
I ask not proud philosophy
To teach me what thou art.

Still seem as to my childhood's sight
A midway station given,
For happy spirits to alight
Betwixt the earth and heaven.

Can all that optics teach unfold
Thy form to please me so,
As when I dreamt of gems and gold
Hid in thy radiant bow?

When Science from Creation's face
Enchantment's veil withdraws,
What lovely visions yield their place
To cold material laws!

And yet, fair bow, no fabling dreams,
But words of the Most High,
Have told why first thy robe of beams
Was woven in the sky.

When o'er the green undeluged earth
Heaven's covenant thou didst shine,
How came the world's gray fathers forth
To watch thy sacred sign?

And when its yellow lustre smiled
O'er mountains yet untrod,
Each mother held aloft her child
To bless the bow of God.

The warning Muse no idle trifler deem;
 Plunge the curst mischief in wide Ocean's flood;
 Or give it to our own majestic stream,
 The only stream he could not dye with blood.

THE NEWDIGATE PRIZE POEM, 1821.

By the Hon. G. W. F. Howard, of Christ Church.

PÆSTUM.

'MID the deep silence of the pathless wild,
 Where kindlier nature once profusely smil'd,
 Th' eternal TEMPLES stand;—untold their age,
 Untrac'd their annals in Historic Page;
 All that around them stood, now far away,
 Single in ruin, mighty in decay,
 Between the mountains and the azure main,
 They claim the empire of the lonely plain.
 In solemn beauty, through the clear blue light,
 The Doric columns rear their massive height,
 Emblems of strength untam'd; yet conquering Time
 Has mellow'd half the sternness of their prime,
 And bade the lichen, 'mid their ruins grown,
 Imbrown with darker tints the vivid stone.
 Each channel'd pillar of the fane appears
 Unspoil'd, yet soften'd by consuming years;
 So calmly awful, so serenely fair,
 The gazer's heart still mutely worships there.
 Not always thus—when beam'd beneath the day:
 No fairer scene than Pæstum's lovely bay;
 When her light soil bore plants of ev'ry hue,
 And twice each year her storied roses blew;
 While Bards her blooming honours lov'd to sing,
 And Tuscan zephyrs fann'd the eternal spring.
 Proud in her port the Tyrian moor'd his fleet,
 And Wealth and Commerce fill'd the peopled street;
 While here the rescued Mariner ador'd,
 The Sea's dread sovereign, Posidonia's lord,
 With votive tablets deck'd yon hallow'd walls,
 Or sued for Justice in her crowded halls.
 There stood on high the white-rob'd Flamen—there
 The opening portal pour'd the choral prayer;
 While to the o'er-arching Heaven swell'd full the sound,
 And incense blaz'd, and myriads knelt around.
 'Tis past: the echoes of the plain are mute,
 E'en to the herdsman's call or shepherd's flute;
 The toils of Art, the charms of Nature fail,
 And Death triumphant rides the tainted gale.
 From the lone spot the trembling peasants haste,
 A wild the garden, and the town a waste.

But **THEY*** are still the same; alike they mock
 The invader's menace, and the tempest's shock;
 Such ere the world had bow'd at Cæsar's Throne,
 Ere proud Rome's all-conquering name was known,
 They stood, and fleeting centuries in vain
 Have pour'd their fury o'er the enduring fane;
 Such long shall stand—proud relicks of a clime
 Where man was glorious, and his works sublime;
 While in the progress of their long decay,
 Thrones sink to dust, and Nations pass away.

S C H I L L.

Es zog aus Berlin ein muthiger Held.

Who burst from Berlin with his lance in his hand?
 Who ride at his heel, like the rush of the wave?
 They are warriors of Prussia, the flower of the land,
 And 'tis Schill leads them on to renown, and the grave.

Six hundred they come, in pomp and in pride,
 Their chargers are fleet, and their bosoms are bold,
 And deep shall their lances in vengeance be dyed,
 Ere those chargers shall halt, or those bosoms be cold.

Then, through wood and through mountain, their trumpet rang clear,
 And Prussia's old banner was waved to the sun,
 And the yager in green, and the blue musketeer,
 By thousands they rose, at the bidding of one.

What summon'd this spirit of grandeur from gloom?
 Was he call'd from the camp, was he sent from the throne?
 'Twas the voice of his country—it came from his tomb,
 And it rises to bless his name, now that he's gone.

Remember him Dodendorff: yet on thy plain
 Are the bones of the Frenchmen, that fell by his blade;—
 At sunset they saw the first flash of his vane,
 By twilight, three thousand were still as its shade.

Then, Domitz, thy ramparts in crimson were dyed,
 No longer a hold for the tyrant and slave;—
 Then to Pommern he rush'd, like a bark on the tide,
 The tide has swept on to renown and the grave.

Fly, slaves of Napoleon, for vengeance is come;
 Now plunge in the earth, now escape on the wind;
 With the heart of the vulture, now borrow its plume,
 For Schill and his riders are thundering behind.

All gallant and gay they came in at the gate,
 That gate that old Wallenstein proudly withstood,
 Once frowning and crowned, like a King in his state,
 Though now its dark fragments but shadow the flood.

* The Temples.

Then up flash'd the sabre, the lance was couch'd low,
And the trench and the street were a field and a grave;
For the sorrows of Prussia gave weight to the blow,
And the sabre was weak in the hand of the slave.

Oh Schill! Oh Schill! thou warrior of fame!
In the field, in the field, spur thy charger again;
Why bury in ramparts and fosses the flame
That should burn upon mountain, and sweep over plain!

Stralsund was his tomb; thou city of woe!
His banner no more on thy ramparts shall wave;
The bullet was sent, and the warrior lies low,
And cowards may trample the dust of the brave.

Then burst into triumph the Frenchman's base soul,
As they came round his body with scoff and with cry,
"Let his limbs toss to heaven on the gibbet and pole,
In the throat of the raven and dog let him lie."

Thus they hurried him on, without trumpet or toll,
No anthem, no pray'r, echoed and on the wind,
No peal of the cannon, no drums muffled roll,
Told the love and the sorrow that linger'd behind.

They cut off his head—but your power is undone;
In glory he sleeps, till the trump on his ear
In thunder shall summon him up to the throne;
And the tyrant and victim alike shall be there.

When the charge is begun, and the Prussian hussar
Comes down like a tempest with steed and with steel,
In the clash of the swords, he shall give thee a prayer,
And his watchword of vengeance be "Schill, brave Schill!"

G. T.

THE GOD AND THE BAYADERE.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

(GOETHE.)

MAHADEOH, lord of Earth,
For the sixth time comes below,
Like to men of mortal birth,
Will he suffer joy and woe—
Earthly griefs he'll learn to bear,
Every lot of man will try,
Ere he chasten, ere he spare,
Mortals scan with mortal eye.

Through the city's wide mazes he marks ev'ry lot,
He lurks round the palace and visits the cot,
And he loves 'mid the shadows of evening to spy.

Where the suburbs tempt his way
Toward the river's cooling breeze,
With painted cheek and winning play,
A lost and lovely fair he sees—
"Greet thee, damsel,"—"Thank thee, dear :
"Come, an hour of rapture prove,"—
"Who art thou, maid?"—"A Bayadere—
"And this the joyous home of love"—
She waves her bright arms to the glad cymbal's sound,
And lovely her form floats in light mazes round;
She bends and she proffers a wreath from the grove.

Flattering, to her door inclining,
On she leads from room to room—
"Beauteous Stranger, softly shining
Lamps shall quick my bow'r illumine;
Art thou weary?—gently laving,
I will soothe thy aching feet;
All thou wilt attend thy craving,—
Rest, or love, or frolic sweet."
She busily lightens his well-feigned woes;
The god brightly smiles, and his glad spirit glows,
Midst the ruins of error, a warm heart to meet.

He bids her act a bond-maid's part—
Without plaint does she obey;
All the maiden's early art
Gently yields to nature's sway.
So where tender blossoms glow,
Slowly-budding fruits appear;
Does the soul obedience know,
Love the gentle guest is near.
But sharper and sharper the maiden to prove,
The seer of souls shall call from above
Passion, and horror, and transport, and fear.

And her beauteous cheek he presses—
And she feels love's melting woes—
Nature all the maid confesses,
And her first of tear-drops flow.
At his feet she sinks declining,
Not for pleasure, not for gain!
Ah! her limbs their life resigning,
Can no more her form sustain—
Night her soft shades on their pillow is shedding,
The veil of her gloom round their pleasures is spreading,
And love bids the moments blissfully wane.

Slumbering late from fond embrace,
Soon she starts from troubled rest—
And sees that best-beloved face,
Lifeless laid upon her breast—

Shrieking, falls she on her chosen—
 Ah ! she cannot wake the dead ;—
 Soon those limbs all chill and frozen
 To the funeral flame are sped.
 She hears the loud Brahmin—she hears the death song—
 She runs—and she raves—and she pierces the throng—
 “ Who art thou ?—what hurries him hence to the dead ?”

Before the bier her form she throws,
 And her wailings rend the air—
 “ Give me back my lovely spouse—
 On the pile I'll seek him there.
 And to ashes must they fall,
 Those dear limbs, so heavenly bright ?
 Mine he was ! mine, more than all !
 Ah ! one only blissful night.”
 But sternly the priest sings !—“ We carry the old,
 Long wasting in wanness, and chilling in cold—
 We carry the young from gay youth's giddy flight.”

“ To the Brahmin's lore give ear—
 This was ne'er thy husband true—
 Liv'st thou still a Bayadere,
 Wedded rights are not thy due.
 Shade alone with substance flies
 To the darkling realms of night—
 Wife alone with husband dies—
 'Tis her glory—'tis her right.
 Then sound the loud timbrels !—the holy plaints ring !
 Oh, take him, ye Gods !—take the pride of the spring !
 Oh take the fair youth to celestial light !”

At the choir's un pitying shout,
 Deeper woe her bosom wrings ;
 With streaming hair and arm stretched out,
 Midst the flaming death she springs—
 Lo ! above the flames they hover—
 Youth and maid together rise—
 In his arms, the immortal lover
 Bears her with him to the skies.
 Bright joy fills the gods for the souls they reclaim—
 The lost sons of error, on pinions of flame,
 Immortally soar to repose in the skies.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

From Atherstone's Last Days of Herculaneum.

Darkness intense

Soon cover'd all things ;—and the close, hot air,
 Felt suffocating. Some who linger'd still,
 Or ere retiring to their sleepless beds,
 Look'd out into the night, saw on the sky,
 Tow'rd where Vesuvius rear'd his giant head,
 A crimson tinge :—and in the stilly air
 The deep and soften'd thunder-mutterings heard.

A night of gloom and horrors !—Not a breath
 Of air was felt :—the thick hot atmosphere
 Came on their parching lips, as from the mouth
 Of opening furnace. Darkness, like a pall
 Of deepest shade, hung o'er :—no heaven, no earth,
 No faintest outline of the temple's form
 Against the sky :—the uplifted hand was viewless :—
 Scarce could the clogg'd and heavy air transmit
 The labouring sound : scarce could the torch's flare
 Pierce through the gloom ; and he who by its red
 And dusky light then wander'd through the streets,
 Lonely and sad, saw not the earth he press'd.
 Oh ! for the tempest now ! the clattering hail !
 Whirlwinds ! tornadoes ! deluge-bringing rain !
 Aught but this heavy-pressing firmament—
 This thick and torrid air—this tomblike night !

Who sleeps within the city ?—He, the sire,
 Who, labouring hard for breath, with burning brow,
 And tense and blood-shot eye,—yet fans the cheek
 Of his convulsed and gasping child ?

Sleeps she,

The wretched mother, who the fiery skin
 Of her delirious infant laves ;—the lips
 That can no longer drain the dried-up breast,
 Wets with the water from the once cool well,
 Itself now scarce less burning ?

Sleeps the youth,

The new-made bridegroom, by the virgin bride
 Outstretch'd,—who prays, though with unmoving lips,
 For aid in their last hour of agony ?

Reposes she, the lovely youthful maid
 Before whom lies, in his last pangs convulsed,
 The aged sickly parent? His pale cheek
 Has ta'en a purple flush—his eye is wild—
 His wither'd hands he tosses to and fro—
 Wheezes and snorts for breath—and seems to catch
 At shadows. "Water," then he feebly cries;—
 She puts it to his lips—she bathes his brow—
 She sprinkles o'er his venerable face:—
 "Hot—hot—" he murmurs—"no, 'tis burning hot—"—
 "Oh! water—cold—cold water." Muttering thus,
 His eye-balls fix—he stiffens—gasps—and dies.

Who sleeps within the city?

Soundly they
 Sleep who shall wake no more. He on whom fell
 The crushing ruin:—who by the red bolt
 Perish'd:—the fear-slain wretch who where he died
 Still sits erect—and cold—and stiff: with eye
 Staring and fix'd—looking upon the night—
 The dead sleep in the city.

Heavily
 Drag on the hours: a year of common life
 Less slow than such a night.—What is it waves
 At intervals along the inky sky
 Like a 'dark blood-red flag? It casts no light
 By which to see:—yet 'tis not for the time
 That depth intense of blackness,—but a dim
 And dusky red obscurity:—such tinge
 As sometimes on the low and heavy clouds
 Of midnight by th' horizon trembling hangs
 Scarce seen—from some far distant watch-fire thrown.

" 'Tis the vast flame that through the sea of smoke
 From high Vesuvius' black and sulphurous mouth
 Bursts for an instant forth,—then sinks again,
 In that dense vapour quench'd.—They who behold,
 Marvel and fear—yet know not whence it is.

Whence come those distant thunder-breathings deep,
 That fall with gentlest touch upon the ear,
 Yet seem to fill the heavens—and reach earth's centre?

'Tis from that mountain's vast and hollow womb,
 Now first conceiving subterranean fire,
 And belching earthly thunders.—Thousands hear
 That warning voice—yet none its meaning know.—

What is it moves with gentle heave the ground ;
 Like softest swell of ocean in a calm—
 Now rests—then comes again with tremblings soft,
 As from the rumbling of a loaded wain—
 Felt, tho' not heard ?—All know the earthquake's tread,
 And would, but cannot, flee.—

How drear the night !

Oh ! when will morning come ?—the tapers all
 That measure out the hours are long since spent
 But yet there is no day.—Is the great sun
 Consumed too,—or darken'd ?—this the time,
 So oft foretold, when nature shall expire,—
 The heavens be blotted out—and earth in flames
 Shall pass away ?

Such thoughts o'er many came

As, slowly yielding now, the pall of night
 Changed to a dingy red :—like a vast arch
 Of iron look'd the heavens when first the heat,
 Deep penetrating, to a lurid tinge
 Begins to turn its blackness :—redder now—
 And redder still the awful concave glows—
 Till in its bloody, but uncertain glare,
 The bolder may walk forth.—Man meets with man,
 And starts as at a fiend :—for from the hot
 And fiery sky all things have caught their hue :—
 No sweet varieties of colour here
 As in the blessed sunshine :—no soft tints
 Like those of sweet May-morn,—when day's bright god
 Looks smiling from behind delicious mists ;
 Throwing his slant rays on the glistening grass,
 Where, 'gainst the rich deep green, the cowslip hangs
 His elegant bells of purest gold :—the pale,
 Sweet perfumed primrose lifts its face to heaven
 Like the full, artless gaze of infancy :—
 The little ray-crown'd daisy peeps beneath
 When the tall neighbour grass, heavy with dew,
 Bows down its head beneath the fresh'ning breeze ;—
 Where oft in long dark lines the waving trees
 Throw their soft shadows on the sunny fields :—
 Where in the music-breathing hedge, the thorn
 And pearly white May blossom full of sweets,
 Hang out the virgin flag of spring, entwined
 With dripping honeysuckles whose sweet breath
 Sinks to the heart—recalling with a sigh
 Dim recollected feelings of the days
 Of youth and early love.—Oh ! none of these,
 Nature's too oft unpriized treasures, bless'd
 That scene of woe. The pure white marble shaft

That bears aloft the princely portico
 Of the proud palace:—the black dungeon gate:—
 The pallid statue o'er some honour'd tomb
 That ever drooping hangs;—and the bronze Mars
 That bares his blood-stain'd sword:—the solemn tree
 That o'er the sepulchre his dark green boughs
 Hangs melancholy;—and the vivid flower
 That in its course still looks upon the sun:—
 The deep brown earth, and the fresh garden tints
 Of emerald, with flowers of every stain
 The rainbow's dye can give;—the beggar's rags,
 And the cerulean blue of beauty's robe;—
 All in one undistinguishable hue
 Are clad, of lurid redness. In the streets
 Thousands of fire-tinged figures roam amazed
 And fearful. "Is this morn?" they ask,
 "Oh! what a night we've passed!—but is this morn?"
 "And what is that, high in the gory clouds,
 "That orb of brighter crimson?" On it gaze
 Unnumber'd wide and wistful eyes.—By heavens!
 It is the sun in his meridian fields!

Where hath his morning splendor slept unseen?
 —In that dense sea above of vapour, fire,
 Darkness, and storms—his morning splendor slept,
 And soon again he'll sink. Devoted race!
 Your last bright sun has set:—gaze while ye may
 Even on that dark red orb:—fast close around
 Th' impenetrable clouds:—sulphureous fogs
 Roll on:—light feathery ashes mix, and fill
 Th' unwholesome air: the firmament grows dark,
 The sun's red disk seems melting in the clouds.
 Look—miserable mortals!—look your last:
 A faint dim outline only can ye trace:
 What see ye now?—rests he behind a cloud?—
 No! no;—ye gaze in vain!—his beam is quench'd!—
 To you for ever quench'd! High in the heavens
 He rides sublime in his immortal course,
 And shall for ever roll; but to your eyes
 His beams return no more. Far different lights
 Must gild your few remaining hours:—the flash
 Of the death-dealing lightning—the red glare
 Of populous streets in flames—the sparkles dread
 Of moony meteors—and an atmosphere
 With burning cinders fill'd—and rocks of fire.

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